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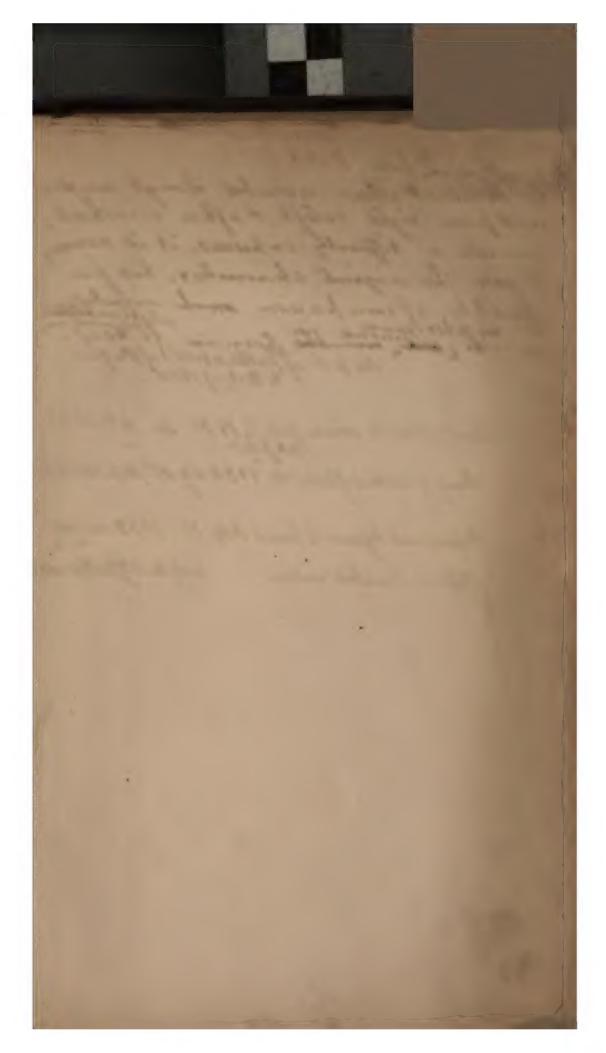


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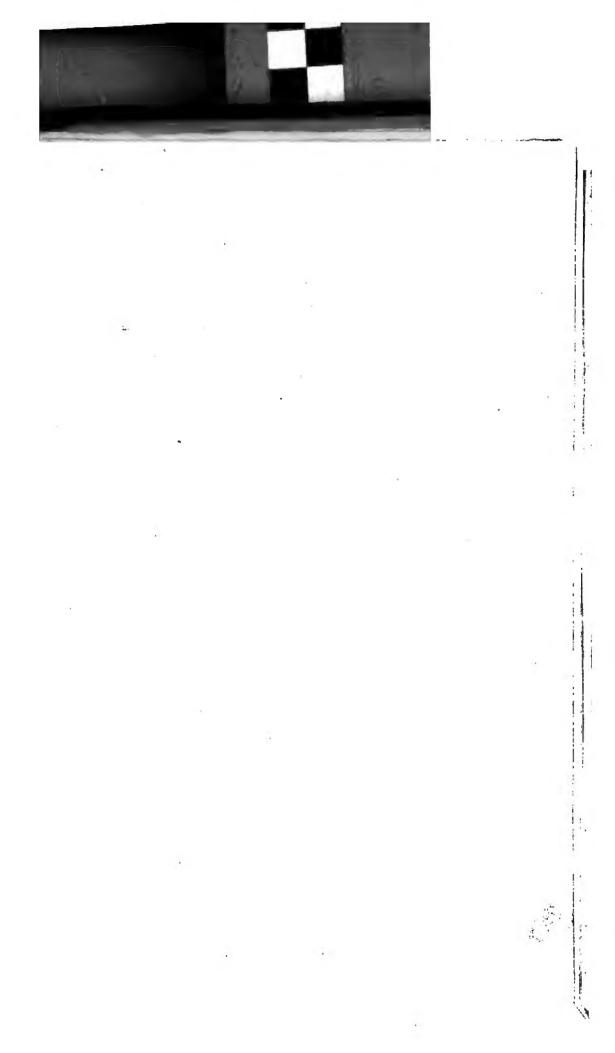


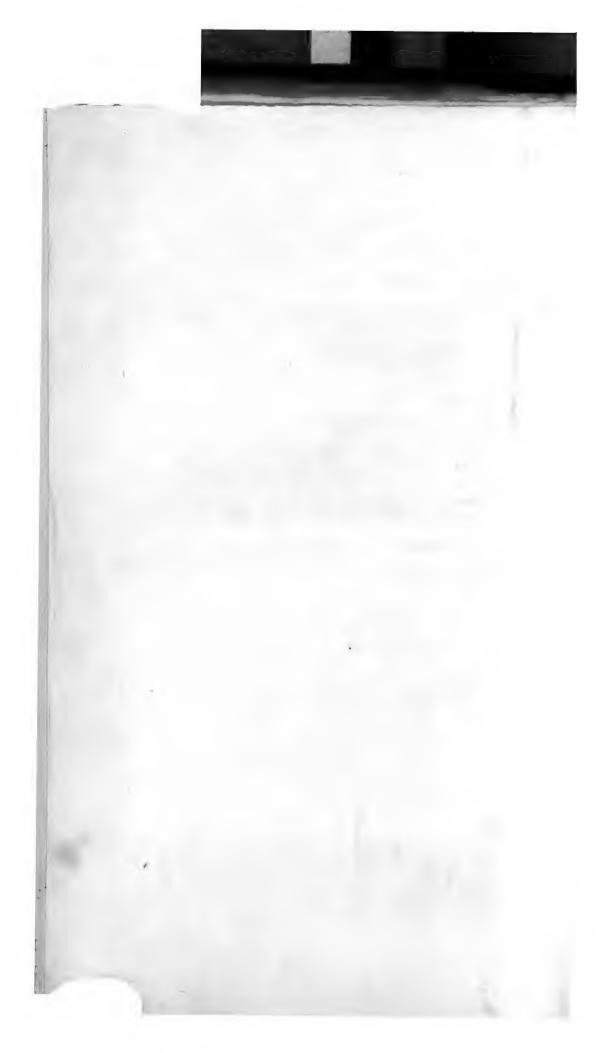






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DICTIONARY

OF THE

ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE,

CONTAINING

THE ACCENTUATION—THE GRAMMATICAL INFLECTIONS—THE IRREGULAR WORDS REFERRED TO THEIR THEMES—THE PARALLEL TERMS FROM THE OTHER GOTHIC LANGUAGES—THE MEANING OF THE ANGLO-SAKON IN ENGLISH AND LATIN —AND COPIOUS ENGLISH AND LATIN INDEXES, SERVING AS A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH AND ANGLO-SAKON,

AS WELL AS OF LATIN AND ANGLO-SAKON.

WITH

A PREFACE ON THE ORIGIN AND CONNEXION OF THE GERMANIC TONGUES—A MAP OF LANGUAGES—AND THE ESSENTIALS OF ANGLO-SAKON GRAMMAR.

BY

THE REV. J. BOSWORTH, LL.D.

DR. PHIL. OF LEYDEN;

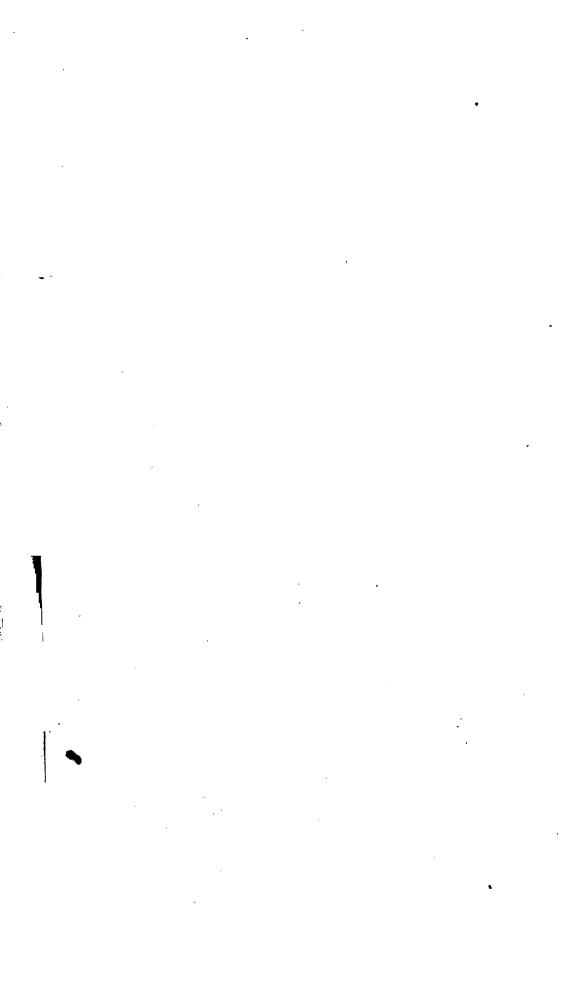
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PREFACE.

L—THE IMPORTANCE OF A CLOSE INVESTIGATION OF LANGUAGES IN CORROBORATING BEVELATION, AND TRACING THE ORIGIN AND AFFINITY OF NATIONS.—ALL LANGUAGES HAVE A DISTANT VERBAL RESEMBLANCE, INDICATING A PRIMITIVE CONNEXION.—THERE IS ALSO A GREAT DIVERSITY IN THE FORM AND STRUCTURE OF LANGUAGES, WHICH IS MOST RATIONALLY ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE CONFUSION RECORDED BY MOSES.—LANGUAGES ARE DIVIDED INTO CLASSES, SUCH AS THOSE SPOKEN BY THE DESCENDANTS OF SHEM, HAM, AND JAPHETH.—THE PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES OF EUROPE WERE OF JAPHETIC ORIGIN.—THE FIRST TRIBES THAT ENTERED EUROPE WERE CELTS,—THE NEXT WERE THE TEUTONI OR GERMANS,—AND THE THIRD THE SCLAVONIANS.—AS WE ARE MOST CONCERNED WITH THE TEUTONIC, OR GERMAN TRIBES, THEY CLAIM A PARTICULAR NOTICE.

1. It is mind, understanding, or the power of reasoning, which is the distinguishing property of man. The mind is a man's self; by it we are allied to the highest intelligence. Can it then be unimportant for an intellectual being to examine the operations of the mind? But its operations or thoughts are so quick and fugitive, that no real apprehension of them can be obtained, except by their representatives, that is, by words. These, when spoken, quickly vanish from the mind. It is only when ords are written, that they become tangible; they are then the lasting presentatives or signs of ideas. Those, therefore, who philosophically and effectually examine the structure and the right meaning of words, the instruments of thought, are most likely to have the clearest appresension of the mental powers and their operations.

2. Words, as the instruments for expressing thoughts,* are the contituent parts of language. It is by language that the feelings, experience, ad indeed the whole mind of individuals, can be communicated and made to property of our whole species. The most sublime thoughts and extensive

knowledge of those who have been favoured with the highest order of intellect, are in their writings concentrated and perpetuated: thus the exalted endowment of reason is perfected by the gift of rational language.

- 3. The minute investigation of language is not only important in examining the mental powers, but in bearing its testimony to the truth of Revelation, and in tracing the origin and affinity of nations.
- 4. The physical history of man, the researches of the most eminent geologists, the investigations of the most able philosophers, and the close and patient examination of all the phenomena of nature, are so many distinct confirmations of the Mosaic record. At present we need only refer to the physical or natural history of man.* Here every candid inquirer is led to the conclusion, that all the diversities of the human race originally sprang from one father and mother; and hence we reasonably infer, that this primitive pair had one primitive language. We now find a great diversity of tongues. To account for this diversity, philosophers have started different theories:† but there is no theory which so satisfactorily accounts for the variety of languages, and yet the similarity observable in their fragments, as the plain statement of facts recorded by Moses.
- 5. "The whole earth was of one language and one speech," or of one lip, and of like words. And it came to pass, as they (the families of the sons of Noah) journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar; and they dwelt there." Because the people said, "Let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth," when the Lord had determined that they should be dispersed, and thus "replenish the earth," God "confounded their lip, language, or pronunciation, that they could not understand one another's speech." "Therefore is the name of it called Babel; because the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth; and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth." (Gen. xi. 1, 2, 4, 7, 9.)
- 6. On a close examination and analysis of languages, even as we find them at the present day, nearly forty-two centuries after the confusion.

^{*} Researches into the Physical History of Mankind, by C. J. Prichard, M.D., F.R.S., &c. † Some French naturalists and physiologists, with a few writers on history and antiquities in Germany, speak of the Adamic race as of one among many distinct creations. Von Humboldt speaks of the Americans as a distinct stock. Malte Brun has taken it for granted that each part of the earth had its own race, of whose origin it was in vain to inquire. Niebuhr is of the same opinion as to the early inhabitants of Italy.—Dr. Prichard's Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations, 8vo. Oxford, 1831.

[‡] Heb. מפה אחר מולי כל-הארץ שפה אחר : Septuagint Και ἡν πάσα ἡ γῆ χείλος ἐν: Vulgate Erat autem terra labii unius.— a lip, talk, margin; labium, sermo, ora.

[§] Heb. דברים אחדים: Septuagint και φωνη μια πάσι: Vulgate et sermonum eorundem.—בין pl. ones, alike, the same, from אחדים pl. ones, from ברום words, speech, from בבין words, speech, from דברים words, speech, from דברים words, speech, from דברים words.

there are, in almost every tongue, a few fragments and whole words so similar, as to indicate an original connexion. The great diversity in their vocabularies and grammatical structure is still more apparent. The facts recorded by the Hebrew legislator of one original language, the subsequent confusion of lip or pronunciation, and the consequent dispersion, alone account for this pervading identity or resemblance, and the striking diversity.* Both these claim a brief notice.

- 7. First, there are resemblances or identities still observable in the severed fragments of an original language. These occur most frequently in words of the commonest use. Such words, if not composed exactly of the same letters, are from letters of the same organ, or from those which are interchangeable.
- 8. A slight inspection of the ten numerals, even in a few languages, will prove that they had an original connexion.

• Those who wish to see this subject fully and satisfactorily discussed, are referred to the admirable papers of Sharon Turner, Esq., F.S.A. On the Affinities and Diversities in the Languages of the World, and on their Primeval Cause, in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom, Vol. I. Part I. 4to. 1827. p. 17—106, and Vol. II. Part II. 1834, p. 252—262. He has also made a similar classification of the various terms to designate Mother, as well as the first two numerals. Mr. Turner observes: "In my letters on the first and second numerals, it was endeavoured to show, that the words which various nations have used to express them, were either simple sounds of one syllable, or compound terms resolvable frequently into these simpler elements, and most probably always made from them; but a more important object was to evince, that both the elementary and the composite sounds have resemblances and connected analogies, which, although used by nations that were strangers to each other, were too numerous to have been accidental.

I intimated that the languages or people, among whom such similarities prevailed, however disparted and divergent they had been, or now were, must have had some ancient and primeval consanguinity.—In meditating on this subject, it occurred to me, that if the mind were not pursuing an illusory idea, the same facts and the same intimation would appear as strikingly in some other words, as they were visible in the numerals. This impression, and the desire neither to mislead, nor to be misled, have induced me to observe, whether the words that are used in the different languages of the world to express the first, the decreet, the most universal, and the most lasting relations of life, Pather and Mother, would be found to confirm, or overthrow the principles suggested. The words were arranged into classes, according to their primitive or more simple elements. These classes demonstrate that the common use of sounds to express the same ideas, must have had some common origin, and are evidences of a common and early affinity. While each class proves a similarity or an identity, the numerous classes indicate great diversity. Identity without diversity would have proved only a common derivation, and diversity without identities would disprove community of origin. But so much partial identity and resemblance remaining, at this advanced period of the world, visible amid so much striking and general disparity, exactly coincides with the Hebrew statement of an anterior unity, and of a subsequent confusion, abruption, and dispersion.

Amongst his deductions Mr. Turner observes, that the "primeval language has not been anywhere preserved, but that fragments of it must, from the common origin of all, everywhere exist; that these fragments will indicate the original derivation and kindredship of all; and that some direct causation of ne common agency has operated to begin, and has so permanently affected mankind, as to produce a striking and universally experienced diversity." A gentleman, whose crudition is universally acknowledged, and whose opinions, from his extensive lingual knowledge, and especially from his critical acquaintance with the oriental tongues, deserve the greatest attention, has come to this conclusion; for he has stated ("De oorspronkelijke tasl, wier oudste dochter het Sanskrit is, de vruchthare moeder van zoovele dialekten, bestaat niet meer,") the original language, of which the oldest daughter is the Sanscrit, the fruitful mother of so many dialects, exists no longer.—Professor Hamaker's Akademische voorlezingen, 4c. Leyden, 8vo. 1835, p. 7. These interesting lectures have just appeared; English and German translations of them are preparing for the press. Ere long we hope to see Professor Hamaker's two other learned works: A Comparison of the Radical Words of the Sanscrit with those of other Dialects; and, Grammatical Remarks on the Indo-Germanic Languages—on both of which he has for some time been diligently, and it may be added, very successfully engaged.

A TABLE OF NUMERALS.

ধান shatum		विंशति vingshati	दशन dashan	नवन् navan	अष्ट ashta	सपुन् saptan	বৃত্ত shash	प्व pancha	वत्र chatur	5 .	dwau	एका aika	Sanscrit.
sad od	.g.	bist بیست	იე deh	nuh نځ	hesht هشت	heft dis	mm shesh	پنې penj	chehaur	seh	du دو	لنب yika	Persian.
cant	deg ar }	ugain	dêg	naw	wyth	saith	chwech	pump	pedwar pedair	tair }	dau dwy }	Ħ	Welsh.
kett	deich ar hichid	fichid	deich	noi	ocht	secht	se se	kuig	keathair	fi.	da do	aen	Erse.
έκατον	тріакорта	είκοσι Εεικουτι? }	дека	בשענמ	о́ктω	ÉTTA	ŭ,	# 1 3 T 43 F	πισυρες, πεσσυρες τετορα	τρείς τρεες τρια	ວ້ນໝຸ ວ້ວເພ	είς, μια, έν	Greek.
centum	triginta	viginti	decem	novem	octo	septem	sex	quinque	quatuor, petor	tres tria }	duo, duæ }	unus, a, um	Latin.
hund	þrittig	twentig	tyn	nigon	eahta	seofon	six	fif	feower	preo }	twá twégen }	an	Anglo-Saxon.
hundred	thirty	twenty	ten	nine	eight	8even	8ix	five	four	three	tw 0	one	English.
hundred honderd hundrad	dertig	twintig	tien	negen	acht	zeven	zes	vijf	vier	drie	twee	een	Dutch.
hundrad	þriatyu	tuttugu	tiu	niu	átta	910	sex.	fimm	fi6rir	þrir	0 tv:	einn	Icelandic.
hundrede	trèdive	tyve	g.	멷.	aatte	syv	sex	îèm .	fire	tre	8	een	Danish.
hund	thrinstigum	twaimtigum	taihun	nihun	ahtan ,	sibun	saihs	fimf	fidwor	thrins	twai, twos, twa	ains, aina, ain	Mœso-Gothic.
hunt	thrittig	tuentig	tehan	niguni	ohto	sibun	sehs	finfe	fiuuar	thri.	tue	ein	Old High German.
sto	tritzat'	dvatzať	desyat	devyat	osm vosem	sem	shest	pyat	chetyre	Ħ.	dva dvie }	odin'	Russian.



FURTHER PROOFS.

9. By the common change of t into d, all the words in the different languages denoting two and three, are evidently cognate, or from one common source. The Sans. chatur; Erse keathair; Pers. chehaur; Rus. chetyre; Grk. rerrapes, resupes; Wel. pedwar; Lat. quatur; Oscan peter; Moes. fidwor; Old High Ger. finuar; A.-S. feower; Dut. vier; Dan. fire; Eng. four, by the change of ch, k, q, τ , π , p, and f, have a distant connexion.* By a slight change of lip or pronunciation, the other numerals appear to be cognate.

10. The Heb. my ses six, seems to be allied to the Sans. shash; the Chaldee third, to the Sans. tritaya. Other words have evidently a connexion: the Heb. py bit a house, dwelling; Chaldee to tarry, dwell, often used in the Targum for py lun; in Arab. bet to tarry, be situated; the Erse beith; Wel. bŷdh, bôd; Teutonic be, beon to be; and the Sans. verbal root of bhū, whence bhavami I am, are allied.—The Heb. py is; Wel. oes he is; Erse is, as is me I am, seems connected with the Sans. verbal root of the sans, whence we have Sans. asmi, asi, asti sum, es, est; Grk. εμμ [ἐσμι] ἐσκ, ἐστι.†

11. Some Coptic words are very similar to Hebrew.

Coptic. Hebrew. &AHI alei to go up, יולה ole to go up. &λο∀ alou a boy, יורל, oul an infant, טורל oull a boy. &R an not, ain not. AROK anok I. אנכי $oldsymbol{L}$ anki $oldsymbol{L}$ &MOR anon we, anene, or אנהנה enën Chl. we APEX areg terminus. ארץ arej terra, regio. &paß areb a pledge. ערבה orbē a pledge. $\mathfrak{K} \in \lambda$ bel to destroy. בלה ble to wear, waste away. Leps beri new, bra to create. ep-kept to renew, €10% \ eioul a stag. אורל ail a stag. e&λ thal a hill, tel a heap. eλωss thlom furrows, tělm furrows. 1& po iaro a river, iar a river. 1022 iom the sea, im the sea. Kay kash a reed, up qës stubble, straw, &c.

^{*} See the change of letters admirably proved in the erudite and invaluable work of Dr. Prichard, On the Eastern Origin of the Cettic Nations, p. 27—91, 8vo. Oxford, 1831, to whose work the preceding table is much indebted. The regular interchange of consonants, and the laws that influence the vowel system, are also satisfactorily proved and fully treated by Dr. James Grimm in his Deutsche Grammatik, Gottingen, 1822, 8vo. Vol. I. p. 581, 584, 578; and in Professor Schmitthenner's valuable Introduction to his abort German Dictionary. No one who has omitted to examine what these learned and laborious authors have written, ought to reject, and much less ridicule, the systematic and regular change of vowels and consonants.

[†] See more examples in Dr. Prichard's Celtic Nations, p. 192-194,

- 12. The table of numerals, with the preceding short collection of examples, may be sufficient to show that there are many words which are of cognate origin, even in languages often deemed the most dissimilar. It is not contended with the ancient fathers that the *Hebrew* is the primitive tongue, or with the modern philosophers that it is the *Sanscrit*; for it appears, on the evidence of Moses,* and from the conclusion of eminent philologists, that the original language of our first parents no longer exists. The similarity of the words previously cited, prove that these languages originally proceeded from one common source, and they thus verify that part of the Mosaic history which declares, that "the whole earth was of one language."
- 13. It is now necessary to advert to the vast diversity of languages, which is satisfactorily accounted for by the confusion of lip or pronunciation. Those who pronounced their words in the same manner, separating from those they could not understand, would naturally unite together, and form distinct tribes. In addition to the passages previously cited relative to the dispersion, Moses adds: "By these (the sons of Japheth) were the isles of the Gentiles (Europe) divided in their lands, every one after his tongue, after their families, in their nations.—These are the sons of Ham, after their families, after their tongues, in their countries, and in their nations.—These are the sons of Shem, after their families, after their tongues, in their lands, after their nations." (Gen. x. 5, 20, 31.)
- 14. Do they, who reject these and the preceding passages of the Sacred History, on account of their reference to a supernatural agency, suggest that various languages existed from the beginning, and that the faculty of expressing ideas by a different language was given to distinct creations of men in each particular region of the earth? This would imply, "that the world contained from the beginning, not three or four, as some writers are willing to believe, but some hundreds, and perhaps thousands of different human races."† These numerous creations must refer to a supernatural agency as many times more miraculous than the event recorded by Moses, as the miracle, according to their theory, was numerically repeated.
- 15. Whatever diversity of opinion there may have been, as to the origin of the great variety of tongues, the most eminent philologists have generally divided languages into classes, distinguished by remarkable differences in their grammatical structure and vocabularies.
- 16. One of these classes of languages is the Shemitic, or Semetic, so called from the supposition that the race of Shem alone spoke the language so denominated. Objections may be made to the term, as the
 - Gen. xi. 1, 6, 7, 9; and Gen. x. 5, 20, 31. See § 6, note ‡.
- † The languages of the African nations, according to Seetzen, who has made the most extensive and original researches into this subject, amount to 100 or 150. In America, there are said to be 1500 idioms, "notabilmente diversi." Such was the opinion of Lopez, a missionary of great knowledge in the languages both of South and North America. See Seetzen's Letters in Von Zach's Monathliche Correspondenz, 1810, p. 328; Hervas's Catalogo delle Lingue, p. 11; and Dr. Prichard's Celtic Nations, p. 11.

Shemitic Languages.
Hebrew, { Chaldee, Syriac,

Arabic, Aramean, &c.

17. The descendants of *Ham* were seafaring men, who founded the republics of Tyre, Sidon, Carthage, &c. Little appears to be known of the languages used by the race of *Ham*. Some name the following:—

The Dialect of Ancient Egypt.

Coptic, { Schidic, Bashmuric,

The numerous African dialects spoken by the Kabyles of Mauritania, the Tuarik of the Great Desert, the Felatahs of Nigritia, the Foulahs of the Senegal, &c.

- 18. Another class of idioms is the Japhetic, by some called Caucasian, from the supposition that the primitive seat of this race was near Mount Caucasus; by others denominated Indo-Germanic, indicating that all the Germanic tongues had an Indian origin. The compound Indo-Germanic, by not including the Celtic or Welsh, an important branch of these idioms, has been considered defective. A word of more extended signification has been adopted, namely, Indo-European,* to denote all those European languages which are clearly cognate with the Sanscrit, or ancient language of India. Other etymologists have proposed Arian or Persian, as it designates their origin amongst the Arians, Irenians, or Persians.† As some Asiatic as well as European dialects ought to be included in the name, it may be better to retain the old term Japhetic, comprising all the supposed descendants of Japheth, who diverged from Shinar throughout Asia and Europe; from the banks of the Ganges to the Atlantic ocean, and from the shores of Iceland to the Mediterranean Sea. They seem to have passed to the north of the great range of the Taurus, as far as the Eastern ocean, and probably passed over Behring's straits from Kamschatka to America.
- 19. A tabular arrangement will best show the extent of the languages of the Japhetic race.

. Dr. Prichard's Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations, p. 19.

† Kurzes Deutsches Wörterbuch fur Etymologie, Synonymik und Orthographie von Friedrich Schmitthenner, 8vo. Darmstadt, 1834, p. 24.

† Dr. Hales's Analysis of Chronology, Vol. I. p. 352.

A singular congruity is said to exist in all the American languages, from the north to the southern extremity of the continent. They may be reduced to a few great divisions, several of which extend as radii from a common centre in the north western part near Behring's straits.—Dr. Prichard's Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations, p. 6.

Hindostance er Deivanagari † See a very valuable Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language, prefixed to the laborious, profound, and yet very interesting Eigenological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, by the learned Dr. John Jameison, 2 vols. 4to. 1808, and a supplement of 2 vols. 4to. The Dictionary is full of important matter relative to the early customs in Scotland and England; it displays throughout great learning and critical acumen in tracing the etymology of words. In the Dissertation, he adduces every argument and authority which can be produced to prove that the Scotch were of Scandinavian origin. Mongol-Hindostanee, or Moorish, Bengalee Fracrit, or the softener Marashta, Telinga, Tamul or Malabaric, · Sir William Betham, in his Gael and Cymbri, p. 10, affirms that the Picts were a colony of the Cymbri, from the ancient Cymbric Chersonesus, opposite the land of the Picts. Sanacrit Parsi Zend Pelhevi Persian, Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, Old-Saxon of the Pictish* Relicts of the ancient British, but some say English The Low-German Platt Deutsch Welsh, Cornish, Lower Britany, Armorican, in France Low-German, Dutch, or Netherlandish Flemish Celtic from Gan TABLE OF CALIFFE being all six distinct languages of ancient Germany The language introduced into Europe by the great Gothic family, known to us in its two important branches. very extensive, in two subdivisions LANGUAGES OF COGNATE OBIGIN WITH THE SANSCRIT Gaelic or High-Germanic or Teutonic branch, Irish or Erse, land Scotch ancient Irish Relicts of the Manks, or Scoti Mœso-Gothic, Alemannic, Francic The High-German Hoch Deutsch French, &c. Portugese with all its provincial dialects Spanish Italian Greek Latin High-Dutch or German, nations, originating near the Caucasian Mountains, The languages of the Finnish Laplandic Siberian Carelian, &c Twastian Hungarian Ostiakian Finnish Modern Icelandic, guishable from scarcely distinthe ancient Greenland, Ferroes, Sweden, Iceland, Shetland Isles, Orkney Isles, Ancient Scandinavian, Old Denmark, Norway, Danish, [Danska tunga] was dialect of Samogitia, Scandinavian branch Semigallia Livonia, Semegal Lettish or spoken in-Norwegian, Ferroe dialect, Orkney dialect, Pictish, Scottish or Lowland Scotch. Danish, Swedish, Lithuanian, Lotwa Wilna, Bohemian, Polish, Croatian, Servian, Sclavonian Slowaques, &c. Russian,

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JAPHETIC LANGUAGES CONNECTED WITH SANSCRIT.

20. Little need be said here of the Asiatic nations proceeding from Japhet: a casual remark, however, may be admitted upon the language of the Hindoos. The Sanscrit • is that ancient tongue which once prevailed throughout all Hindoostan, from the Gulf of Bengal to the Arabian Sea, and from the southern extremity of the country to the Himalaya Mountains on the north. The Sanscrit is the most compositive, flexible, and complete language yet known. It admits of being perfectly analysed, by merely reducing its compound words to simple elements which exist in the language itself. It contains the roots of the various European dialects, of the Latin, Greek, Celtic, German, and Sclavonic. Having all its words composed of its own elements, and containing no exotic terms, proves it to be very near its primitive state. † The Sanscrit is, therefore, placed at the commencement of the languages here called Japhetic. That all these are closely connected with the Sanscrit, will clearly appear from a few examples.

EXAMPLES.

Banscrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Pertian.	German.	Anglo-Sax	Dutch.	Danish.	English.
उपर् upar	Jaco	super	aboor عبور	ober	ofer	over	over	over
जानु jänu	γονυ	genu	zano زانو	knie	cneow	knie	knæ	knee
नवं Bäwam	REMA	novum	nëw نو	пец	niwe	nieuw	ny	new
नाम nāma	огона	nomen	nāza ئام	nahme	nama	naam	navn	пате
नी 🌣	ויע	non	něh	nein	ns.	neen	nej	по
पिनृ pitr	πατηρ	pater	pădr پدر	vater	finder	vader	fader	father
मुख musha	WAS	mus	moosh موش	maus	mús	muis	mine	mouse
युगं yugam	<i>Leuyos</i>	jugum	yogh يوغ	joch	geóc	juk	_	yoke‡

Sans. আমিল krimilam; Grk. καμελος; Lat. camelum; Heb. אמים: gemel; Ger. kamel; Eng. camel. — Sans. युन yuwanah, young: Lat. juvenis; Pers. juwan; Ger. jung; Heb. און הענים junq a suckling, a twig, sucker; A.-S. geong young; Plat. junk; Dut. jong; Swed. Dan. ung; Wel. jeuangc.—Sans. বি jani a woman; Celtic

^{*} Sanscrit, in derivation and sound, is very similar to συγκριτοι joined together, united. Hence it is used for a whole, so completely possessing all its parts, as in its union, parts, or decomposition, to be finished or perfect.—Professor Hamaker's Voorlezingen, p. 6.

[†] Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy's Researches, p. 196.

^{\$} See many more examples in Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy's Researches, p. 278.

gean; Rus. jena; Grk. γυνη; Pers. عن zŭnnė.—Sans. মানু mātre; Pers. هالي mādr; Rus. mater; Celtic, Erse mathair; Grk. μητηρ; Lat. mater; Ger. mutter; Dut. moeder; A.-S. modor; Dan. Swed. moder.—Sans. المن bhrātre; Rus. brātr; Celtic, Wel. brawd; Erse brathair; Irish brutha; Grk. φρατηρ; Lat. frater; Fr. frêtre, frère; Pers. بالر, brādr; Tar. bruder; Ger. bruder; Moes. brothar; A.-S. brodor; Dut. broeder; Dan. Swed. broder; Icel. brodur; Arm. breur; Eng. brother.*

- 21. The preceding remarks are by no means intended to serve as a complete classification of languages; they only afford a very superficial view, for the monosyllabic, or the Chinese, Indo-Chinese, &c. are entirely omitted. What is advanced relative to the inhabitants and languages of Europe must be more precise.
- 22. Europe appears to have been gradually occupied by successive waves of population from the east. Those now located most to the west, the Celts, were amongst the tribes who first left Asia, and were impelled westward by succeeding emigrations, and thus spread over a considerable part of Europe. The Celts, or Celtæ, were a people of Gaul, who, at a very early period, crossed the straits of Dover, and entered the British Isles. The ancient Britons were therefore Celts, who were subsequently conquered by the Romans, and then by the Saxons, and driven into Wales and Cornwal. Britain must have been inhabited even before the Trojan war, more than 1200 years before the Christian era, as tin was then brought from Britain by the Phænicians.† It has been clearly proved that the Celtic dialects are of cognate origin with the Sanscrit, though differing so much in structure as to be distinct from the Teutonic or German.‡
- 23. The Teutonic, German, or Gothic tribes, were the second source of European population. Like their predecessors, the Celts, these tribes came out of Asia into Europe over the Kimmerian Bosphorus, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph, but at a later period, perhaps about B. c. 680. In the time of Herodotus, about B. c. 450, the Teutonic tribes were on the Danube, and extended towards the south. Fifty years before the Christian era, in Cæsar's time, they were called Teutoni or Germans, and had established themselves so far to the westward as to have obliged the Celts to withdraw from the eastern banks of the Rhine. In later ages they became known by the name of Getæ or Goths.
- 24. The third and most recent stream of population which flowed into Europe, conveyed thither the Sclavonian or Sarmatian nations:

[•] See numerous instances in Dr. Prichard's Cellic Nations, p. 66-69.

[†] See the account of Herodotus on the Phænician commerce.

¹ Dr. Prichard's Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations.



GERMANIC AND SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES.

they are mentioned by Herodotus as being on the borders of Europe in his time; they therefore probably entered Europe soon after 450. These coming last, occupied the most eastern parts, as Russia, Poland, Eastern Prussia, Moravia, Bohemia, and their vicinity. From these Sclavonic tribes a third genus of European languages arose, as the Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Livonian, Lusatian, Moravian, Dalmatian, &c. 25. As the tribes of Celtic origin, the first source of European population, are clearly distinguished from the Teutonic or German, and as the Sclavonic or Sarmatian tribes, the third wave of population. have never extended so far west as England, nor made any settlement among us, no further notice will be taken of them or of their languages. We are most concerned with the Teutonic, German, or Gothic, the second stream of European population, and the language spoken by these tribes. The language, brought into Europe by the great Gothic family, is chiefly known to us in its two important branches, the GERMANIC and SCANDINAVIAN. The Scandinavian branch includes the Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, &c. The Teutonic or Germanic branch is subdivided into Low-German and High-German. The Low-German comprises not only the older languages, such as the Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, and the Old-Saxon, but their immediate descendants, the modern English, with all its provincial dialects, the Dutch or Netherlandish, Flemish, and the present Low or Platt German dialects, spoken in the north or low and flat parts of Germany. The High-German includes an account of the Mœso-Gothic, Alemannic, and Francic, with the present High-German, and its modern dialects.

II.—GERMANIC AND SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES.

1. The Germanic or Teutonic languages, the Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, Old-Saxon, Mœso-Gothic, Alemannic, and Francic, are easily distinguished from the Scandinavian tongues, the Icelandic, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish. The Germanic languages have no passive voice, and have only one definite article, which is always placed before the noun or adjective; but the Scandinavians have now, and have had from the earliest times, a passive form of the verb, and two definite articles—one placed before nouns, and the other affixed to them.

The Germans, Teutoni,* Teutschen, Deutschen, speaking the German, Teutonic or Theotisc language.

- 2. Each of the Teutonic tribes skirting the northern or north-eastern boundary of the Roman empire, had its own distinctive denomination. Their peculiar names were unknown or disregarded by the Romans; hence these hostile bands of the Teutoni, from their martial appearance, were classed together, and by the Gauls and Romans called Germani, or war-men. † We do not find in any remnant of their language, that the Germans ever applied this term to themselves. When united as one people, under Charlemagne, the Germans styled themselves Teutschen or Deutschen, from the Teutonis mentioned by Cæsar and Livy. Teutoni were so powerful and influential, that (B. c. 102) they, united with the Cimbri, entered Italy, which was only preserved by the bravery and talent of Marius. While at the present day the Germans most frequently apply to themselves the name of Deutschen, they are generally called Germans by foreigners.
- 3. Wherever the Germanic or Gothic tribes appeared, liberty prevailed: they thought, they acted for themselves. They would not blindly follow any leader or any system: they were free. Hence Theodoric encouraged Gothic literature, and induced Cassiodorus to write a history of the Goths from their only records, their ancient songs. Teutonic or Theotisc monarch, Charlemagne, gave encouragement to He saw and felt, that the only effectual mode of giving a full establishment to his authority over those whom he had conquered, was by enlightening their understandings, and influencing them by the solemn These he wisely attempted to convey in the sanctions of religion. vernacular idiom, convinced that his subjects loved even the language of

^{*} See note (§) below.

[†] German, pl. Germanen—an appellation used by the Gauls and Romans to designate the inhabitants of Germany. The word German is Gallic, for the Gauls called the soldiers who received a stipend, Gaisaten [Plut. Marius, 6, 7]. If the French gais be the Moes. gais, Franc. ger a spear, then German would be a spear-man, spear-bearer.—Schmitthenner's Deutsches Wörterbuch sub voce, p. 102. Others say that German is the same as Wermann, from which the Romans derived their Germanus, and the Gauls their Guerra. Warr, were, is derived from the Old Ger. uuer pl. uueros, wer, war, waer, bar, baro a man, brave man, warrior; vir bellator.—Radlof's Die Sprachen der Germanen, p. 4, 28.

[‡] Celebrant carminibus antiquis Tuistonem deum terra editum, et filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoresque. Deo ortos, Marsos, Gambrivios, Suevos, Vandalios, affirmant; eaque vera et antiqua nomina. Ceterum Germaniæ vocabulum recens et nuper additum; quoniam qui primi Rhenum transgressi Gallos expulerint, ac nunc Tungri, nunc Germani vocati sunt.—
Tacit. de Mor. Ger. 2.—Cæsar, after enumerating the names of several nations, adds, "qui uno nomine Germani appellantur. Cæsar. Bell. Gal. ii. 4.—Γνησιοι γαρ δι Γερμανοι κατα την Ρωμαιαν διαλεκτον: for Gnesioi are the Germans in the Roman language.—Strabo 7.

[§] The Teutoni of Cæsar, Livy, and Virgil; Tuisto of Tacitus, or Tuisco, which, as Schmitthenner and Mone observe, is a mutilation of Tiusco or Tiusto, signifying the great, the powerful Deutsch, Old Ger. Diotisc, Diutisc, or Theotisc, signify belonging to a people, from diot people. The national name Theodisci, Theotisci, or Theudisci, was not used till the time of the Carlovingian dynasty. Then all the smaller nations were united into one great empire. This word, since that time, has assumed very different forms according to the provinces where it was used, as Dutsch, Dietsch, Teutsch, Deutsch.—Schmitthenner's kurzes Deutsches Wörterbuch, p. 301. Mone's geschichte des Heidenthumsa, vol. ii. p. 6—8.

^{||} Cæsar 1, 33, 40: 7, 77.—Livi. Epit. 68.

freedom. He used his influence to preserve the songs of his native land, and to improve its language and fix its grammar. Thus stability was first given to the German tongue, from which period it has gradually advanced, till it has become one of the most cultivated and important languages in Europe. To trace its progress, it will be necessary to enter into detail, and to examine the German language in its two great divisions, the Low and High German.

Division into Low and High German.

- 4. The Germanic or Teutonic tribes may, according to the nature of their language, be separated into two divisions. The Low-German prevailed in the low or flat provinces of ancient Germany, lying to the north and west, and is used in modern Flanders, the Dutch provinces, Westphalia, Oldenburg, Hanover, Brunswick, Holstein, Sleswick, Mecklenburg, Prussia, Courland, and part of Livonia, where the Low-German, or Nieder or Platt-Deutsch is spoken. This dialect is more soft and flowing than the High-German. It changes the High-German sch into s; the harsh sz or z into t, and always delights in simple vowels.
- 5. The second division comprised the Upper or High German, which prevailed in the mountainous or southern parts of Germany, that is, in the north of Switzerland, in Alsace, Swabia, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, the Austrian States, Silesia, Upper Saxony, and Hesse. The High-German dialect is distinguished by its predilection for long vowels and diphthongs, and rough, hard, and aspirated consonants, especially by the harsh pronunciation of sch, st, sz, and z.
- 6. The Francic seems to occupy an intermediate state between the High and Low German; but as it appears most inclined to the High-German, it is placed in the second division. The earlier Francs inhabited the banks of the Rhine, from Mayence to Cleves, the present Rhine Provinces of Prussia, Wurzburg, Bamburg, and Franconia, now part of Bavaria, and they continually increased their territory till the immense empire of Charlemagne was founded.

Low-German.

The Low-German comprises—

1st. Anglo-Saxon, written by king Alfred, Ælfric, Cædmon, &c. sec. 111. 9, note.

2nd. Friesic, the written remains of which are found in the Asega-buch, &c.

3rd. The Old-Saxon or Platt-Deutsch, which has employed the pens of many authors. Tatian's Harmony of the Gospels is translated into a sort of Old-Saxon.—The Heliand is in Old-Saxon.—Reineke Vos, &c.

High-German.

8. To the High-German belong-

1st. The Mœso-Gothic, written by Ulphilas.

- 2nd. The Alemannic or Suabian, written by Kero, Rhabanus Maurus, Otfrid, Notker, Chunrad von Kirchberg, Gotfrit von Nifen.
- 3rd. The Francic, or transition between High and Low, but approaching more to the High-German, the chief writers in which are Isidore, and Willeram.
- 9 The nature and peculiarity of these six dialects may be best shown by a short historical detail of each tribe, as an alteration in a language was generally produced by some influential political change. It seems impossible to say which of the Germanic tongues was first used in Europe, but probably that language which was spoken by the people located most to the west. If this be sufficient for priority, the Anglo-Saxons will claim the first notice.

III.-THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

- 1. The Anglo-Saxons derived their being and name from the Angles, a tribe of the Saxon confederacy, occupying Anglen in the south-east part of the Duchy of Sleswich in the south of Denmark. These Saxons, like all the Teutoni or Germans, were of oriental origin. They were as far westward as the Elbe in the days of Ptolemy, A.D. 90; and therefore in all probability they were amongst the first Germanic or Teutonic tribes that visited Europe. Their situation, between the Elbe and the Eyder in the south of Denmark, seems to indicate that they moved among the foremost columns of the vast Teutonic emigration. The Saxons, when first settled on the Elbe, were an inconsiderable people, but in succeeding ages they increased in power and renown. About A.D. 240, the Saxons united with the Francs (the free people) to oppose the progress of the Romans towards the north. By this league and other means the Saxon influence was increased, till they possessed the vast extent of country embraced by the Elbe, the Sala, and the Rhine, in addition to their ancient territory from the Elbe to the Eyder. In this tract of country were several confederate nations, leagued together for mutual defence. Although the Saxon name became, on the continent, the appellation of this confederacy of nations, yet at first it only denoted a single state.
- 2. It may be satisfactory to have a brief and clear account of the Germanic tribes, the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles, who successively obtained settlements in Britain.

3. The Jutes gained the first possessions. Hengist and Horsa, two brothers from Jutland or the Cimbric Chersonesus in Denmark, arrived in three ceols or small ships at Ebbs-fleet on the Isle of Thanet in A.D. 449. These Jutes, for assisting the Britons against the Picts and Scots, had the Isle of Thanet assigned to them. They subsequently obtained possession of Kent, the Isle of Wight, and part of Hampshire.

4. The Saxons had a very extended territory. After many of them had migrated to Britain, the parent stock on the continent had the name of Old-Saxons.* The first Saxon kingdom t was established by Ella in A.D. 491, under the name of South-Saxons, or South-Sax, now Sussex. In 494, another powerful colony arrived under Cerdic, and being placed west of the other kingdoms, they were, on their full establishment in 519, called West-Saxons [West-Seaxe], in its fullest extent embracing the north part of Hampshire, Berks, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and part of Cornwall.—A third Saxon kingdom, in A.D. 527, was planted in Essex, Middlesex, and the south part of Hertfordshire, under the name of East-Saxons, East-Sax, or Essex.

* Hist. of Anglo-Saxons, by F. Palgrave, Esq. small 8vo. 1831, p. 33; The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth, by the same, 4to. 1832, p. 40.

4 The Saxon Chronicle gives the following account: "An. CCCCXLIX. Her Martianus and Valentinianus onfengon rice, and ricsodon vii. winter. On heora dagum Hengest and Horsa, from Wyrtgeorne geladode Brytta cyninge to fultume, gesohton Brytene on þam stæðe, þe is genemned Ypwines-fleot, ærest Bryttum to fultume, ac hy eft on hy fuhton. Se cing het hi feolitan agien Pihtas, and hi swa dydan, and sige hæfdon swa hwar swa hi comon. Hi þa sende to Angle, and heton heom sendan mare fultum, and heom seggan Brytwalana nahtnesse, and þæs landes cysta. Hi þa sendon heom mare fultum, þa comon þa menn of þrim mægðum Garmenia of Fold-Sesyum of Anglem of Fold-Sesyum of Anglem of Fold-Sesyum of Anglem of Fold-Sesyum o

sende to Angle, and heton heom sendan mare fultum, and heom seggan Brytwalana nahtnesse, and þæs landes cysta. Hi þa sendon heom mare fultum, þa comon þa menn of þrim mægðum Germanie, of Eald-Seaxum, of Anglum, of Lotum.

"Of Iotum comon Cantware and Wihtware [þæt is seo mæið þe nu eardað on Wiht,] and þæt cynn on West-Seaxum, þe man nu gyt het Iutna-cynn. Of Eald-Seaxum comon East-Seaxan, and Suð-Seaxan, and West-Seaxan. Of Angle comon, se á siððan stod westig betwix Iutum and Seaxum, East-Engle, and Middel-Angle, and Mearce and calle Norðymbra. Heora here-togan wæron twegen gebroðra, Hengest and Horsa, þæt wæron Wihtgiless suna, Wihtgils wæs Witting, Witta Wecting, Wecta Wodning, fram þam Wodne awoc eali ure cyne-cynn and Suðan-hymbra eac."—Ingram's Chr. pp. 13—15.

Bede makes nearly the same stotement. "Advenerant autem de tribus Germaniæ populis fortioribus, id est, Saxonibus, Anglis, Jutis. De Jutarum origine sunt Cantuarii et Victuarii, hoc est, ea gens quæ Vectam tenet insulam, et ea quæ usque hodie in provincia Occidentalium

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- 5. The Angles (Engle), from Sleswich in the south of Denmark, about A.D. 527, settled themselves in East Anglia, containing Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and part of Bedfordshire.—Ida, in A.D. 547, began to establish himself in Bernicia, comprehending Northumberland, and the south of Scotland between the Tweed and the Firth of Forth.—About A.D. 559, Ella conquered Deira [Deoramægð] lying between the Humber and the Tweed, including the present counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.—Mercia was formed into an independent state by Crida, about A.D. 586, and comprehended the counties of Chester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester, Northampton, Rutland, Huntingdon, the north of Beds, and Hertford, Warwick, Bucks, Oxon, Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester, Stafford, and Salop. Thus, one Jute, three Saxon, and four Angle, altogether eight kingdoms, were established in Britain, by the year 586.*
- 6. The Angles emigrated so numerously as to leave Angle, their original district, destitute of inhabitants. Though the Friesians are not named as uniting in the first conquest of Britain, it is clear, from their locality, that many of them accompanied the other Teutonic tribes.† Those now settled in Britain were denominated Anglo-Saxons to show their origin; Anglo-Saxon denoting that the people so called were the Angles, a nation coming from the Saxon confederacy. In subsequent times, when the Angles had been alienated from the Saxon confederacy by settling in Britain, they denominated that part of this kingdom which they inhabited Engla-land, the land of the Angles, Angle's land, which was afterwards contracted into England.
- 7. From the entrance of the Saxons into Britain in A.D. 449, they opposed the Britons, till, on the full establishment of the Saxon power in A.D. 586, the Britons were driven into Wales. As soon as the Britons ceased to oppose their invaders the Saxon kingdoms began to contend with each other. The West-Saxons, with varying success, gradually increased in influence and territory from Cerdic their first leader in A.D. 494, till 827, when Egbert, king of Wessex, defeated or made tributary all the other Saxon kingdoms. Egbert, his son Ethelwulph, and his grandsons Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred, and Alfred the Great, had to contend with new and fierce opponents in the Northmen, or Danes. The most energetic and renowned of the West-Saxon kings was Alfred the Great. He drove the Northmen from his kingdom, and found leisure

[•] Mr. Turner, in his Hist. of A.-S., b. iii. ch. 5, vol. i. p. 309, observes: "This state of Britain has been improperly denominated the Saxon heptarchy. When all the kingdoms were settled, they formed an octarchy. Ella, supporting his invasion in Sussex, like Hengist in Kent, made a Saxon duarchy before the year 500. When Cerdic erected the state of Wessex in 519, a triarchy appeared; East Anglia made it a tetrarchy; Essex a pentarchy. The success of Ida, after 547, having established a sovereignty of Angles in Bernicia, the island beheld an hexarchy. When the northern Ella penetrated, in 560, southward of the Tees, his kingdom of Deira produced an heptarchy. In 586, the Angles branching from Deira into the regions south of the Humber, the state of Mercia completed an Anglo-Saxon octarchy."

† See Friesians, iv. § 50—56.

not only to encourage literature in others, but, with great success, to devote himself to literary pursuits, as much as the proper discharge of the public affairs of his kingdom would allow. He translated into Anglo-Saxon. Boethius. Orosius, and Bede, and thus gave a preeminence to the West-Saxon language, as well as to the West-Saxon kingdom. The West-Saxons retained the government of this island till 1016, when Canute, a Dane, became king of England. Canute and his two sons, Harold and Hardicanute, reigned twenty-six years. The Saxon line was restored in 1042, and continued till 1066, when Harold the Second was slain by William duke of Normandy, commonly called William the Conqueror. Thus the Anglo-Saxon dynasty terminated, after it had existed in England about six hundred years. The Saxon power ceased when William the Conqueror ascended the throne, but not the language; for Anglo-Saxon, after rejecting or changing many of its inflections, continued to be spoken by the old inhabitants till the time of Henry the Third, A.D. 1258. What was written after this period has generally so great a resemblance to our present language, that it may evidently be

- 8. From the preceding short detail, it appears that the Jutes had small possessions in Kent and the Isle of Wight: the Angles occupied the east and north of England, with the south of Scotland: and the Saxons had extensive possessions in the western and southern parts. The descendants of these Saxons were very numerous: their power and influence became most extensive under the dominion of West-Saxon kings, especially under Egbert and Alfred. It was the powerful mind of Alfred that drew into England the talent and literature of Europe, and induced him to benefit his country by writing so much in his native tongue, the Anglo-Saxon; thus giving the West-Saxon dialect so great a predominance as to constitute it the cultivated language of the Anglo-Saxons. This pure Anglo-Saxon may be found in the works of Alfred, Ælfric, the Anglo-Saxon Laws, Cædmon, &c.
- 9. Ethelbert, king of Kent, being converted to the Christian faith by the preaching of Augustine, in A.D. 597, was distinguished as the author of the first written Saxon laws which have descended to us, or are known to have been established. Some think that the laws of Ethelbert are the first Anglo-Saxon composition: others give priority to Beowulf, the Traveller's Song, &c. Beowulf is said to have been nearly contemporary with Hengist; but the poem contained in the Cotton MS. British Museum, Vitellius, A. xv. is not so old. There occur in it Christian allusions which fix this text at least at a period subsequent to A.D. 597. Some eminent scholars attribute this MS. to the early part of the 10th century.

Turner's Hist. of Anglo-Saxone, b. iii. c. 6, vol. i. p. 332.

[†] See the very neat edition of Betweif, by Mr. Kemble, Pref. p. xx. London, 1833.

² Conybeare's Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry, p. 32; Turner's Hist. of Anglo-Saxons, b. ix. c. 2, vol. iii. p. 281.

From this fine poem may be selected some early specimens of pure Anglo-Saxon. The Traveller's Song, in its original composition, is referred by Mr. Conybeare to about A.D. 450. It was first printed by him with a literal Latin version, and a free poetical translation in English. An improved Saxon text is given in Mr. Kemble's Beowulf, p. 223—233. For an example of an early specimen of Anglo-Saxon poetry, compared with one of a subsequent date, see Friesic, § 58. As the works of Alfred, Ælfric, Cædmon, the poems of Beowulf, and many of the books specified in the note below, † afford ample specimens of pure

• Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry, p. 9-29; Exeter MS. p. 84.

† A chronological list of the chief works printed in Anglo-Saxon, with a notice of Grammars and Dictionaries intended for junior students.—[1567.] ÆLFRIC. 1. A Testimonie of antiquitie showing the auncient fayth in the Church of England touching the Sacrament of the Body and Dictionaries intended for junior students.—[1567.] ÆLFRIC. 1. A Testimonie of antiqvitie showing the auncient fayth in the Church of England touching the Sacrament of the Body and Bloude of the Lord here publickely preached, and also received in the Saxons' tyme, above 600 yeares agoe, 16mo. Imprinted at London by John Daye, dwelling over Aldersgate beneath S. Martyns, 1567. This little book contains "A Sermon of the Paschall Lambe to be spoken unto the people at Easter." Anglo-Saxon on the left-hand page, and an English translation on the right. It is paged only on the right to 75. Then follow 13 leaves, without being paged, containing the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the X Commandments in Saxon, with an interlinear English translation. The whole book, therefore, consists of 88 leaves, or 176 pages. It was published again in small 4to. with L'Isle's "Treatise concerning the Old and New Testament," in 1623: the Easter Homily was printed again in the 2nd vol. of Fox's "Acts and Monuments," and in the motes to Whelock's "Bede," b. v. c. 22. In the year of L'Isle's death, it appeared again with this title, "Divers ancient Monuments in the Saxon Tongue," &c. 4to. 1638.—[1568.] Laws.

2. Apxaiovoma, sive de priscis Anglorum Legibus libri, Sermone Anglico, vetustate antiquissimo aliquot abhinc seculis conscripti, atque nunc demum magno Jurisperitorum et amantium antiquitatis omnium commodo, e tenebris in lucem vocati, Gulielmo Lambardo, 4to. ex officina Johan. Daye, Lond. 1568. A greatly improved edition was published by Whelock, in folio, Cambridge, 1644, pp. 226, 1l. A still better edition, so much enlarged and improved as to be considered almost a new work, was published with the following title: "Leges Anglo-Saxonicæ Ecclesiasticæ et Civiles, accedunt Leges Edvardi Latinæ, Gulielmi Conquestoris Gallo-Normannicæ, et Henrici I. Latinæ, subjungitur Domini Henr. Spelmanni Codex Legum Veterum Statutorum Regni Anglo-Saxon, with Latin translation and notes.—Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen. In der Ursprache mit Uebersetzun pp. 304, about 8s. There are two columns in a page; on the left is the Anglo-Saxon text, in Roman type except the p, &, and on the right a German translation. The second volume has long been expected. The Record Commission have undertaken an edition with an improved Anglo-Saxon text, carefully accented, and accompanied with an English translation and notes. It was prepared, and a considerable part printed, under the superintendence of the late Richard Price, Esq. whose critical acquaintance with the Anglo-Saxon has been manifested by his excellent edition of Warton's "History of English Poetry." This edition of the A.-S. Laws by Mr. Price, is not yet published.—[1571.] GOSPELS. 3. The Gospels of the fower Euangelistes, translated in the olde Saxon, tyme out of Latin into the vulgare toung of the Saxons, newly collected out of auncient monumentes of the sayd Saxons, and now published for testimonie of the same, 4to. London, printed by John Daye, 1571. It is accompanied with an English version out of the Bishop's Bible, so altered as to agree with the Saxon, and published by Fox, the Martyrologist, at the expense of Archbishop Parker. Price 3l. 3s.—Quatuor D.N. Jesu Christi Evangeliorum Verexpense of Archbishop Parker. Price 3l. 3s.—Quatuor D.N. Jesu Christi Evangeliorum Versiones per antiquæ duæ, Gothica scil. et Anglo-Saxonica: quarum illam ex celeberrimo Codice Argenteo nunc primum depromsit Franciscus Junius, hanc autem ex Codd. MSS. collatis emendatiùs recudi curavit Thomas Mareschallus Anglus; cujus etiam observationes in utramque versionem subnectuntur. Accessit et Glossarium Gothicum: cui præmittitur Alphabetum Gothicum, Runicum, &c. operâ ejusdem Francisci Junii, 4to. Dordrechti, 1665, et Amsterdam, 1684, pp. 383—431, 2l. 8s. The Amsterdam edition appears, on collation, to be made up from the old copies with new title-pages, and a reprint of the first sheet in vol. ii. Moes. Glos. The Anglo-Saxon Gospels from the text of Marshall, the Rushworth Gloss, MS. Bodl. together with all the A.-S. translations of the Gospels, are about to appear in a quarto volume from the Pitt Press, Cambridge.—[1623.] ÆLFRIC. 4. A Saxon Treatise concerning the Old and New Testament. Written abovt the time of King Edgar (700 yeares agoe) by Ælfricvs Abbas, thought to be the same that was afterward Archbishop of Canterbyrie. Whereby

Anglo-Saxon, it will not be necessary to occupy much space with quotations. One extract will be sufficient, and, for facility of comparison,

appears what was the Canon of holy Scripture here then received, and that the Church of England had it so long ages in her mother-tongue. Now first published in print with English of our times by William L'Isle of Wilburgham, Esquier for the King's bodie, the originall remaining still to be seene in St Robert Cotton's Librarie, at the end of his losser Copie of the Saxon Pentatevch. And herewine is added ovt of the Homilies and Epistes of the fore-and Elfrica, a second edition of A Testimonic of Antiquitie, he teaching the Sucrament of the Body and Bland of the Lond, here publishely preached and received in the Baxons' time, he. London, printed by John Haviland for Honrie Seile, dwelling in Pani's Church-yard, at the signs of the Tyger's head, 1023, small 4to The Dedication, Prefere, he contain 30 lestes, the paragraphs numbered, but not the pages; then follow 43 lesses of the Treaties of the Old and New Testament, Saxon on the left, and English in the right hand page. The first 12 lesses are seithent numbers, 13 is placed at the head of the Saxon on the left, and also at the head of the English in the right page, the same numberal serving for two pages. The Testimony of Antiquity, he. has 9 leaves of Prefere, de., 14 leaves, with deale unitarities, of "A Sermon of the Panchall Lambe, he.," then fellow 11 leaves unpaged, containing the words of Elfrike Abbot, and the Lord's Prayer. Creed, and X Commandments, in Saxon, with an interlinear English werein, 30 + 43 + 9 + 14 + 11 = 107 leaves, or 214 pages. [1640] Peature. S. Paniterium Davidis Latino-Saxonicum Vetus, & Johanne Spelmanna, D. Hen fill editum, 8to. Londini, 1640, 11. Le.—Libi Pasimorum versio antique Latina, cum paraphrasis Anglo-Saxonica, partim coluin oratione, partim metrice compounts, nuor primum e cod. MS. in Bibl. Regia Parisiensi adservatio, descripint et edidit Benjamin Thorpe, S.A.S. Soc. Lit. Isl. Hafn Soc. Hon. 6vo. Oxonii, 1836.—[1644.] Baros. 6. Bedw Venerabila Historia Ecclemantes Anglorum, Anglo-Saxonia 1835.—[1044.] Bada. 6. Bedge Venerabilis Historia Ecclevastica Angiorum, Anglo-Saxoniol ex versione Ælfredi Magni Gentis et Latiné, accumére Chronologia Saxonica (*The Jaso*u Chronicle, see 9.) et Leges Anglo-Saxonicè cum interpretatione Letins, curà Abrahami Wheloci, fol. Cantabrigue, 1646. A much imprised and spiredid edition was published south the following title. "Bodin Historia Ecclasianica, Latiné et Saxonicé, una cum reliquis ejus operibus Historicia Latiné, curà et studio Johannis Smith, S.T.P. fol. Cantabrigim, 1722, pp. 323, 24.166.—[1655.] Carmon. 7. Curdinous Monachi Paraphrasis Poetica Genesion as operibus Historica Latinė, curit et studio Johanna Smith, 8.77.P. fol. Captabrigius, 1722, pp. 823, 2L 16s.—[1655.] Cardon. 7. Cadmone Monach: Paraphrase Poetec Genesion as priverpuarum actus pegines historiarum, abina assum in Lin. Anglo-Saxonet econscripts, et nunc primitu edita à Francisco Junio, Amet. 1655, pp. 116. 1L.—Cadmon's Metrical Paraphrase of Paru of the Holy Scriptures, in Anglo-Saxon, with an English translation, notin, and a verbal index, by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1832, pp. 841, 1L 1s.—[1660.] ÆLVRIC. 8. Ælirica abbatis Grammatici valgo dieti Grammatica Latino-Saxonica, &c. Guliel Somnerus, fol. Oxon. 1659, pp. 82. This is a Latin Grammatica Latino-Saxonica, &c. Guliel Somnerus, fol. Oxon. 1659, pp. 82. This is a Latin Grammatica in Anglo-Saxonica, gurà Ar-S. Bictionary, see 22.—[1692.] Canonicle. 9. Chronologica Anglo-Saxonica, curà Abrahami Wheloci, fol. Cantificque, 1644. Appraised to Whelock's edition of Bide, see Bode, 6.—Chronicon Saxonicum, seu Annales Berum in Anglis privipue gestarum ad annum incliv., cum indice rerum chronologico. Accediunt regulia ad investigandas nominium locorum et virorum in Chronicon memoratorum explicatici. Latito et Anglo-Saxonica, curà Mapio-Saxonica, curà Mapio-Saxonica, curà Mapio-Saxonica, curà motiva de descriptura de de descriptura de de descriptura de de descriptura de descriptura de descriptura de descriptur

the parable of the Sower is selected from Marshall's Gospels, Dordrecht, 1665.

(by Daines Barrington), 8vo. London, 1773; Anglo-Saxon, pp. 242, English translation and notes, pp. 259, about 1l. 5s.—Alfred's Will. 14. Ælfred's Will, in Anglo-Saxon, with a literal and also a free English translation, a Latin version, and notes, (by the Rev. Owen Manning,) royal 4to. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1788, pp. 51, about 7s. The same, reprinted from the Oxford edition of 1788, with a preface and additional notes, (by Mr. Cardale) London, Pickering, Combe, Leicester, 8vo. 1828, pp. 32, price 5s.—[1815.] Beowulf. 15. De Danorum Rebus Gestis Secul. III. et IV. Poëma Danicum, Dialecto Anglo-Saxonica, ex Bibliotheca Cottoniana Musæi Britannici edidit versione Latina et indicibus, auxit, Grim Johnson Thorkelin, Dr. J. V. &c. 4to. Havniæ, 1815, pp. 299, 14s.—

An analysis of this fine poem, and an English translation of a considerable part of it, has been given by Mr. Turner in his History of the Anglo-Saxons, b. ix. c. 2, vol. iii. p. 280-301.—A still more complete analysis is given, with free translations in English verse, and a literal Latin version from a text formed from a careful collation with the MS. in Conybeare's Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry, p. 30-167.—A very neat edition of the Anglo-Saxon text has appeared, entitled "The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf; the Traveller's Song, and the Battle of Finnes-burh, edited, Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf; the Traveller's Song, and the Battle of Finnes-burh, edited, together with a Glossary of the more difficult words, and an historical Preface, by John M. Kemble, Esq. M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge," small 8vo. London, 1833, pp. 259, 13s. A second edition, with an English translation and a complete Glossary, is on the eve of publication.—[1826.] Conybeare, M.A. late Anglo-Saxon Professor, &c. at Oxford, edited by his brother the Rev. W. D. Conybeare, M.A. late Anglo-Saxon Professor, &c. at Oxford, edited by his brother the Rev. W. D. Conybeare, M.A. &c. 8vo. London, 1826, pp. 286, 18s.—[1830.] Fox's Menol. 17. Menologium, seu Calendarium Poeticum, ex Hickesiano Thesauro: or, The Poetical Calendar of the Anglo-Saxons, with an English translation and notes, by the Rev. Samuel Fox. M.A. 8vo. London, 1830, pp. 64, 6s.—[1834.] Thorpe's Analect. 18. Analecta Anglo-Saxonica. A selection, in prose and verse, from Anglo-Saxon authors of various ages, with a Glossary; designed chiefly as a first book for students, by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1834, pp. 266, 20s. This work gives specimens of Anglo-Saxon from its purest to its most corrupt state. As some of the specimens have been taken from MSS. and are here printed for the first time, this useful book has properly a place here.—[1834.] Thorpe's Apoll. 19. The Anglo-Saxon version of the story of Apollonius of Tyre, upon which is founded the play of Pericles, attributed to Shakspeare; from a MS. in the Library of C.C.C. Cambridge, with a literal translation, &c. by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. 12mo. London, 1834, pp. 92, 6s.—20. A More minute account of works printed in Anglo-Saxon, especially of smaller detached pieces, may be found in p. 134 of Hickes's Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. 12mo. London, 1834, pp. 92, 6s.—20. A More minute account of works printed in Anglo-Saxon, especially of smaller detached pieces, may be found in p. 134 of Hickes's Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicæ, 4to. Oxoniæ, 1680; and in Wanley's Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon MSS. forming the 3rd vol. of Hickes's Thesaurus, p. 325. A short notice of the principal A.-S. MSS. may be found in Hickes's Institutiones, from p. 135 to 176, but a minute account of all the A.-S. MSS. with many very interesting and valuable extracts, will be found in Wanley's Catalogue, which, as the 3rd vol. of Hickes's Thesaurus, has the following title: "Antique Literaturæ Septentrionalis Liber alter, seu Humphredi Wanleii Librorum Veterum Sontentrionalism qui in Angliæ Bibliothecis extent nec non multorum Veterum Codicum Septentrionalium qui in Angliæ Bibliothecis extant, nec non multorum Veterum Codicum Septentrionalium alibi extantium Catalogus Historico-Criticus, cum totius Thesauri Linguarum Septentrionalium sex Indicibus, fol. Oxoniæ, 1705.—An arranged Catalogue of all the extant relics of A.-S. poetry is given in Conybeare's Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry, p. lxxvi lxxxvi.

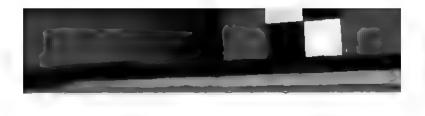
21. Grammars. 1. Hickes's Institutiones Gram. A.-S. 4to. Oxon. 1689, 2l.—2. Hickes's Thesaurus, 3 vols. fol. Oxon. 1705, 12s.—73. (Thwaites's) Gram. A.-S. ex Hickesiano, 8vo. pp. 48, 2l.—4. Elstob's (Eliz.) Gram. of English-Saxon tongue, 4to. Lond. 1715, 1l.—5. Henley's Gram. of Anglo-Saxon, Lond. 1726, pp. 61, 4s.—6. Lye's Gram. Anglo-Saxon, prefixed to Junius's Etymologicum, fol. Oxon. 1743.—7. Manning's Gram. Anglo-Saxon et Mœso-Goth. prefixed to his edition of Lye's A.-S. Dict. 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1772.—8. Rask's Angelsaksish Sproglære, 8vo. Stockholm, 1817, pp. 168; Mr. Thorpe's Translation of ditto, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1830, 15s. 6d.—9. Sisson's Elements of A.-S. Gram. 12mo. Leeds, 1819, pp. 84, 5s.—10. Dr. Jacob Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik, 3 vols. 8vo. Gottingen, 1822, 1826, 1831. This is a Grammar of all the Germanic languages; it is the 2nd edit.—11. Bosworth's Elements of A.-S. Gram. 8vo. 1823, pp. 330, 16s.—Bosworth's Compendious Gram. of Primitive Eng. or A.-S. 8vo. 1826, pp. 84, 5s.—12. Ingram's Short Gram. of A.-S. prefixed to his edition of the Saxon Chronicle, 4to. 1823, pp. 8.—13. Gwilt's Rudiments of A.-S. 8vo. Lond. 1829, pp. 56, 6s. 21. GRAMMARS. 1. Hickes's Institutiones Gram. A.-S. 4to. Oxon. 1689, 21. \(\sqrt{2} \). Hickes's

Lond. 1829, pp. 56, 6s.

Lond. 1829, pp. 56, 6s.

22. DICTIONARIES. Somner's Dict. Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum, folio, Oxon. 1659, 8l.—2.
Benson's Vocabularium A.-S. 8vo. Oxon. 1701, 1l. 4s.—3. Lye's Dictionarium Saxonico et
Gothico-Latinum, published by Manning, in 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1772, 7l. 17s. 6d.

Works relating to Anglo-Sazon.—[1650.] 23. CASAUBONI (Merici) de Linguâ Saxonicâ et de
Linguâ Hebraicâ Commentarius; accesserunt Gulielmi Somneri ad verba vetera Germanica
Lipsiana notæ, small 8vo. Londini, 1650, 8s. 6d.—[1678.] Alpred's Life. 24. Ælfredi Magni
Vita, à Joanne Spelman, plates, folio, Oxon. 1678, about 16s.—[1709.] Ælfred's Life, by Sir
John Spelman, Knt. from the original manuscript in the Bodleian Library, with considerable
additions, and several historical remarks, by the publisher Thomas Hearne, M.A. small 8vo.



ANGLO-SAXON DIALECTS.

Mr. iv. 3-8.

3. Gehyrat, Ute eode se sædere hys sæd to sawenne. 4. And þa he sew, sum feoll wit þone weg, and fugelas comon and hyt fræton. 5. Sum feoll ofer stanscyligean, þar hyt næfde mycel eortan, and sona up-eode, forþam þe hyt næfde eortan þicenesse. 6. Þa hyt up-eode, seo sunne hyt forsvælde, and hyt forserane, forþam hyt wirtruman næfde. 7. And sum feoll on þornas, þa stigon þa þornas and forðrysmodon þæt, and hyt wæstm ne bær. 8. And sum feoll on god land, and hyt sealde, upstigende and wexende, wæstm, and an brohte þrittig-fealdne, sum syxtig-fealdne, sum hundfealdne.

The Anglo-Saxon Dialects.

10. The Jutes, Angles, and Saxons, had probably some little difference of dialect when they arrived in Britain. Distant tribes, from the disturbed state of the country, and the difficulties of travelling, could have very limited intercourse. The Jutes were few in number, and could not have much influence, especially as it regards the language. The descendants of the Angles were very numerous, and occupied the country north of the Thames: they settled in East-Anglia, Northumbria, south of Scotland, &c. Their language was more broad and harsh than the West-Saxon, and was formerly called the Dano-Saxon dialect. It may,

Oxford, 1709, about 9e.—Life of Alfred or Alured, by Robert Powell, 18mo, 1634, about 5e.—Elfredi Regis præfatio ad Pastorale Sancti Gregorii, e Codd. MS. Jun. LIII. Sazam and Latin. See Asserii Menevens. Elfredi Magni, recensuit Franciscus Wiee, M.A. small 8vo. Oxon, 1722, about 9e.—Mr. Turner's Hist. of Anglo-Saxons, b. iv. c. 6—11, and b. v. c. 1—6.—[1708.] Wotton's View. 25. Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium Thesauri Grammatico-Critici et Archaeologici, auctore Georgio Hickesio, Conspectus brevs, cum notis, Guilelmo Wotton, 12mo. 12.—[1708.] Wotton's Short View of George Hickes's Grammatico-Critical and Archeological Treasury of the Ancient Northern Languagea, translated, with notes, by Maurice Shelton, 4to. London, 1737.—[1715.] Elevro's Saxon Devicos. 26. Publick Office of daily and nightly devotion for the seven canonical hours of prayer, used in the Anglo-Saxon Church, with a translation and notes, together with the Rev. Dr. George Hickes's Controversial Discourses, by W. Elstob, 1 vol. 8vo. 1705. London, 8e.; the same, 2 vols. 8vo. 16e. 1715-27.—[17726.] GAVELEIND. 27. Sonner's (William) Treatise of Gavelkind, both name and thing, showing the True Etymologic and Derivation of the One, the Nature, Anjiquity, and Original of the Other. To which is added the Life of the Author, by Bishop White Kennett, 4vo. London, 1726. 17s.—[1798.] Hensuall. 28. The Saxon and English Languages reciprocally iljustrative of each other; the impracticability of acquiring an accurate knowledge of Saxon Literature through the medium of Latin Phraseology, exemplified in the errors of Hickes, Wilkins, Gibson, and other scholars; and a new mode suggested of radically studying the Saxon and English Languages, by Samuel Henshall, M.A. 4to. London, 1798, pp. 60. 5s.—[1807.] INGRAM. 29. An Inaugural Lecture on the utility of Anglo-Saxon Literature; to which is added the Geography of Europe, by King Alfred, including his account of the Discovery of the North Cape in the 9th century, by the Rev. Ismes Ingram, M.A. 4to. Oxford, 1807,

however, probably be rather denominated, from its locality,* the Northumbrian or East-Anglian dialect. As this is not the place to enter minutely into the subject of dialects, a few extracts are only given, that they may be compared with the specimen of pure Anglo-Saxon.

11. The parable of the Sower, from the Northumbrian Gloss or Durham Book, written about A.D. 900,† and now preserved in the British Museum, London, Cotton MSS. Nero, D. IV. fol. 100.

Mĸ. iv. 3-8.

- 3. heono eode de sawende i sedere to sawenne 4. and mibbs geseuw, 3. Ecce exiit seminans ad seminandum. 4. et dum seminat. ober i sū feoll ymb &a stret, and cwomon flegendo and fretton i eton cecidit circa viā, et venerunt volucres et comederunt οf stæner, ber ne hæfde eorbu michellmenig; and hræbe feoll 5. aliud vero cecidit super petrosa, ubi non habuit terram multam; upp iornende wæs i arisæn wæs f bon niefde heanisse eordes: 6. and da quoniam non habebat altitudinem terræ: 6. et quando exortum est, arisen i da upp eode wæs sunna; gedrugade i fbernde; Bon exortus est exæstuavit; eo quod non haberet sol. wyrt-ruma, gedrugade. 7. and sum feoll in Sornum, and astigon upp eodun Sornas, 7. et aliud cecidit in spinis, et ascenderunt spinæ,
- Mr. Cardale has well remarked:—"Pure Anglo-Saxon and Dano-Saxon were the two great dialects of the language. The pure A.-S. was used, as Hickes observes, in the southern and western parts of England; and the Dano-Saxon, in the north of England and south of Scotland. It is entirely a gratuitous supposition, to imagine that either of these dialects commenced at a much later period than the other. Each was probably as old as the time of Egbert...The Saxons were predominant in the southern and western parts, and the Angles in the northern. As these nations were distinct in their original seats on the continent, so they arrived at different times, and brought with them different dialects. This variety of speech continued till the Norman conquest, and even afterwards... These two great dialects of the A.-S. continued substantially distinct, as long as the language itself was in use : . . . that the Dano-Saxon, in short, never superseded the A.-S. . . . They were not consecutive, but contemporary."—Notes prefixed to Mr. Cardale's elegant edition of Boethius.

 Another gentleman, to whom A.-S. literature is also much indebted, thus states his opinion: "Saxon MSS. ought to be locally classed, before any attempt be made at chronological arrangement; nor will this appear strange when we consider, that in early times the

Another gentleman, to whom A.-S. literature is also much indebted, thus states his opinion: "Saxon MSS. ought to be locally classed, before any attempt be made at chronological arrangement; nor will this appear strange when we consider, that in early times the several divisions of the kingdom were, comparatively speaking, almost like foreign countries to each other; that in some parts the Saxon must have continued uninfluenced by foreign idioms much longer than in others; that the various provincial dialects must have been much more strongly marked than they are at present, and that they were all equally employed in literary composition."—Mr. Thorpe's Preface to Cædmon, pp. xii. xiii.

Mr. Thorpe mentions Mr. Joseph Stephenson, of the British Museum, as the gentleman from whom we may hope for a local classification of our Saxon MSS. Perhaps it would be difficult to find a gentleman pure competent for so ardunes a work if we form a judgment of

Mr. Thorpe mentions Mr. Joseph Stephenson, of the British Museum, as the gentleman from whom we may hope for a local classification of our Saxon MSS. Perhaps it would be difficult to find a gentleman more competent for so arduous a work, if we form a judgment of Mr. Stephenson's qualifications only from the valuable matter collected from old MSS. and judiciously inserted by him in the first two parts of Boucher's English Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, 4to. 1832-1833.

† This is one of the finest specimens of Saxon writing. The Vulgate Latin text of the Four Gospels was written by Eadfrid Bishop of Lindisfarne, about A.D. 680; the interlinear Anglo-Saxon gloss was added by Aldred, probably about 900. For a full account of this MS. see Mareschalli Observationes in Versionem Anglo-Saxonicam, Dordrechti, 4to. 1665, p. 492: Wanley's Catalogue, p. 252: Henshall's Etymological Organic Reasoner, p. 54: Ingram's Inaugural Lecture on Saxon Literature, p. 43: and Baber's Historical account of the Saxon and English Versions of the Scriptures, before the opening of the fifteenth century, prefixed to his edition of Wiclif's Gospels, 4to. 1810, p. lix. For facsimiles of the beautiful writing in this splendid Durham Book, see Astle's Origin and Progress of Writing, 4to, 1803, p. 96; and my Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar, 8vo. 1823, p. 18.

and underdulfon bæt, and westm ne salde. 8. and ober feoll et suffocaverunt illud, et fructum non dedit. 8. et aliud cecidit in terram godů, and salde wæstm stigende, and wexende, and to brohte enne i an bonam, et dabat fructum ascendentem, et crescentem, et adferebat unum sexdig, and an Srittig and ud hundrað. triginta et unum sexagenta, et unum centum.

12. The parable of the Sower, from the Rushworth Gloss, which is an Anglo-Saxon gloss or version of the 10th century, written at Harewood or Harwood [æt Harawuda], over St. Jerome's Latin of the Four Gospels. The Latin text is about the age of the Latin of the Durham Book, as it was written towards the close of the 7th century. MS. Bibl. Bodl. D. 24. No. 3946, now (1835) D. 2. 19. Auct.†

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- 3. Geherbe; heonu code be sedere I sawend to sawend. 4. and missy giaeow, 3. Audite; ecce exüt seminans ad seminando. 4. et dum seminat, flegende, and fretan I etan Seet. gifeol ymb Sa strete, and offer I sum comun decidit circa viam. et venerunt volucres, et comederunt illud. 5. ober i sum soblice gifeol ofer stænere, ber ne bæfde eorão, vero cecidit super petrosa, ubi non habuit terram, aliud hæfde up iornende wæs, forbon Dе heonisse eorðo. non babebat altitudinë quoniam terræ. quando aras i uparnende was sunne, and drygde fhernde; and for bon exortus est sol. exestuavit; et ex eo quod non haberet wyrtrums, adrugade. 7. and ofer gifeol in bornes, and astigun lupeadun radicem, exaruit. 7. Et aliud cecidit in spinas, et ascenderunt 8. and obro gifeol on and under dulfun bet, and westem ne salde. corbo et suffocaverunt illud, et fructum non dedit. 8. et aliud cecidit in gode; and salde wæstem stigende, and wexende, and tobrohte bonā; et dabat fructum ascendentem, et crescentem, et adferebat an hundres. sextig and an xxx., et unum et unum LX.
- 13. An extract from the Saxon Chronicle of the year 1135, will show how much the language was then corrupted in its idiom, inflections, and orthography.

An. MCXXXV. On his gere for se king Henri ofer sæ æt te Lammasse, and hæt ober dei, ha he lai an slep in scip. ha hestrede he dæi ouer all landes, and unard he sunne swilc als it unare hre-niht-ald mone, an sterres abuten him at middæi. Wursen men swide ofwundred and ofdred, and sæden hæt midel hing sculde cumme her efter, swa

^{*} For the accurate collation of this extract with the MS. we are indebted to the polite attention of Sir Henry Ellis, of the British Museum.

[†] For a further account of this MS. see Mareschalli Observ. in Versionem A.-S. p. 492: Wanley's Catalogue, p. 81, 82: Hensball's Etym. Organic Reasoner, p. 63, 64: Astle's Origin and Progress of Writing, p. 99: Baber's Pref. to Wiclif's Test. p. lx.

[†] The transcript of this extract was obligingly compared with the MS. by a well-known Saxon scholar, Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity College, Oxford, and editor of the Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation, notes, &c. see note to § 9, No. 9.

dide. for pæt ilc gær ward pe king ded. þæt oðer dæi efter s. Andreas massedæi. on Normandi. Þa wes tre sona þas landes. for æuric man sone ræuede oðer þe mihte. Þa namen his sune and his frend and brohten his lic to Engle-land. and bebiriend in Reding. God man he wes. and micel æie wes of him. Durste nan man misdon wið oðer on his time. Pais he makede men and dær. Wua sua bare his byrðen gold and silure. durste nan man sei to him naht bute god.—Ingram's Saxon Chronicle, p. 364.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

An. 1135. In this year went the king Henry over sea at the Lammas; and the next day, as he lay asleep on ship, darkened the day over all lands, and was the sun so as it were a three-night-old moon, and the stars about him at mid-day. Men were very much astonished and terrified, and said that a great event should come hereafter. So it did; for that same year was the king dead, the next day after St. Andrew's massday, in Normandy. Then was tribulation soon in the land; for every man that might, soon robbed another. Then his sons and his friends took his body, and brought it to England, and buried it at Reading. A good man he was; and there was great dread of him. No man durst do wrong with another in his time. Peace he made for man and beast. Whoso bare his burthen of gold and silver, durst no man say ought to him but good.

14. The Grave, a fragment. It is found in the margin of Semi-Saxon Homilies in the Bodleian Library,* and is supposed by Wanley to be written about the year 1150.

SEMI-SAXON.

De wes bold gebyld er þu iboren were; be wes molde imynt er bu of moder come; ac hit nes no idiht, ne þeo deopnes imeten; nes gyt iloced, hu long hit þe were: Nu me þe bringæb þer bu beon scealt, nu me sceal þe meten, and ba mold seobba, &c.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

For thee was a house built
Ere thou wert born;
For thee was a mould appointed
Ere thou of mother camest;
But it is not prepared,
Nor the deepness meted;
Nor is yet seen,
How long for thee it were:
Now I bring thee
Where thou shalt be,
Now I shall thee measure,
And then earth afterwards.

15. The Ormulum is a metrical paraphrase of the Gospels and Acts, in lines of fifteen syllables, written in Semi-Saxon by an ecclesiastic named Orm, probably in the north of England, about the year 1180.† The author gives the following reason for the name of the work:

This book is named Ormulum, for that Orm made it.

Diff boc iff nemmnedd Orrmulum, forrbi bæt Orrm itt wrohhte.—Preface.

Mr. Thorpe observes, that the author seems to have been a critic in his mother-tongue; and from his idea of doubling the consonant after a short

Bibl. Bodl. Codex NE. F. 4. 12, Wanley, p. 15.—Mr. Conybeare's Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry, p. 270, for the first printed text with a verbal Latin and English translation. Mr. Thorpe's Analecta, p. 142, for an improved text.

[†] Wanley's Catalogue, p. 59-63: Conybeare's Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry, Introd. p. lxvii: Turner's Hist. of Eng. Middle Ages, b. ix. 1, vol. v. p. 435, 436: Mr. Thorpe's Analecta, Pref. p. ix: Baber's Wielif, Pref. p. lxiv.

vowel, as in German, we are enabled to form some tolerably accurate notions as to the pronunciation of our forefathers. Thus he writes min and win with a single n only, and lif with a single f, because the i is long, as in mine, wine, and life. On the other hand, wherever the consonant is doubled, the vowel preceding is short and sharp, as winn, pronounced win, not wine. Orm's dialect merits, if any, to be called Dano-Saxon: his name also betrays a Scandinavian descent.*

Uppo þe þridde dagg bilammp, swa summ þe Goddspell kiþeþþ, þatt i þe land off Galile waff an bridale garrkedd;
And itt waff garrkedd inn an tun þatt waff Cana gehatenn, and Cristeff moderr Marge waff att tatt bridaless sæte.
And Crist wass clepedd till þatt hus wiþþ hise lerninng cnihhtess.
And teggre win waff drunnkenn swa þætt tær nass þa na marc.

Wanley, p. 62.†

VERBAL ENGLISH.

Upon the third day (it) happened, as some of the Gospels say, that in the land of Galilee was a bridal prepared;
And it was prepared in a town that was Cana called, and Christ's mother, Mary, was at that bridal's seat.
And Christ was invited to that house with his disciples.
And their wine was drunk, so that there was not then any more.

16. Robert of Gloucester; was a monk belonging to the abbey at Gloucester, who wrote a history of England in rhyming verse about A.D. 1280. He declares that he saw the eclipse which happened in 1264, on the day of the battle at Evesham, and thus describes it:

As in be Norb West a derk weder per aroa,
Sodeinliche suart inou, pat mani man agros,
And ouer caste it pozte al put lond, bat me mizte vnnese ise,
Grisloker weder ban it was ne mizte an erbe be.
An vewe dropes of reine per velle grete inou.
Dis tokninge vel in bis lond, bo me bis men slou
Wor bretti mile banne. bis isei Roberd,
bat verst bis boc made, and was wel sore aferd.

17. John de Wiclif was born about 1324, at Wiclif, a village on the banks of the river Tees, near Richmond, Yorkshire. He translated the Bible and Testament, and even the Apocryphal books, from Latin into English, in the year 1380. Though Wiclif's writing may be called Old English, yet a specimen from the parable of the Sower is given that it may be compared with the preceding translations.

[·] Analecta, Pref. p. ix.

[†] Bodleian Library, Cod. Junii, i. p. 880.

[†] Turner's Hist. of Eng. Middle Ages, b. viii. 1, vol. v. p. 217: ix. 2, vol. v. p. 442.—Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, 8vo. 1824, vol. i. p. 52.

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Here ye, lo a man sowinge goith out to sowe, and the while he sowith sum seed fel aboute the weye, and briddis of hevene camen and eeten it. other felde down on stony places where it hadde not myche erthe, and anoon it sprong up; for it hadde not depnesse of erthe, and whanne the sunne roos up it welewide for hete, and it driede up, for it hadde no roote. And other fel down into thornes: and thornes sprungen up and strangliden it, and it gaf not fruyt: And othere felde down into good lond: and it gaf fruyt spryngyng up and wexinge, and oon broughte thritty fold, and oon sixty fold, and oon an hundrid fold.

18. Semi-Saxon, in the dialect of Kent, written in A.D. 1340.

Nou ich wille bet ye ywyte hou hit if ywent bet bif bocif ywrite mid engliff of Kent. pif boc if ymad uor lewede men | Vor uader | and uor moder | and uor ober ken | Ham nor to berge uram alle manyere zen | bet ine hare inwytte ne hleue no uoul wen. Huo afe god if hif name yzed | bet bif boc made God him yeue bet bread | Of anglef of heuene and berto his red | And onderuonge hif zaule huanne bet he if dyad.

Amen.

Ymende. Det hif boc if uolueld ine he eue of he holy apostles Symon an Judas i of ane broher of he choystre of saynt Austin of Canterberi | Ine he years of ours shortes beringe. 1340.—Arundel MSS. No. 57, British Museum.

19. It is evident, from the preceding extracts, that the pure West-Saxon did not ever prevail over the whole of England, and that in process of time the language approached more or less to the present English, according to its relative position to the West-Saxons. In early times there was, clearly, considerable dialectic variety in the writings of men residing in different provinces. This will be evident by comparing the short specimens from the Northumbrian and Rushworth glosses, † and the extract from the Saxon Chronicle, with the quotation from Marshall's Anglo-Saxon Gospels, | and other works in pure Anglo-Saxon. difference observable in the language of the most cultivated classes would be still more marked and apparent in the mass of population, or the less educated community. These, from their agricultural pursuits, had little communication with the inhabitants of other provinces; and having few opportunities and little inducement to leave their own neighbourhood. they intermarried among each other, and, from their limited acquaintance and circumscribed views, they would naturally be much attached to their old manners, customs, and language. The same cause operating from age to age would keep united the greater part of the population, or the

[.] Mr. Thorpe's Pref. to Cedmon, p. xii.

^{† § 11} and 12.

families of the middle stations of life, it may, therefore, be well expected that much of the peculiarity of dialect prevalent in Anglo-Saxon times, is preserved even to the present day in the provincial dialects of the same districts. In these local dialects, then, remnants of the Anglo-Saxon tongue may be found in its least altered, most uncorrupt, and therefore its purest state. Having a strong and expressive language of their own, they had little desire and few opportunities to adopt foreign idioms or pronunciation, and thus to corrupt the purity of their ancient language. Our present polished phrase and fashionable pronunciation are often new, and, as deviating from primitive usage, faulty and corrupt. We are, therefore, much indebted to those zealous and patriotic individuals who have referred us to the archaisms of our nervous language, by publishing provincial glossaries, and giving specimens of their dialects.*

20. So much has been advanced with the view of showing, that what is generally termed "vulgar language," deserves some notice, and claims our respect from its direct descent from our high-spirited Anglo-Saxon ancestors, and from its power of expression. It is not asserted that any provincial dialect has issued in a full and uncontaminated stream from the pure Anglo-Saxon fountain; but in every province some streamlets flow down from the fountain-head, retaining their original purity and flavour, though not now relished perhaps by fastidious palates. None can boast that they retain the language of their early forefathers unimpaired, but all may prove that they possess strong traces of it. +

[•] The following is a list of the principal provincial Glossaries —1. A Collection of English Words not generally used, &c. by John Ray, F.R.S. 3rd edit. 8vo. London, 1737, pp. 150, price about 4s.—2. An Exmoor Scolding, and also an Exmoor Courtship, with a Glossary, 7th edit. 8vo. Exon. 1771, pp. 60, price 9d.—3. The Lancashire Dialect, with a Glossary, Poems, &c. by Tim Bobbin, Esq. (Mr. John Collier, Schoolmaster at Milnrow, near Rochdale,) 12mo. Manchester, 1775; London, 1818, pp. 212, price 3s.—4. A Provincial Glossary, with a Collection of Local Proverbs, &c. by Francis Grose, Esq. F.A.S. 2nd edit. 12mo. London, 1790, price 5s.—5. Anecdotes of the English Language, chiefly regarding the Local Dialect of London and its environs, which have not corrupted the language of their ancestors, London, 1803, 8vo. 2nd edit. 1814.—6. An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, &c. by John Jamieson, D.D. F.R.S.E. &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1808, Edinburgh; 2 vols. 4to. Supplement, 1825.—7. A List of ancient Words at present used in the mountainous Districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire, by Robert Willan, M.D. F.R.S. and S.A. 1811; Archæologia, vol. xvii. 1814, pp. 29.—8. An Attempt at a Glossary of some Words used in Cheshire, by Roger Wilbraham, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. 1817; Archæologia, vol. xix. 2nd edit. Rod, London, 12mo. 1326, price 5a. pp. 117; The Hallamshire Glossary, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter.—9. Suffolk Words and Phrases, by Edward Moor, F.R.S. F.A.S. &c. 12mo. Woodbridge, 1823.—10. Horæ Momenta Cravenæ, or, the Craven Dialect: to which is annexed a copious Glossary by a native of Craven, 12mo. London, 1824, pp. 125, price 4a. This is a very valuable little book, the work of a wokolar.—11. A Glossary of North Country Words in use, by John Trotter Brockett, F.S.A. London and Newcastle, 8vo. Newcastle-upon-Tyme, 1825, pp. 243, price 10a. 6d.—12. Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England, particularly Somersetshire, with a Glossary of Words now in use there, and poems and other pieces exemplify * The following is a list of the principal provincial Glossaries :-- 1, A Collection of English

[†] Forby's East-Angha, vol. i. p. 18.

- 21. A few specimens of provincial dialects are given, beginning with extracts from Mr. Jennings's neat and valuable little work, being the present dialect of that part where the West-Saxon or pure Anglo-Saxon was once spoken, and then proceeding to East-Anglia, and terminating with the broad dialect of Craven in Yorkshire. In attempting to give the exact pronunciation of each district, some words are so disguised as, at the first view, to be scarcely recognised, and occasionally two or more words are pronounced, and therefore written, as one word. This is an ambiguity which could not be entirely avoided; but an ample compensation is made for it by giving the words, as far as possible, in the pronunciation of the several provincial districts.
- 22. Dialects of the West of England, particularly Somersetshire.

 The following are some of the peculiarities observable in the West of England.

The people of Somersetshire, east of the river Parret, make the third person singular of the indicative mood, present tense, to end in th or eth; thus for he loves, he reads, they uniformly say, he lov'th, he read'th. They use Ise for I, er for he, and her for she.—They sound a as a in father; and e as the French e, or as the English a in cane, fane, &c .- Th is sounded as d: for thread they say dread or dird; for through dro, thrash drash: s as z, Zummerzet for Somerset, &c.—They invert the order of some consonants: for thrush, brush, rush, they say dirsh, birsh, hirsh; for clasp, hasp, asp, they use claps, haps, aps.—They annex y to the infinitive mood, and some other parts of many of the common verbs, I can't sewy, he can't reapy, to sewy, to nursy: they also prefix letters; for lost, gone, bought, they say alost, agone, abought. -They often make dissyllables of monosyllables: for air, both, fair, fire, sure, &c. they say, ayer, booath, fayer, shower, &c .- I be, thou beest or bist, thee beest, we be, they or tha be, are commonly heard; but rarely or never he be, but he is. - War is always used for was and were; as I war, thee or thou wart, he war, we war, they or thâ war.—We often hear we'm, you'm, they'm, for we are, you are, they are.—They use thic for that; as thic house, thic man, for that house, that man .- The diphthong oi is often pronounced wi: for spoil, boil, point, soil, we have spwile, bwile, pwint, swile, &c.—In and, d is often omitted, as you an I.—In the present participle and other words in ing, g is omitted; for loving, hearing, singing, lightning, they say lovin, hearin or hirin, zingin, lightnin.

As specimens of the Somerset dialect, a dedication in verse, and a short dialogue in prose, will be sufficient.

To the dwellers o' the west.

The fruit o' longvul labour, years,
In theäze veo leaves at last appears.
Ta you, the Dwellers o' the West,
I'm pleas'd that the shood be addresst:
Vor thaw I now in Lunnun dwell,
I mine ye still—I love ye well;
An niver, niver sholl vorget
I vust draw'd breath in Zummerzet;
Amangst ye liv'd, an left ye zorry,
As you'll knaw when you hire my storry.
Theäze little book than take o' me;
'Tis all I ha jist now ta gee.



XXIX



PARMER BENNET AN JAN LIDE.

A Dialogue.

Farmer Bennet. Jan! why dwon't ye right my shoes?

Jan Lide. Bin, maester 'tis zaw cawld, I can't work wi' tha tacker at all; I've a brawk it ten times I'm shower ta dâ-da vreaze za hord. Why, Hester hanged out a kittle-smock ta drowy, an in dree minits a war a vraur as stiff as a pawker; an I can't avoord ta keep a good vier-I wish I cood-I'd soon right your shoes an withers too ... I'd zoon yarn zum money, I warnt ye. Can't ye vine zum work vor me, maester, theaze hord times—I'll do any theng ta sar a penny. I can drash— I can cleave brans—I can make spars—I can thatchy—I can shear ditch, an I can gripy too, bit da vreaze za hord. I can wimmy—I can messy or milky nif ther be need o't. I ood'n mine dreavin plough or any theng.

Farmer Bennet. I've a got nothin vor ye ta do, Jan; bit Mister Boord banchond ta I jist now that tha war gwain ta wimmy, an that tha wanted zumbody ta help 'em. Jan Lide. Aw, I'm glad o't. I'll hirn auver an zee where I can't help 'em; bit I han't a bin athin the drashel o' Maester Boord's door vor a longful time, bin I thawt that missis did'n use Hester well; but I dwon't bear malice, an zaw I'll goo.

Farmer Bennet. What did Missis Boord za or do ta Hester, than?

Jan Lide. Why, Hester, a-mâ-be, war zummet ta blame too; vor she war one o'm, d'ye zee, that rawd Skimmerton-thic mâ-game that frunted zum o' tha gennelvawk. Tha zed 'twar time to a done wi' jitch litter, or jitch stuff, or I dwon knaw what tha call'd it; bit tha war a frunted wi' Hester about it; an I zed nif tha war a frunted wi' Hester, thâ mid be a frunted wi' I. This zet missis's back up, an Hester han't a bin a choorin there zunz. Bit 'tis niver-the-near ta bear malice; and zaw I'll goo auver an zee which wâ tha wine da blaw.

The Exmoor Dialect.

23. Exmoor is in the north of Somersetshire and Devonshire; it is so called, being the forest or moor in which the river Exe rises.

AN EXMOOR COURTSHIP.

Andrew. Well, cozen Magery, cham glad you're come agen.

Margery. Wull ye eat a croust o' brid and chezee, cozen Andra?

Andrew. No, es thankee, cozen Magery; vor es eat a crub as es come along; bezides es went to dinner jest avore.-Well, bet, cozen Magery, whot onser dest gi' ma to tha quesson es put vore now-reert.

Margery. What quesson was et?

Andrew. Why, zure, ya bant zo vorgetvul. Why, tha quesson es put a little

Margery. Es dont know what quesson ye meean; es begit whot quesson twos.

Andrew. Why, to tell the vlat and plane agen, twos thes: Wut ha' ma, ay or no? Margery. Whot! marry to Earteen?—Es gee tha zame onser es geed avore, es wudent marry the best man in oll Ingland. Es cud amorst zwear chud ne'er marry at oll. And more and zo, cozen Andra, cham a told ya keep company wey Tamzen

Hosegood. And nif ya keep hare company, es'll ha no more to zey to tha.

Andrew. Ay, these s Jo Hosegood's film-fiam.—Oh! tha very vengance out o'en. Margery. No, no; tes none of Jo Hosegood's film-flam.

Andrew. Well, well, cozen Magery, be't how twull, whot caree 1?-And zo, good-buy, good-buy t' e, cozen Magery.-Nif voaken be jealous avore they be married, zo they mey arter. Zo good-buy, cozen Magery. Chell net trouble ye agen vor wone while, chell warndy.

Margery. [Calling after him.] Bet hearky, hearky a bit, cozen Andra! wudent ha ye go away angry nether zure; and zure you wont deny to see me drenk? Why ya hant a tasted our cyder yet. [Andrew returns.] Come, cozen Andra, here's t've.

Andrew. Na, vor that matter, es owe no ill-will to enny kesson, net I.—Bet es wont drenk, nether, except ya vurst kiss and vriends.

The Dialect of East-Anglia, or Norfolk and Suffolk.

24. "The most general and pervading characteristic of East-Anglian pronunciation," says Mr. Forby, "is a narrowness and tenuity, precisely the reverse of the round, sonorous, 'mouth-filling' tones of the north of England. The broad and open sounds of vowels, the rich and full tones of diphthongs, are generally thus reduced. Generally-not universally. Some few words become broader, but they become also harsher and coarser. This narrowness of utterance is, in some parts, rendered still more offensive by being delivered in a sort of shrill whining recitative. This prevails chiefly in Suffolk, so as to be called in Norfolk the 'Suffolk whine.' The voice of the speaker (or singer) is perpetually running up and down through half or a whole octave of sharp notes, with now and then a most querulous cadence.*

The following are a few of the common contractions and changes: Duffus for dove or pigeon-house; wuddus wood-house; shant shall not; cant cannot; ont, wont will not; dint did not; shunt should not; wunt would not; mant may not; warnt were not; eent is not; aint is not; heent has not; hant had not.—Tut is used for to it; dut do it; wut with it; het have it; tebbin it has been.—We hear cup for come up; gup go up; gout go out; gin go in; giz give us.—The following are very peculiar: k'ye here, or k'ere; k'ye there; k'ye hinder, or k'inder; k'ye thinder, for look ye here, there, and yonder.—Words are often jumbled together, as in this sentence. M'aunt bod me g'into th'archard, and call m'uncle into house.

Derbyshire Dialect.

25. This dialect is remarkable for its broad pronunciation. In me the e is pronounced long and broad, as mee. The l is often omitted after a or o, as aw for all, caw call, bowd bold, coud cold.—Words in ing generally omit the g, but sometimes it is changed into k; as think for thing, lovin for loving. They use con for can; conner for cannot; shanner for shall not; wool, wooner for will, and will not; yo for you, &c.

A Dialogue between Farmer Bennet and Tummus Lide.

Farmer Bennet. Tummus, why dunner yo mend meh shoon?

Tummus Lide. Becoz, mester 'tis zo cood, Tonner work wee the tachin at aw; I've brockn it ten times I'm shur to de_it freezes zo hard. Why, Hester hung out 🛹 a smock-frock to drf, an in three minits it wor frozzen as stiff as a proker, and it would be a proker as a pr a smock-frock to dry, an in three minits it wor frozzen as stiff as a proker, an uthers tow.—Kd soon yarn sum munney, I warrant ye. Conner yo find sum work for m', mester, these hard times?—L'Al dop onny think to addle a penny. I con thresh

• Vocabulary of East-Anglia, Introduction, p. 82.

dow

_I/con split wood_I/con mak spars_I/con thack. I con skower a dike, an I/con le 10: 10: 10: trench tow, bur it freezes zo hard. I con winner I con fother, or milk, if there beld diloz need on't. I woodner mind drivin plow, or onny think.

Farm. B. I hanner got nothin for we to doo, Tummus; bur Mester Boord Or / thees towd me jist now that they wor gooin to winner, an that they shud want sumbody

to help 'em.

Tummus L. O, Fin glad on't. I'll run oor an zee whether I con help 'em; bur I hanner bin weein the threshold ov Mester Boord's doer for a nation time, becoz I thoot misses didner use Hester well, bur I dunner bear malice, an zo In goo.

Farm. B. What did Misses Boord za or dos to Hester then?

Tummus L. Why, Hester may-be wor summet to blame too; for her wor was on Lawrence 'em, de ye zee, that jawd Skimmerton,-the mak-gam that frunted zum o' the gentefook. They said twor time to dun wee sich litter, or sich stuff, or I dunner knew what they cawd it; bur they wor frunted wee Hester bout it; an Vsaid, Kthey wor frunted wee Hester, they mid bee frunted wee mee. This set misses's back up, an Hester hanner bin a charrin there sin. But 'tis no use to bear malice; an zo Ill goo oor, and zee which we the winde blows.

Cheshire Dialect,

26. One peculiarity in the province is to change, or soften, the pronunciation of many words in the middle of which the letter I is preceded by a or o.

Thus in common discourse we pronounce bawk for balk, cauf for calf, hauf for half, wawk for walk, foke for folk, and St. Awbuns for St. Albans; but in the Cheshire dialect, as in all the north, the custom of substituting the o for the a, and the double ee for the igh, prevails in a still greater degree: thus we call all aw; always awways; bold bowd; calf cauf; call caw; can con; cold cowd; colt cowt; fold fowd; gold gowd; false fause; foul fow; fool foo; full foo; fine foin; hold howd; holt howt; half hauf; halfpenny hawpenny; hall haw; long lung; man mon; many mony; manner monner; might meet; mold mowd; pull poo; soft saft; bright breet; scald scawd; stool stoo; right reet; twine twoin; flight fleet; lane loan or lone; mol mal; sight see; sit seet; such sich.

The Lancashire Dialect.

27. Observations on the Lancashire dialect. All and al are generally sounded broad, as aw or o: thus, awl haw or ho, awlus for all, hall, always. -In words ending in ing, k is used for g, as think, wooink, for thing, wooing, &c .- At the end of words d and ed are often changed into t; thus behint, wynt, awtert, for behind, wind, awkward.—The d is sometimes omitted in and, for which they say an .- It is common, in some places, to sound ou and ow as a; thus tha, ka or ca, for thou, cow. In other places, or and ow have the sound eaw; thus, for thou, cow, house, mouse, they say theaw, keaw, heawse, meawse.—In some parts o is used for a, and a for o; thus, for part, hand, they say port, hont; and instead of for, short, they say far, shart .- The syllable en or 'n is generally used in the plural of verbs, &c. as hat'n, lov'n, think'n.—In Lancashire they generally speak quick and short, and omit many letters, and often pronounce two or three words together; as, Pll got' or Pll gut' for I'll go to; runt' for run

to; hoost for she shall; intle or int'll for if thou will; I wou'didd'n for I wish you would.

Tummus and Meary.

Tummus. Odds me! Meary, whooa the dickons wou'd o thowt o' leeting o thee here so soyne this morning? Where has to bin? Theaw'rt aw on a swat, I think; for theaw looks primely.

Meary. Beleemy, Tummus, I welly lost my wynt; for I've had sitch o'traunce this morning as eh neer had e' meh live: for I went to Jone's o'Harry's o'lung Jone's, for't borrow their thible, to stur th' furmetry weh, an his wife had lent it to Bet o' my gronny's; so I skeawrt eend-wey, an' when eh coom there, hoo'd lent it Kester o' Dick's, an the dule steawnd 'im for a brindl't cur, he'd mede it int' shoon pegs! Neaw wou'd naw sitch o moon-shine traunce potter any body's plucks?

Tummus. Mark whot e tell the, Meary; for I think lunger of fok liv'n an' th' moor mischoances they han.

Meary. Not awlus.—But whot meys o't' sowgh, on seem so dane-kest? For I con tell o' I'd fene see o' whick an hearty.

Tummus. Whick an hearty too! oddzo, but I con tell the whot, its moor in bargin ot I'm oather whick or hearty, for 'twur seign peawnd t'a tuppunny jannock, I'd bin os deedd os o dur nele be this awer; for th' last oandurth boh one me measter had lik't o killt meh: on just neaw, os shure os thee and me ar stonning here, I'm actilly running meh country.

The Dialect of Craven.

28. The Deanery of Craven is in the West Riding of Yorkshire. A short specimen will be sufficient.

Dialogue between Farmer Giles and his neighbour Bridget.

Giles. Good mornin to the, Bridget, how isto?

Bridget. Deftly as out, and as cobby as a lop, thanksto.

Giles. Wha, marry, thou looks i gay good fettle.

Bridget. What thinksto o't' weather? Awr house is vara unrid and grimy, t'chimla smudges an reeks seea, an mackst' reckon, at used to shimmer and glissen, nowght bud soote an muck.

Giles. It's now a vara lithe day, bud there war a girt roak, an a rag o't' fells at delleet, an it looked feaful heavisome.

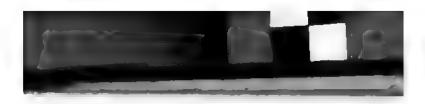
Bridget. I oft think a donky, mislin, deggy mornin is a sign o't' pride o't' weather, for it oft worsels up, an is maar to be liked ner t' element full o' thunner packs er a breet, scaumy sky.

Giles. Wha, when't bent's snod, hask, cranchin an slaap, it's a strang sign of a pash.

Bridget. I've oft obsarved there hes been a downfaw soon efter; bud for sure, I cannot gaum mich be ouer chimla at prisent, it's seea smoored up wi mull an brash. Yusterday about noon, t' summer-goose flackered at naya lile rate, an t' element, at edge o' dark, wor feaful full of filly tails an hen scrattins.—Thou knaws that's a sartain sign ov a change, sometimes I've knaan it sile and teem efter.

An Alphabetical Glossary of most of the peculiar Words used in the preceding specimens of Provincial Dialects.

29. A-mà-be as may be, perhaps: s. Arter after: e. Auver over: s. Aw all: d. Awlus always: l.—Banehond to intimate: s. Becoz



ANGLO-SAXON-GLOSSARY TO THE PROVINCIAL DIALECTS. XXXIII

because: d. Begit to forget: e. Brans brands, fire-wood: s. Brash rash, impetuous: c. Bur but: d.—Cawd called: d. Cham I am: e. Charrin jobbing: d. Chel I shall; e. Chorrin jobbing: s. Cobby lively: c. Conner can not: d. Cood cold: d. Cranchin scranching, grinding, crackling: c. Crub a crumb: e.—Deggy foggy: c. day: d. Deftly decently, well: c. Dickons, Deuce the devil: d. Donky wet, dark, gloomy: c. Drash to thrash: s. Dunner do not: d. Dwon't don't, do not: s.—Es, ise I, is: e.—Fettle condition: c. Fok folk: l. Fother to fodder: d.—Gaum to know, distinguish: c. to give: e. Girt great, friendly: c. Gripy to cut in gripes, to cut a trench: s.—Hå have: s. Han have: l. Hanner has or have not: d. Hask dry, parched: c. Him to run: s. Hoo'd her had, she had: l.-Jannock oat cake, bread made of oatmeal: l. Jawd scolded: d. Jitch such: s.—Kesson Christian: e. Kittle-smock a smock-frock: s.—Lile little: c. Lithe blithe, mild: c. Lop a flea: c.-Marry truly: c. Mess, messy to serve cattle: s. Mine to mind, regard: s. Mislin misty, small rain: c. Mul dust or refuse of turf or peat: c .- Nation great, very: d. Never-the-near useless: s. Now-reert now right, just now: e. -o' of: s. Oandurth afternoon: l. Odds me bless me: l. Ood'n would not: s.—Pash a fall of rain: c. Pride fineness: c. Proker a poker: d. -Rag mist: c. Rather soon, early; e. Reckon, reek on what is smoked on, an iron bar over the fire to support a boiling pot: c. Reek to smoke: c. Roak a reek, smoke: c.-Sar to earn: s. Seign seven: l. Shimmer to shine: c. Shoon shoes: d. Sile to pour with rain: c. Sin since: d. Skeawr to make haste: l. Slaap slippery: c. Smoored smothered: c. Snod smooth: c. Sowgh to sigh: l. Spars pointed sticks, doubled and twisted in the middle to fasten thatch upon a roof: s. Summet somewhat: d.—Tacker: s. tachin: d. a waxed thread. Teem to pour out: c. Thå they: s. Thack to thatch: d. Thaw though: s. Theaw thou: 1. Theaze these, this: s. Thibble a thin piece of wood to stir meat in a pot: l. Think thing: d. Towd told: d. Traunce a troublesome journey: l. 'Twarit was: s. Twull as it will: e.—Vine to find: s.-Warnt to warrant, assure: s. Whick quick, alive: l. Wimmy to winnow: s. Wine wind: s. Withers others: s. Woodner would not: d. Worsel to wrestle; c. Wynt wind: l.-Ya you: e. Yarn to earn: s. Yo you: d. Yore your: d.—Zaw so: s. Zo so: d. Zunz since: s.

Contractions. c. Craven. d. Derbyshire. e. Exmoor. l. Lancashire. s. Somerset.

30. Many expressive Anglo-Saxon words, which are no longer in use among the refined, have been retained in the provincial dialects. These then ought not to be neglected. The facility and simplicity of combining several short indigenous words to express any complex idea, practised by the Anglo-Saxons and other Gothic nations, is now too seldom used. Instead of adopting technical terms from other languages, or forming

them from the Greek or Latin, as is the present English custom, our Anglo-Saxon forefathers formed words equally expressive by composing them from their own radical terms. For our literature they used boccræft book-craft. from boc a book, cræft art, science; for arithmetic rimcræft.from rim a number, cræft art; for astronomy tungelcræft, from tungel a star, &c. If, however, we have lost in simplicity, we have gained in copiousness and euphony. In collecting from other languages, the English have appropriated what was best adapted to their purpose, and thus greatly enriched their language. Like bees they have diligently gathered honey from every flower.* They have now a language which. for copiousness, power, and extensive use, can scarcely be surpassed. is not only used in England, Scotland, and Ireland, but in the whole of North America and Australia: it prevails in the West Indies, and is more or less spoken in our vast possessions in the east. Indeed, wherever civilization, science, and literature prevail, there the English language is understood and spoken.

• Camden observes: "Whereas our tongue is mixed, it is no disgrace. The Italian is pleasant, but without sinewes, as a still fleeting water. The French delicate, but even nice as a woman, scarce daring to open her lippes, for fear of marring her countenance. The Spanish majesticall, but fulsome, running too much on the o, and terrible like the Divell in a play. The Dutch manlike, but withall very harsh, as one ready at every word to picke a quarrell. Now we, in borrowing from them, give the strength of consonants to the Italian; the full sound of words to the French; the variety of terminations to the Spanish; and the mollifying of more vowels to the Dutch; and so, like bees, we gather the honey of their good properties, and leave the dregs to themselves. And thus, when substantialnesse combineth with delightfulnesse, fullnesse with finenesse, seemlinesse with portlinesse, and currentnesse with staydnesse, how can the language which consisteth of all these, sound other than full of all sweetnesse?"—Camden's Remains, p. 38, edit. of 1623.

In the following comparison of the Anglo-Saxon with the ancient and modern Friesic, though there may be, in some minor points, a little diversity of opinion between the author and his friend the Rev. J. H. Halbertsma, yet it would be unjust to make alterations. Mr. Halbertsma has, therefore, been always permitted to speak for himself, and to give his reasons in his own way. Where opinions vary, the author has generally referred to both statements, leaving it to the reader to form his own conclusions from the evidence adduced. Considering this the most equitable mode of statement, he has adopted it, not only in regard to the valuable Essay of Mr. Halbertsma, but towards the works of those from whom he may differ far more widely. He is too conscious of his own liability to err, to be overconfident in his own views. He has given his reasons or authorities, and all that he can confidently assert is, that it has been his constant and earnest wish and endeavour to avoid the natural bias towards the idol self, or that of any party, and to discover and follow truth, whether it favour his own previous opinions, or those of others. Perhaps he may have failed even here. If he have, he will, as soon as it is pointed out, gladly make every acknowledgement and reparation in his power.



XXXX

IV .-- FRIESIC.*

Ancient and Modern Friesic† compared with Anglo-Saxon.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon being one of those languages called dead, no information about its pronunciation can be obtained from the people themselves. Of course, all knowledge in these matters depends upon the written letters, and upon determining the sound of those letters.
- 2. This, however, is a very difficult task. There is no connexion at all between visible marks and audible sounds: the letters serve more to indicate the genus, than the species of the sounds, and use alone can teach us the shades (nuances) of pronunciation.
- *" In comparing kindred languages with each other, the scholar will generally start from the point where he was born. Rask usually refers the A.-S. to the Scandinavian tongues, especially to the Icelandic. Germans have chiefly recourse to the Theotisc, and what is called by them Saxon. Others will bring it back to the dialects of their country; all with the called by them Saxon. Others will bring it back to the dialects of their country; all with the same aim of elucidating the grammar, or discovering the sounds in A.-S. The reason of this is evidently the intimate acquaintance each of them has with the old and modern dialects of his own country, and most likely the scholar would compare the A.-S. with another class of dialects, if all the tongues of the Germanic branch were as thoroughly known to him as those of his native country. Being a native Friesian, and comparing the A.-S. chiefly with the Friesic, I could scarcely escape the suspicion of having yielded to the same influence as others, if I did not explain my reasons. This, I hope, will be a sufficient excuse for my entering into some details about the primitive relationship between the Anglo-Saxons and the Friestana.

Friestana.

"As every scholar has his own point de vue in matters of language, I beg leave to have mine. If my principles were unknown to my readers, my rules, depending on these principles, would, as void of foundation, be unintelligible. It is for this reason that I have here inserted some of my opinions about the pedigree and comparison of languages, appearing properly to belong more to general grammar than to my present subject.

"As history often fails in showing the full truth of my opinion about the relationship between the Angles and the Friesians, I had recourse to the languages. Hence a view of the remnants of the Friesia both dead and still flourishing is here presented, and compared with the English and A.-S. It pleases not the muse of history to speak but late, and then in a very confused manner. Yes, she often deceives, and before she is come to maturity, she seldom distinctly tells the truth. Language never deceives, but speaks more distinctly, though removed to a far higher antiquity.

seldom distinctly tells the truth. Language never deceives, but speaks more distinctly, though removed to a far higher antiquity.

"It is at the request of my dear friend Bosworth that I write in English, a language in which I have not been favoured with any instruction. I possess only some dim feeling of analogy between its manner of speaking and my native tongue. I, therefore, grant to my English readers the full freedom of smiling at my thousand and one Friesianisms, while I shall have reached my aim if I am only understood.

DEVENTER, August 10th, 1834.

† Mr. Halbertsma, to promote Friesian literature, amongst other works, has published Hulde aan Gysbert Japiks, 2 vols. 8vo. Bolaward, 1824-1827.—De Lapekoer fen Gabe Scroar, 12mo. Dimter, 1834.—Friesche Spelling, 18mo. 1835.—The following are by other hands: Dr. Epkemare published Gysbert Japicx Friesche Rijmlerye, 4to. Ljeauwert, 1821.—Woordenboek op de gedichten van Japicx, 4to. id. 1824.—Mr. Postumus translated into Friesian of Schargesche Programment of Schargesche Progra denboek op de gedichten van Japicx, 4to. id. 1824.—Mr. Postumus translated into Friesic two of Shakspeare's plays, entitled, De Keapman fen Venetien in Julius Cesar, 8vo. Grintz, 1829.—Jonkh. Mr. Montanus Hettema has shown his patriotism by giving to the public the following valuable works:—Emsiger Landrecht Beknopte handleiding om de onde Friesche taal, 8vo. Leeuwarden, 1829.—Proeve van een Friesch en Nederlandsch Woordenboek, 8vo. Leeuwarden, 1832.—Friesche Spraakleer van R. Rask, 8vo. id. 1832.—Jurisprudentia Frisica, of Friesche Regtkennis, een handschrift uit de vijftiende eeuw, 8vo. id. 1834-35, 2 parts, &c. &c. Many more Friesians ought to be named as great promoters of their literature.—Professors Wassenberg, Hoekstra, Mr. Hoeufft, Wielinga Huber, Scheltema, Beuker Andreae, van Halmael, and others. See paragraphs 86—102, for an account of ancient Priesia works. Friesic works.

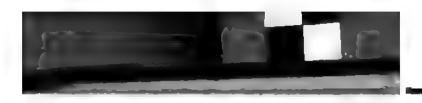
3. The simple sounds we assign to letters, bears no proportion to the diphthongal nature of almost every sound in A.-S.

The inhabitants of Hindelopen still retain some A.-S. sounds undefiled. When I first heard some old people speak in this little town, I was quite astonished how sounds so compounded and diphthongal as those could be pronounced with so much ease and fluency. What is more simple in writing than the words lêod, A.-S. le6d people; neugen, A.-S. nigen nine? When you hear these words at Hindelopen, you will find that the pronunciation baffles every effort of the grammarian to invent signs giving an adequate idea of its nature. In the eu you hear first the y, then the eu blended with the French ou, ending in oi. Such words as lêod people, and neugenend-neugentig nine-and-ninety, are, for this reason, Hindelopean shibboleths above all imitation of their own countrymen, the other Friesians.

4. Besides this, the sounds of letters are in restless fluctuation. If we could trace the changes in the sound of letters, our success would exceed our hopes; but even this discovery could not give an adequate idea of the sound of letters in use at any period, for sounds are altered when the letters remain still unchanged. The English and French languages give full proof of this truth.

When they enter into the class of dead languages, there will still be greater difficulties in ascertaining the pronunciation of chateau, and eschew. When, after long investigation, you discover that chateau ought to be pronounced ka-te-au, as the Picardians pronounce it at this very day, you find that by the tyranny of custom it is enervated to sya-to; when also you discover that the English first pronounced e-schew, and afterwards es-tshow (ou French), how few readers will believe your assertions, seeing that these words remain expressed by the same letters.

- 5. The sounds of a language, like other things, are, by time, subject to mutations, and these changes are homogeneous or heterogeneous, according as the cause of change is internal or external. In this way, diphthongs become vowels, and vowels again diphthongs. An elaborate treatise would point out the changes in a language, if an uninterrupted succession of MSS. of different ages could be procured.
- 6. Independent of these succeeding general changes of the whole language, there are diversities existing at the same time, called dialects. The A.-S. is subject to these diversities in the highest degree, and with a free people it could not be otherwise. When a nation easily submits to an absolute sway, individuals have little attachment to what is their own in character and opinions, and easily suffer themselves to be modelled in one general mould of the court or priesthood. On the other hand, when a nation, as the Angles and Friesians, is jealous of its liberty, and will only submit to the law enacted for the public good, while every individual regulates his private affairs for himself, the slightest peculiarity of character, unrestrained by the assumed power of any mortal, developes itself freely in the proper expressions, and every individuality is preserved. This I believe is the reason why in the province of Friesia are more peculiarities than in the other six provinces of the present kingdom of the Netherlands, and more in England alone than in the whole of Europe.



FRIESIC DIVERSITY-IRREGULARITY IN SPELLING A.-S. WORDS. XXXVI

Applying this principle in language, the very mirror of the soul, we find the same variety; so that among a people so fond of liberty as the Angles and Friesians, not only every district, but every village, nay, every hamlet, must have a dialect of its own. The diversity of dialects since the French Revolution of 1795, is much decreasing by the centralisation of power taking daily more effect in the Netherlands: the former republic, by leaving to every village the management of its domestic affairs, preserved every dialect unimpaired. Nevertheless, at this very time, those living on the coast of Eastmahorn, in Friesia, do not understand the people of Schiermonikoog, a little island with one village of the same name, almost in sight of the coast. The Hindelopians speak a dialect unintelligible to those living at the distance of four miles from them. Nay, the Friesians have still dialects within a dialect.

In the village where I was born, we said indiscriminately, after, efter, and æfter, A.-S. æfter; tar, and tær, A.-S. tare; par, and pær, A.-S. pera; tarre, and tære consumers, A.-S. teran; kar, and kær, A.-S. cyre; hi lei, and hi lái, A.-S. læg; perfect tense of ik lizz', hi leit, A.-S. licge, liz; smarre, and smære, A.-S. smerian; warre and wære, warge and wærge, A.-S. weran, werian tueri, resistere. On this matter I can produce a very striking example in the centre of Friesian nationality. It is now, I believe, sixteen years since I spoke to an old woman at Molquerum, a village now almost lying in ruins, but still divided into seven little islands, called Pollen, joined to each other by (breggen A.-S. bricgas) little bridges. Now the good woman told me in her homely style, that when she was a child, every island had its peculiar way of pronouncing, and that when an inhabitant of any of the villages entered her mother's house, she could easily ascertain to which Pol the person belonged, merely by some peculiarity of speech. Dependence may be placed on this fact, as I have ascertained its truth by strict inquiry. I have no doubt the same peculiarity was observable in almost every village of the Anglo-Saxons. Every Englishman who notices the diversity of dialects to be found in Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, or Lancashire, and by these judges of the rest, and considers what they have formerly been, will perhaps enter, in some measure, into my views.

- 7. This fact fully accounts for the discrepancies in the forms of words, occurring nearly in every page of a genuine A.-S. author. Not writing by established, often arbitrary rules of grammar, he wrote just as he spoke; his writing was, therefore, the true representation of his dialect.
- 8. There still exists another cause, which, though not less productive of variety in writing, ought to be carefully distinguished from variety of dialect. The diphthongal nature of the whole system of A.-S. vowels made it difficult for every writer to know by what letters to indicate the proper sounds of his words. Unable to satisfy himself, he often interchanged kindred vowels in the same words, at one time putting a or éo, and afterwards a and y. Diversities arising from this cause are of the most frequent occurrence even in the oldest Anglo-Saxon MSS.
- 9. This diversity in the spelling of a word is of the greatest importance to one who would ascertain the true pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon. While the writer is groping about him for proper letters, we guess the

sound he wished to express by assuming some middle sound between the letters he employs. This advantage would have been totally lost to us if the orthography of the Anglo-Saxon could boast of the same uniformity as that of the English recorded in Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary.

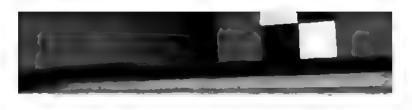
10. In this respect we owe a thousand thanks to Lye, who gives us the Anglo-Saxon words as he found them, and never alters the orthography to suit his own views.

At the head of his articles he occasionally attributes to the word a vowel which it has not. For instance, he puts the a in staf and lat, which these words have only when a second syllable is added, as in late, stafa: when monosyllables, they are written stæf a staff, læt late. Whether he considered the vowel he inserts as the primitive one, or did not know the laws of permutation in Anglo-Saxon vowels, matters not, as it is impossible to be misled by them, standing alone and without any authority. He moreover rectifies his faults by his citations, in which neither staf nor lat occur. Such trifling mistakes should not obscure his immense merits in faithfully giving us the vowels of the Anglo-Saxon authors, with all their odd and lawless exertions to express the sounds they heard.

- 11. I fear that those who credit what I have stated about the diversity of Anglo-Saxon and Friesian dialects, will consider these infinite variations as the curse of Babel. They will, however, permit me to say, that human speech in general has its mechanical rules fixed by the frame of the organs of speech, to which all tongues submit. This frame admits modifications to which every nation yields. These modifications admit of farther modifications, to which not only districts, but even villages are liable. Therefore, every language is of necessity what it is, and it is not in the power of fancy or choice to obey or disobey these laws. From this cause proceeds much of the diversity in language.
- 12. From the sounds which can be pronounced, every nation selects those which are best adapted to the frame of his organs, and the feelings he endeavours to express.

Now this choice, in which we are free, opens an immense field for diversities in tongues; but, whatever the choice may be, the first grasp decides all the rest: every consonant brings its corresponding consonant, and the vowel its corresponding vowel. In a word, every language is a compact, well-framed whole, in which all the parts sympathize with each other. Insult one of its essential properties, and the disgrace will be felt through the whole system. Remove one series of its original place, and all the others will follow the motion. What is true of any language may be asserted of any of its branches or dialects. Reason and never-failing experience vindicate the justice of these conclusions. The dialect corresponds to itself in its dialects, and the principle on which the form of a word is framed, is always followed in similar cases. this analogy be unobserved, it is not the fault of the dialect, but of the dim sight of The majority of grammarians deem dialects lawless deviations in the speech of the dull mob, to which they attach all that is coarse, vulgar, confused, and ridiculous. Indeed, the chaos of tongues then begins, when grammarians, ignorant of the operations of the mind, and its exertions to express its thoughts, obtrude their arbitrary rules,* and, by heterogeneous mixtures, ever fertile in producing others, set

This assertion may be verified by many examples in English. On this point, the 467th paragraph of the Principles prefixed to Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, is very striking.



FRIESIC-HOW TO DISCOVER THE A.-S. PRONUNCIATION.

XXXIX

the well-framed system of sounds in inextricable confusion. Regardless of the interior structure, wholly unknown to eyes gliding over the surface of things, they use language as the rich but ignorant man his library, who, deeming it to be a matter of chief importance that his books should be of the same size, ordered them all to be cut to 8vo. and 12mo. The public is not generally expert in forming a judgment on these matters: weighing no argument, it regards only the tone of the proposer, and places its confidence in him who is the boldest in his assertions, though he is generally the most ignorant—for the greatest ignorance is ever accompanied with the greatest assurance. However men may suffer themselves to be imposed upon, nature still defends her rights. As our bodies have hidden resources and expedients, to remove the obstacles which the very art of the physician often puts in its way, so language, ruled by an indomitable inward principle, triumphs in some degree over the folly of grammarians. Look at the English, polluted by Danish and Norman conquests, distorted in its genuine and noble features by old and recent endeavours to mould it after the French fashion, invaded by a hostile entrance of Greek and Latin words, threatening by increasing hosts to overwhelm the indigenous terms; in these long contests against the combined might of so many forcible enemies, the language, it is true, has lost some of its power of inversion in the structure of sentences, the means of denoting the differences of gender, and the nice distinctions by inflexion and termination-almost every word is attacked by the spasm of the accent and the drawing of consonants to wrong positions; yet the old English principle is not overpowered. Trampled down by the ignoble feet of strangers, its spring still retains force enough to restore itself; it lives and plays through all the veins of the language, it impregnates the innumerable strangers entering its dominions with its temper, and stains them with its colour, not unlike the Greek, which in taking up oriental words stripped them of their foreign costume, and bid them appear as native Greeks.

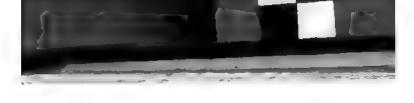
13. But to return.—In human language, as in the whole creation, the great law of beauty and happiness is this—variety in unity. Though there are great difficulties in discovering the true pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon, we have still left to us two means of investigation. First, the comparison of its vowels and consonants with those of a kindred dialect existing at a more remote period; and secondly, the same comparison with a kindred dialect of posterior age, both as it is written and still spoken—for, however altered in some of its features, it must still retain genuine traits of its original countenance. The Gothic or Mœso-Gothic* will answer for the first, and the Friesic the second; two languages combining the advantage that the nations who spoke them bordered on the Anglo-Saxons, the Mœso-Goths on the north, and the Friesians on the south, and by enclosing the Anglo-Saxons, limit their influence, both as it respects their geography and language.

14. It is evident that all the tongues spoken by the great people which the Romans called Germani, considered on a large scale, appear as dialects all issuing from one common source. There was a time when all these languages were one. If we could mount sufficiently high in the scale of time, we should arrive at the period when the progenitors of all the tribes were gathered within the compass of a little camp under a few

tents, and spoke one language, containing the germs of all the diversities by which the dialects of their posterity were distinguished. The nearer we approach this time and place, the more will all the Germanic tongues become similar to each other, and their boundaries vanish by which at present they are enclosed. For this reason, the oldest and best poet of the Greeks, retaining symptoms of a particular dialect, blends in his poems all the dialects of Greece. In regard to antiquity, the Gothic of Ulphilas, being written about A.D. 360, has the precedence of any Anglo-Saxon MSS. by four or five hundred years. In comparing the Anglo-Saxon with the Gothic, we shall have the double advantage of measuring by a standard approaching nearest the genuine dimensions, and of approaching to a nearer contact with those kindred tongues which subsequently developed themselves into more striking differences.

- 15. The nearer we approach the source, the more pure will be the If the development of language were left to its natural course. without any disturbing shock or foreign influence, all things would change according to the established rules of nature, and every word bear in its changes some resemblance to its primitive state. But every age brings on some disturbance of the system, and the intermixture of foreign ingredients, originating in wars, migrations, revolutions, and other causes. introduces so many changes, that in some respects the rule is overthrown by the exceptions, and the language rendered quite unfit for comparison. A sufficient reason can be given for the present state of disorder only by ascending to the period of order, and not by a comparison of the dialects lying in their present confusion. Now the higher the step on which we can observe the language, the less it is disturbed in its original structure. and the better adapted for the standard of comparison. It is the high age of the Gothic, and its real character, known by what is remaining of it, which in these respects stamps its value. Spoken by one unmixed tribe of warriors, it appears on the stage fresh and unpolluted, quite original and sui generis, with members of due proportion, and dressed in its own native costume, without a shred of foreign ornament.
- 16. The advantages derived from a comparison with a language of this sort, may be exemplified by some names of the numbers.

The English having composed eleven and twelve from én, twé, and lifen, you would conclude that they would express unus, duo, by én, twé; but no, they say one, two. The Dutchman says twaalf, veertien, from twa and veer; but his simple numbers are twé, vier. The German has his zwanzig twenty, and zwei two. The country Friesian uses olwe, tóalf, tretjen, with manifest indication of Runic admixture, from ellefu eleven, tólf twelve, prettán thirteen, from the Icelandic tveir and prir. Their twenty has the sound of tweintich—ought they not to say also to two, træ three, one one, as the Hindelopians do? Rather incongruously they use ien, twá, trye; and having fjouwer four, they compose tsjien with vier into fjirtjen fourteen. Hence, when the numbers were composed, the English had the Dutch en and twe; the Dutch had the Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and modern Friesic twa, with the Germans; the country Friesians had the one, two, of the English. Would not these



tongues, when taken as a basis for analogical research, lead into a thousand mistakes? If in English the number eleven were unknown to you, would you not say, from analogy, that it was formed from one, on-leven contracted into olven? It is not known in Gothic, but we may be sure that ai in ains one, will not be disowned in ainlif, as twa is not in twalif, nor twaim duobus in twaimtigum (d. pl.) twenty. In the same analogical manner the Anglo-Saxons compose words, preo three, preotyne thirteen, twegen two, originally twen, twenluf contracted to twelf; an by pushing the accent æn-d-lufan. Does not Kero make, from zuene two, zuelifin twelve? In Otfrid, from zuei two, zueinzig? Finally, does not the old Friesian, from twia twice, or twi, Ab. 1, 93; thré three, Ab. 177, træ Hindelopian; fluwer four, flower, Ab. 1, 5, 87, form analogically twilif twelve, Ab. 14; thredtine thirteen, Ab. 19, 93; fluwertine fourteen, Ab. 19, 94?

FRIESIC-FORMATION OF NUMERALS.

17. There still exists another anomaly in the numerals.

The Greeks and Romans, counting only by tens, composed their numbers from ten to twenty with $\partial z \kappa a$, decem ten; $\partial z \partial z \kappa a$, under ten; $\partial z \partial z \partial z \kappa a$, duodec ten; $\partial z \partial z \partial z \partial z \lambda a$. The German tribes form the same numerals in a similar manner, except eleven and tevelve, which were composed with Ger. Iif; A.-S. læfan, Iif, Ief, I'f, in other dialects. But as this anomaly entered our numeral system in a period anterior to the history of our tongues, and is common to all the Germanic languages, the analogy between the kindred dialects is not disturbed by these irregularities, but rather advanced.

18. The cause of this disturbance lies in the old practice of using both ten and twelve as fundamental numbers.

The advance was by ten, thus brittig, Country Friesic tritich; feowertig, Ab. 2, &c. but on arriving at sixty the series was finished, and another begun, denoted by prefixing hund. This second series proceeded to one hundred and twenty, thus: hundnigontig ninety; hundteontig a hundred; hundenlufontig a hundred and ten; hundtwelftig a hundred and twenty: here the second series concluded. It thus appears, that the Anglo-Saxons did not know our hundred = 100, as the chief division of numbers; and, though they counted from ten to ten, they, at the same time, chose the number twelve as the basis of the chief divisions. As we say $5 \times 10 = 50$, $10 \times 10 = 100$, they multiplied 5 and 10 by 12, and produced 60 and 120. When the Scandinavians adopted a hundred as a chief division [100 = 10×10], they still retained one hundred and twenty; and calling both these numbers hundred, they distinguished them by the epithets little or ten hundred, lill-hundred or hundred tiræd, and great or the twelve number hundred, stor-hundrade or hundrad tólfræd. The Danes count to forty by tens, thus, tredive thirty, fyrretyve forty; and then commence by twenties, thus, halvtrediesindstyve, literally in A.-S. pridda héalf sicon twentig* [two twenties], and the third twenty half, i. e. fifty. The Icelanders call 2500 half pridie pusand, [Dut. derdehalfduizend,] i.e. two thousand, and the third thousand half; firesindotyve [four-times twenty] eighty, and so on to a hundred. The Francs, being a mixture of kindred nations from the middle of Germany, when they entered Gallia, partly adopted the Anglo-Saxon mode of numeration, and partly that of the Danes, and they afterwards translated verbally their vernacular names of

[•] The ellipsis of the two twenties is supplied in the expression twa gears and bridde healf two years and half the third year, literally in Frs. c. twa jier in 't tredde heal, but custom contracts it to tredde heal jier. Hickes compares this ellipsis with the Scotch expression half ten, which is also the Dut. half tien, but in this he is not accurate. The Country Friesians not having this ellipsis, prove that it must be supplied in another way. They say, healwei tajienen half way of the present hour to ten o'clock. Dr. Dorow has also fallen into the same mistake, p. 127, Denkmäler, 1. 2 and 3.

the numerals by Latin words. From twenty to fifty it proceeds in the usual manner, vingt, trente, quarante, cinquante, soixants; but having arrived at seventy, the same place where the Anglo-Saxons commenced with hund, hundseofontig, it uses soixantedix, quatrevingt, just as the Danes express eighty by firesindstyve four-times twenty. As it appears that the old Germans had two fundamental numbers, ten and twelve, it follows that eleven and twelve are the last two numerals of the twelve series, and the first two in the ten series; hence perhaps came the use of the termination lif or luf, in eleven and twelve.

19. Let us still add another example.

The conjugation of the Anglo-Saxon verb stigan ascendere, and the Gothic steigan, is thus inflected: ic stige, steiga; he stih, steigith he ascends; he stáh, staig he ascended; we stígon, stígum we ascended. Here it appears, that the Gothic ei corresponds with the A.-S. i; ai with \hat{a} ; i with \hat{i} . Now I conclude, if the evolution of both languages was regulated by the same principle, there must be an analogy between the vowels in similar instances. Indeed we do observe the same analogy preserved in verbs of the same class. Let us take, for instance, gripan, arisan, and spiwan:

A .- S. gripan to gripe; gripe, grips; gráp, grípon. Moes. greipan to gripe; greipa, greipith; graip, gripum. A.-S. arisan to arise; arise, arist; arás, arison. Moes. reisan to arise: reisa, reisith; rais, risum. A.-S. spiwan to vomit; spiwe, spiwo; spáw, spíwun. speiwa, speiwith; spaiw, spiwum. Moes. speiwan to spit;

20. These instances are all regular, but as soon as ever the accustomed evolution is disturbed in its course, the analogy is gone.

Thus, the verb scinan to shine, ic scine I shine, he scino he shines, we scinon we shone, corresponds to skeinan, skeina, skeinith, skinum. The long á, however, in scán, Gothic skain, by some error being changed into short a, this short a is converted into éat and forms scéan shone. It has already been observed, that every dialect corresponds in its several parts, and that a certain form in the present tense brings on a certain form in the perfect tense. Of course the practice of some grammarians, in forming the conjugation of a verb out of the present tense of one dialect, and the perfect tense of another dialect, is contrary to the first rule of sound analogy. If any dialect had scunan or scéonan, the perfect tense scéan would not be an exception, as it is when appertaining to scinan.

- 21. It is a most happy circumstance, that the Gothic, and not the Theotisc, had the advantage of being recorded in the oldest monument of Germanic literature. Though much of the coincidence of this language with all its kindred dialects may be owing to its age, it owes still more in this respect to its locality in the genealogy of language.
- 22. It is hardly necessary to observe, that there is scarcely a single word in the A.-S. which we do not also find in all the kindred German dialects. We do not ask whether an A.-S. word can be found in the language of the Scandinavians, the Goths, or Theotiscans, but, to which of these it has the nearest relationship? In an etymological point of view, the great point is to ascertain the species, and not merely the genus; to discover to which particular dialect a word is most closely allied, and not to be satisfied with pointing out to what sort of language it belongs.

23. There are three chief species, of which the Anglo-Saxon and the Friesic take the left side, the Theotisc or Alemannic the right side, and the Icelandic, Mœso-Gothic, Westphalian or Saxon, and Netherlandish, the middle: that is, so far as the vowels and consonants are concerned.

The Anglo-Saxon agrees in the consonants with the middle series, represented by the Meso-Gothic, but in some important points it differs from the Meso-Gothic and the Theotisc in its vowels, and has a system of its own. On the other hand, the Theotisc agrees with the Gothic in its vowels, having regard to the lapse of time and dialectic variations. In the consonants, the Theotisc is as different from Gothic and Anglo-Saxon, as the Anglo-Saxon is in its vowels from the Gothic and Theotisc, and I venture to say still more original, for, the consonants have not only quitted their old ranks, but those into which they have entered are also disorbed. The Gothic, then, being allied to the consonants of the Anglo-Saxon and the vowels of the Theotisc, is thus the proper standard of comparison for all the Gothic diups deep is allied by the vowels zu to the Theotisc tiuf, and by the consonants d and p to the Anglo-Saxon deep.

24. The Gothic has some peculiarities, which, whether they arise from its place in the pedigree of tongues, or its seniority, exemplify similar peculiarities in other languages.

For instance, the Icelandic is noted for the termination r or ur, which, in kindred tongues, changes into one of the vowels, and these vowels again into the lean sheva e; thus, diupr deep, A.-S. deop, or deope. For the r the Gothic uses s, as the Latin arbos, honos, for arbor, honor; thus Goth. dups deep; A.-S. wæg, geard; Theotisc wee, karto; Gothic wigs, gards, are in Icelandic vegr and gardr.

25. These observations may account for the different opinions of philologers in determining the just relations of the Germanic tongues. The reducing them all to Gothic origin was an exuberant spring of error. The Gothic is not of such antiquity as to boast in being the mother of all Germanic tongues with which we became acquainted in a latter period. In the age of Ulphilas, it was a dialect of Germanic lineage, having other dialects by its side, as the Anglo-Saxon, which in the 4th century differed less from the Gothic than in the 9th century. It will be enough for my purpose to observe, that all critics do not agree in arranging the pedigree of the Gothic. The reason is evident.

26. The Gothic or Mœso-Gothic is a language of transition or passage. If you consider the vowels of a word, you make it of Gothic origin: another, only looking at the consonants, will assert it has nothing to do with the Gothic. Some, only keeping in view grammatical forms, discover similarity of structure in the language of the Heliand; while others, neglecting vowels, consonants, and grammatical forms, will only fix their attention on the etymological meaning of the word, and will find another filiation.

It is evident that the A.-S. mot a coin,* as to the vowel, is nearer the Gothic mota

^{*} q. Tribute money, numisma census, vectigal.-J. B.

custom-house, than Ger. maut custom-house; but, as to etymological sense, maut is nearer to the Gothic mota; and though the word mota may be older and more complete than the A.-S. mot, the signification of coin was anterior to that of customhouse. In this case, the Icelandic and Friesic still mount a step higher than the Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, or German, e.g. the Icel. móta insculpo, typico, and mót typus; Frs. c. moet an impression, gives origin to the idea of a coin, as coin does of the house where the tax-money was gathered.—The Theotisc mahal concio, curia. agrees with the Moes. mathls forum, as to the vowel and signification, but the A.-S. metel sermo as to the consonant t: we find also Moes. mathlei sermo, which agrees with A.-S. metel, both in the consonants and the signification. - Feawa few, pauci. has the w of Moes. fawai pauci, but the Theotisc fahe few, the vowel. If we consider the a in Icel. vargr furiosus, it is nearer the Moes. wargjan damnare, than the A.-S. wergean to curse, maledicere, but in the signification the A.-S. draws nearer. Let us take an English example: the word abb the yarn on a weaver's warp. The (pronounced nearly as Eng. v) being the aspiration of the lips, is often changed into h, the aspiration of the throat, as fahe, for fawai. The Moes. biwaibjan to surround. encompass, from waips a garland, sertum, A.-S. wefan to weave, Theotisc uneban. Grk. ύφαειν, from ύφειν. The Scandinavians cast away both these aspirations in the perf. of eg vef I weave, saying vóf, vaf, and of, hence of tela in use by the Scandinavians. In abb, then, the a is Icelandic, from vaf, and without the w in of texebam; but the b changes into f, or remains a b, as in the Moes. and in the A.-S. web; Frs. c. wob; both e and o originating from a.

27. From these few examples, it is evident that a word may have as many affinities as the points of view from which it may be observed. The Gothic was a tongue of transmigration, and all Germanic languages coming in contact with it in some point or other, it was very easily imagined to be the mother of the whole race. I may lastly add, on the ground of my own experience, that, having regard only to vowels and consonants, I cannot arrive at the common source of the Germanic tongues. as we trace back human kind to one common father in paradise. History begins too late to permit us to trace, with any satisfaction, even the first half of the period. Let us, therefore, not attempt what is impracticable: but, keeping in mind the seniority of the class at the head of each column. let us range them all in one line, as dialects of the same language. Finding, 1st. the Anglo-Saxon older than the English, the Old Friesic than the Country Friesic, -2ndly, the Moso-Gothic older than the Swedish, -3rdly, the Theotisc or Alemannic older than the present German: and considering how much of grammatical forms, in the present languages, time may have destroyed, as to the vowels and consonants, the languages must be classified in the following order:-



MŒSO-GOTHIC. THEOTISC. ANGLO-BAXON. by the intermixing of Old Danish, Nor-man French, Latin, [Language of Kero Old and Modern, of the zavi Hymns,¶ Icelandic, mixed with German, &c.] High German, Greek, &c. is formed Saxon, &c. forms the present Bavarian, into Swedish, Austrian, and other dialects. English, Danish, &c. Sazon or Westphalian Scottish, &c.+ German, a mixture of High-German and Priesic, language of the poem Heliand,† Low-Sazat present divided some Saxon, [Lowinto German] as esta-blished by the ver-sion of the Bible by Hindelopian, Reineke de Vos, of Country Friesic, Henry van Alkmar, Lubek, 1498.] Schiermonnikogian, Martin Luther, and since adopted as the Saterlandic. North Friesic, From the Province general language through the whole of Germany, A.D. [A small part of the Dutchy of Steswick] of Overystel, along the whole coast of the North - Sea to All these dialects are more or less tainted Sleawick, the Baltic, by the languages of Sec. the respective sur-Nertherlandish [Coren rounding people. van stat der van Bruessele,1229.§] Statutes of the town of Brus-Dutch, now daily be coming more defiled by Gallicisms and Germanisms.

See Jameison's opinion of the origin of the Scottish in Table I. § 19, p. viii.

Heliand oder die altsiehnische Evangelien-Harmonie. Herausgegeben von J. Andreas Schmeiler, Monachii, sumptibus J. G. Cottæ, 1830. The Cottonian MS. of the Heliand is of the 9th century. The MS. of Bamberg is a century later. With the Heliand compare Deakwäler, alter sprache und kunst von Dr. Dorow, I. 2nd and 3rd part, Berlin, 1824, where are explained some admirable specimens of the disket spoken between Munster and Paderborn in the 10th century. It is a list of the rents of the convent Freekahorst near Waxendorf.

† Niedersticheisch, Piati-deutch [Low-deutch] in German as opposed to High-deutch. See the history of these dialects in Geschickie der Nieder-sückeischen sprache von J. F. A. Kinderling, Magdeburg, 1800.

] Sea VI. 13-18.

§ First published in a treatise entitled Verhandeling over de Nederduytsche toel en Letterkunde opnigtelyk de Eugdelyke provincien der Nederlanden door J. F. Willems, Antwerpen, 1818, tom i. p. 133. This piece being the oldest specimen of Netherlandish now extant, fully proves that the present Dutch is mere Brabandish, and that the strongly marked dialectic diversities of these two sisters were formed when the Netherlandish was cultivated in the seven United Provinces. The Netherlandish was called the Flassache toel, the Flemish tongue, is lengue, Flassache, as long as the southern part of the Netherlands was the most flourishing, and Flanders the chief province. It was called Hollandish [Dutch] after the Spanish revolution, when the northern part was become a powerful republic, and the province of Holland a ruling province. To be a language or dialect, is often merely a question of predominant infinence. See VI. 11, 20.

Hymnorum veteris ecclesis XXVI. interpretatio Theotisca, ed. Jacobus Grimm, Gottings, 1830.

** See X. 51.

Considering the frame of the whole, I take no notice of the little interchanges between the columns—for instance, that the Friesic is nearer to the Icelandic than the Anglo-Saxon. All the three columns are considered as proceeding together, and developing themselves in succeeding ages with more or less facility.* An attempt shall subsequently be made to show the locality of the Germanic languages in a higher period, and how they developed themselves in advancing to the station of the Mœso-Gothic.

^{*} This hypothesis must be regulated by a due attention to the fact, that the first appearance of the Anglo-Saxon in the orbit of languages, is some centuries later than the Moso-Gothic, which has, therefore, its phases more advanced than the Anglo-Saxon. This consideration is of common application.

- 29. It must be observed, that the monuments of Friesian literature are of a far more recent date than the Anglo-Saxon; but the development of language does not always depend upon its age. The Friesians, encompassed on the one side by the sea, and on the other by the Saxons, owe it to their greographical position that they have experienced no mutations but those of a Saxon origin, and in many respects homogeneous with their own language. I do not recollect any intermixture of a foreign language with the Friesian, except what was caused by the frequent inroads of Normans, and by the settlement of some bands of the same race among the Friesians.
- 30. Add to this, that the language of the Friesians never felt the shock caused by migrations. From the time of Cæsar to this very day, amongst the endless revolutions of nations, they have never changed their name or the place of their residence, and they are noted as an exception to the locomotive temper of the Germanic race.*
- 31. These causes would render the language so stationary, that it would be less altered in the 12th century, than others in the 10th. In the following comparison, many instances will occur of true Anglo-Saxon sounds still flourishing in Friesland. What I consider still more important, the development of some vowels has produced now the same result as it did eight centuries ago—a convincing proof that the germ of both languages must be homogeneous.
- 32. Discovering such striking features of likeness, after a separation of almost fourteen centuries, a complete separation by the ocean, by the adventures and the diversity of their means of subsistence, and of the land they occupied, I conclude, that at the time of their union, about the middle of the 5th century, the Anglo-Saxon was distinguished from the Friesic only by slight differences of dialect. We do not become acquainted with the A.-S. before the 8th or 9th century, and with the Friesian not before the 12th or 13th century, about four and eight hundred years after their separation. The series of evolutions each tongue has sustained, affords a full account of the chief discrepancies then existing.†
- 33. As this whole matter can be proved by a strict comparision, we need not seek for authorities.

If authority were wanted, that of Francis Junius would be amply sufficient. After a long scrutiny of the whole Germanic antiquity in regard to languages; after the compilation of glossaries of almost every dialect of the race, unparalleled in labour and accuracy; after a stay of two years [1652-1654] in those parts of Friesia noted as tenacious of their old manners and language, this scholar has always declared it as his opinion, that, of all the Germanic tongues, none approached so closely to the Anglo-Saxon as the Friesian. This decision will, I trust, outweigh all contrary opinions. As there are few in this century even deserving to march by the side of Junius, so I do not think any one can be vain enough to imagine he is superior.

^{*} Précis de la Geographie Universelle, par M. Malte-Brun, Paris, 1810, vol. i. p. 344.

[†] See § 14, 58, &c.

34. The geographical position of this people in question coincides with their philological pedigree. Let us begin with the Goths, taking care that the epithet Mosian, coupled with their name, does not deceive the common reader.

Some fragments of the Periplus of Pytheas, the renowned navigator from Marseilles, inform us, that he, being in search of the amber coasts in the Baltic, doubled the cape of Jutland, and sailed about 6,000 stadia along the coasts of the Guttones and Teutones, through the gulf Mentonomon [Kattegat, Belt, &c.] This was about 325 years before the Christian era. The Guttones or Goths, seated in Jutland, descended afterwards to their brethren at the southern coast of the Baltic,* for the chief seat of the race was on the banks of the Vistula [Weichsel]. After a part was gone into Scandinavia, the great bulk moved thence to the banks of the Danube [Donau] in Dacia [Moldavia and Wallachia, about A.D. 180]. A part of the Goths, called West-Goths, pushed on by the Huns, retired, about A.D. 377, into Mesia [Servia and Bulgaria], and hence these Western-Goths obtained the name of Moso-Goths. It was to this people that Ulphilas, the renowned translator of the Scriptures, was bishop.

- 35. On the southern borders of the ancient Goths were seated the Angles, spreading southward perhaps to the banks of the Eider, chief town of these people at a later date was Haddeby or Haithaby, A.-S. Hæðe in Schleswig, or Sleswick.
- 36. While the Angles filled nearly the whole of the Chersonesus Cimbricus, they were bordered on the west by another people of their kindred. These were the Friesians, whose posterity still live in the district of Bredstedt near the coast of the sea, and whose dialect will afford some words for comparison.

Hence the Friesians spread themselves in one uninterrupted line along the coast of the German sea to the mouth of the Scheld;† though the extremities of this line were very distant from each other, and the people subdivided into sections denominated Brocmans, Segelterlanders, Rustrunger, Hunsingoër, and Emlander, each people ruling its own section by its own private statutes; still they were one people, and spoke the same language, and ruled by the same common law, as a close examination of its Vetus jus Frisionum will prove. We remark that the Friesians lived close to the coast, as if allured by some magic attraction of the water; and, though when exigences required it, they sometimes extended into the interior parts, they never spread far in breadth, and even in their partial extension they soon relinquished their internal

See VII. § 1, &c.

^{*} See VII. § 1, &c.

† The learned S. Turner cites six lines of Melis Stoke, in which the chronicler asserts that
Lower Saxony has been confined by the Scheld. This accurate historian would not place any
confidence in these words, if he had been acquainted with the following edition of the Rhymer:
Rijmkronijk van Melis Stoke, met aanmerkingen door Balthanar Huydecoper, tom. iii. 8vo. Leyden, 1772; i. p. 9. See Lex Frisionum edita et notis illustrata à Sibrando Siccama; Franckeræ,
1617.—Van Wijn, bijvoegzels en aanmerkingen op de Faderl-Geschiedenis van Wagenaar.
tom. i.—iv. p. 83—90. The same remark is of still more forcible application on a passage of
Colijn, also cited by Mr. Turner. Colijnus is a supposititious child. History of the AngloSaxons, i. p. 328 and 150, London, 8vo. 1828. In the history of Friesia after the time of
Charlemagne, those Friesians who governed by their own laws, and snoke Friesic. must be Charlemagne, those Friesians who governed by their own laws, and spoke Friesic, must be carefully distinguished from the surrounding people, who are also called Friesians because the political division of countries refers them to Friesia. The blending of these two races has been the source of endless errors in history.

possessions. The historian, recollecting these facts, will not overlook the importance of the Friesians, though they only inhabited the borders of the continent, and the little islands by which the coast of the German ocean is covered.

37. This Friesian line was early broken in two places by two mighty nations—one making its appearance from the continent, the other from the ocean.

Between the Ems and the Weser were settled the Chauci Minores, and between the Weser and the Elbe the Chauci Majores. It is reported by Tacitus, that this immense extension of land, even from the borders of Hessia, was not only under the dominion, but was inhabited by the Chauci, but, he adds, they only kept some part of the strand, leaving the Friesians for the most part in their old possessions. The Chauci, entering into alliance with other people against the declining power of Rome, and assuming the name of Francs, left this country, and their name, being absorbed in that of the Francs, disappears from historic record. The Friesians availed themselves of this opportunity to occupy the vacated possessions of the Chauci, it not being unusual for a steady people like the Friesians to make use of the changes produced by the roving disposition of their neighbours to increase their own territory.

38. Two descriptions of the Chauci are given by Tacitus. He first records some facts, and then, in the thirty-fifth chapter *De Moribus Germanorum*, he draws their portrait.

In the record of the facts,* the Chauci appear cruel oppressors of the feeble. vindictive pirates, and to be prone to foreign military expedition, and also to make inroads on their neighbours. In delineating their character,† it is said that they wish to support their grandeur by justice, being free from covetousness, masters of themselves, calm, modest, and retired. They never excite wars, nor harass their neighbours by predatory excursions or highway robbery. It is deemed the strongest proof of their bravery and might, that they act as superiors, and never pursue anything by injustice. Nevertheless, every one is ready to take up arms, and, in case of exigency. to unite in forming an army. They have plenty of men and horses, and their placitude detracts nothing from their valour. Had Tacitus first given this description, and afterwards recorded the facts, one might have supposed that he was misled through ignorance of the facts; but how he could contradict known facts related by himself, is hardly to be conceived. It must be clear to all who know the Friesians and their disposition, that the character ascribed to the Chauci agrees even in the least particulars with that of the Friesians. Is it then impossible that Tacitus at a distant period, and mislead by later reports, should blend two neighbouring people together, and attribute to the Chauci what was alone applicable to the Friesians?

39. The line of the Friesian tribes was broken again in a second place, to the north of the Elbe.

The Saxons, occupying only some islands, such as Nordstrand, and some points on the continent to the westward and south of the Angles, and their western neighbours the strand Friesians, were in time so increased that they descended from their narrow

[•] Taciti Annales xi. 18, 19. Dion. Cass. ix. 30. Tac. Ann. xiii. 55. Didius Julianus restitit iis Belgicam aggredientibus, Spartianus in Did. Jul. I.

[†] Taciti Germania, cap. 36. It is said that he wrote his Germania later than his Annales or History. Whether this be true or not, the facts and the description must apply to different people.

abodes, and spread along the northern banks of the Eibe, and filled up the whole extent of country between this river and the land of the Angles. This second breach, being near and enlarging that of the Chauci, was never entirely filled up again; and where it was afterwards, either by the departure of the Chauci, or the expeditions of the Saxons, the bishops of Bremen and Hamburg determined, by their power and spiritual influence, to destroy the Friesic spirit of freedom, by subjugating the Friesians to their sway in government, religion, and language.

- 40. Hence two divisions of Friesia originated at an early date: the southern part began at the mouth of the Weser, and terminated at the mouth of the Scheld; the northern part from the west strand of Schleswig [Sleswick], towards the mouth of the Elbe, much less than the southern part, and for this reason called *Friesia Minor*. In the 13th century, this small territory had power to raise for the king of Denmark an army of sixty thousand men.†
- 41. The Mœso-Goths are traced to their first position in the northern parts of Chersonesus Cimbricus [Jutland, Denmark]; the Angles in the narrower part and to the banks of the Eider; the Friesians extended on the sea-coasts by the side of the Angles to the mouth of the Elbe. We intend to place our philological comparison in the same order; first the Gothic, then the Anglo-Saxon, and finally the Friesic.
- 42. It must not be overlooked, that the geographical position of the whole Germanic race coincides with the arrangement of the preceding table of their languages. Going from the Baltic to the Netherlands, you pass through the original seats of the *Icelandic*, *Masso-Gothic*, *West-phalian*, *Netherlandish*; on the left you find the *Angles* and *Friesians*; and on the right you have the *Alemannic* or *Theotisc* race.‡
- 43. This position may, perhaps, afford some idea of the order in which the respective tribes marched from the orient to the west of Europe.

The foremost were the Anglo-Friesic race, who, being pushed forward by following tribes, did not halt till they arrived on the shore of the German ocean. The Goths with their attendants followed, and the train of the Germani was closed by the Theotisc race. The coast of the German ocean, along which the Anglo-Friesic race was forced to spread itself, was the basis of the direction in which the two following races took their position, and were placed nearly in three parallels from north-east to south-west. These parallels are crossed and disturbed in a thousand ways by migrations and wars, but their general direction manifests itself to this very day in the remnants of the respective old languages.

44. The adventurers who subdued Britain are called Anglo-Saxons; but here an important question arises—what is implied in this name? First, it is to be observed, that this people never called themselves Anglo-

[·] As the Saxons were unknown to Tacitus, the irruption of the Chauci was, of course, anterior to that of the Saxons.

^{† &}quot;Imperator Otto, Holastiam sibi subigere volebat, contra quem venit rex Waldemarus cum exercitu copioso, habens secum de solis Frisionibus sexaginta millia hominum."— Ericus Rex, ad ann. 1216.

Saxons; but this name is given them by historians. Paulus Diaconus called them Angli-Saxones; Codoaldus, rex Anglonum-Saxonum; and, inverting the construction of the words, he says, Hermelinda ex Saxonum-Anglorum genere. They did not call themselves by these compound names, but indiscriminately, Angles or Saxons. Anglorum, sive Saxonum gens. The case seems to me as follows.

45. After the Goths had evacuated the Chersonesus Cimbricus, and left only their name to the country, colonies of the neighbouring Angles succeeded in their place, and assumed the name of the Country Geatas, Eotas, Ytas.

The Scandinavians, and more particularly the Danes, were quite distinct from these Juths, seeing their mortal enemies, and being distinguished from them by some strong features in the respective languages. Neither did the Danes originally possess any part of the Chersonesus Cimbricus, unless it was the very northern point. In later ages they succeeded in gradually subduing the population of the Chersonesus. and mingling their language with that of the innates; but this very mixture proves by its ingredients, now visible, that nearly the whole peninsula was before populated by a race different to the Danes, and similar to the Angles. The definite article the. both in Danish and Icelandic, is placed after the noun and made to coalesce with it. while in the Anglo-Saxon and the kindred tongues it is always set before the noun: thus A.-S. seo stræt the street; Icel. strætit; A.-S. se strand the strand; Icel. ströndin; A.-S. se man the man; Dan. manden, gen. mandens of the man. This peculiarity of the Danish idiom is not to be found in the dialect of the Jutes, however Danish it may be. If you draw a line from Skanderburg to Wiburg, and to the gulph of Liim. what lies south and west of this line, Thysted not excepted, retains still the remains of its Anglo-Saxon, or rather its antiscandinavian origin.**

46. The combined power of the Angles and Jutes was easily overcome by that of their southern neighbours; for such was the number, the power, and the extent of the Saxons along and above the northern banks of the Elbe, that all the surrounding people, whether Friesians, Angles, or Jutes, were considered by foreigners as subdivisions of the Saxons; even what was effected by a union of all these tribes, was often ascribed to the Saxons alone.

It is likely that the Saxons were the most prominent, and therefore attracted the greatest attention from southern scholars, while the Friesians, Angles, and Jutes were less observed on the strand or the inner part of the peninsula. It is known, from their geographical position, that the Angles constituted a part, and being the chief actors, probably a great part of the migrating allies; so that, on their departure, their native soil was left nearly destitute of inhabitants.†† The Angles, however, were considered a subdivision of the more powerful Saxons, and took a share in their

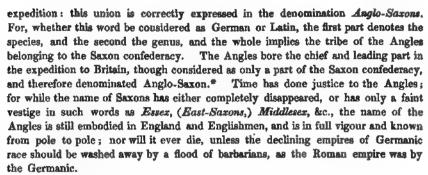
[•] De gestis Longobard. iv. 23. † Id. vi. 15. ‡ Id. v. 37. [] Bede, i. 15.

^{§ &}quot;Guti cum veniunt suscipi debent, et protegi in regno isto sicut conjurati fratres, sicut propinqui et proprii cives regni hujus. Exierunt enim quondam de nobili sanguine Anglorum, scilicet de Engra civitate, et Anglici de sanguine illorum, et semper efficiuntur populus unus et gens una."—Leges Edwardi, Wilkins, p. 206.

[¶] See II.§ 1.

^{**} See this position defended by a Danish gentleman, Dr. C. Paulsen, in the Nordisk Review, No. I. p. 261, Copenhagen, 1833.

^{††} See III. § 5, 6.



47. It has already been shown that Anglo-Saxon is a word formed by old Latin authors, and not by the Saxons themselves. Independently of historical proof, the foreign descent of the word is proved by its formation.

Thus we say, in the Latin form, Anglo-Saxones, Hiberno-Anglus, Polono-Russus, whether we take Anglo, Hiberno, Polono, for substantives or adverbs; but in expressing these words in the Germanic tongues, we should say English Saxon, Polish Russian; in German, Englischer Sachse, Russischer Pole. Thus the Dutch poet Maerlant, Dus werden heren dingelsche sassen, Thus the English Saxons turned rulers. (iii. 29.) This Germanic form is verbally translated by Paulus Diaconus, (iv.15,) Angli-Saxones.

48. It is often stated that the word Seaxan Saxons is derived from seax a sword; in East Friesia, saeghs a little sabre.

If this be true, there is some reason for the supposition that the kindred nations derived their names from the weapon which they chiefly used. Thus, Franc, from franca a javelin; German, from gár jaculum; Dut. Kil. gheer fuscina; and man a man, that is, a dart man. Angle the Angles, from angel aculeus hamatus. The word seax is nothing else but Moes. als spica; Sans. We asc a sword, ensis; A.-S. sechir, ear an ear; ex, eax an axe, an instrument consisting of a metal head with a sharp edge, preceded by the sibilant s; and perhaps gar is the same word as (ar) ear; Dut. aar, air, aer arista, preceded by the guttural g; Dut. Kil. anghel an ear or spike of corn—all proving the idea of something pointed. The word franca is seen in Ger. fram, properly the sharp end of an instrument, the beginning of any thing, and hence the preposition from, agreeing in signification with the Moes. fram. Fram fruma, (Moes. In. 15, 27,) is on that account properly the edge, commencement of the beginning, that is, from the beginning. Is it not also possible that the Brondingas, (Beo. K. p. 37, 11,) are so called from Icel. brandr lamina ensis.

49. In the comparison of languages, care should be taken not to be mislead by mere names. The Saxons increased so much in power, as to dare to oppose the hosts of Charlemagne, and at last they occupied an immense territory about the Elbe and the Weser, which, after their name, was called Saxony. This Saxony was subsequently occupied by other

It is remarkable that king Ins., who commenced his reign in A.D. 700, calls himself, at the beginning of his laws, a West-Sazon. Ic Ine, mid Godes gyfe West-Seaxana cyning, I Ine, by God's grace king of the West-Sazons. But the people of his kingdom he denominates Englishmen. Gif wite-peow English mon hine forstalige, if an Englishman condemned to slavery steal, In. 24. Gif English mon steal 5, if an Englishman steal, In. 46: 54: 74. An Englishman, in all the paragraphs, is opposed to Wealh a Welshman.

tribes, whose system of vowels approached to that of the Theotisc race, and therefore differed very much from the Anglo-Saxon sounds. These tribes, taking the name of Saxons from the country they inhabited, their language is also called Saxon. I need not remark, that we can neither compare Anglo-Saxon nor the English to this Saxon as their nearest relative, if the mistakes of the most celebrated philologists did not render it necessary.*

Dr. Johnson did not regard this rule, and therefore he often compares English words with the most remote German. "After cat you first find Teuton katz (read katze), then French chat, and afterwards A.-S. cat; while A.-S. cat, Frs. and Dut. kat, being the proper form of the word, ought to have stood first." examples of this sort, and worse, may be quoted from this celebrated lexicographer: his errors, instead of being removed by his editor, Mr. Todd, are in this respect, and some others, increased: added to this, that many words are not to be found in the languages referred to. In the article hay, the Icel. hey is also said to be Dut., while the Dut. word is hooi; and thus in almost every page. An impartial judge, considering the medley of materials, the blunders, the negligence or typographical errors occurring in deducing words from their originals, will conclude, that the etymological part of Johnson's Dictionary, even in the edition of 1827, is not deserving of the expense and the labour bestowed upon it, and is quite unworthy of the nation of whose language it is the chief interpreter, if not the uncontrolled lawgiver. The English etymologist will only meet with the proper forms of its words by consulting the nearest relatives of the English language. We may illustrate this by the preceding example of hay. Here we find the same change of g to y in the Country Friesian as in the English—a change which is not to be found so often in any other Germanic tongue. A.-S. heg, in Frs. c. is hea; but have (Italian a) to make hay, agrees with hay, having both a, as Moes. hawi. So also A.-S. mæg potest, dæg dies, weg via, cæg clavis, were changed into may, day, way, key, of which the Englishman will scarcely discover instances, unless he goes to his nearest kinsmen the Friesians, Frs. c. mei, dei, wei, kâi, (Italian a). †

50. It may be asked whether, when the Anglo-Saxons left their native soil, any of the neighbouring Friesians accompanied them, and whether any intercourse was subsequently maintained between the separated brethren? ‡

• It has already been observed, (§ 22,) that the question is not whether a word exists in one of the Germanic languages, which is generally the case, but whether the proper form of the word is to be found in the nearest kindred dialect. When we cannot discover it in this dialect, then only we may apply to languages of more remote relationship. The question, for instance, is not whether the word cat exists in other Germanic tongues, but whether it is found in A.-S., Frs. or Dut.

† There is another class of Germanic words introduced in this century, or the two preceding, and making no part of the original frame of the language. The correct derivation of these words depends more upon an extensive knowledge of many thousand terms in modern tongues, than upon analogical acuteness: I should wish to bestow more praise upon this part of Johnson's Dictionary, but it is not better than the other. One example will be sufficient. What can be more simple than the derivation of the word TATTOE, the beat of a draw warning soldiers to their quarters, from the Dut. taptoo, id. properly signifying tapping shut, the taps or ginshops shut from the soldiers? Even in the last edition of Johnson, by Todd, it is derived from Fr. tapotez tous.

† The old Chroniclers are at a loss whether to make Hengist a Friesian or a Saxon. Maerlant speaks of him thus.

Een hiet Engistus een vriese, een sas, Die vten lande verdreuen was; One was named [A.-S. het] Engist, a Friesian or a Saxon, Who was driven away out of his land.—Spiegel Historial, c. xv. p. 16. Upon which I would remark, that the faces of the Anglo-Saxon and the Friesic languages would have the more marked and decided likeness to each other, when the separation was the most complete. If a continued intercourse between the Friesians on the continent, and the Anglo-Saxons in Britain, had been maintained, the Anglo-Saxon would have been supplied with Friesian ingredients of a later date, in such a way as languages not otherwise homogeneous may form a distant similitude; but when there are innumerable resemblances between Anglo-Saxon and the Friesian of this very day, originating in the latter part of the 5th century, without being increased by a subsequent intercourse, it is a proof that this striking similitude must have been laid in the basis of the languages. I feel much inclined to think that this is the truth, while I allow that many of the neighbouring Friesians accompanied the Anglo-Saxons in their expedition.

51. It is true that the Friesian is noted for his tenacity to his native soil. His residence about the mouths of the Ems and the Rhine for centuries before our era, in the midst of a wandering people, is a sufficient proof of this character.

The Friesians on the confines of the Angles were not of such quiet and sedentary habits as those on the Ems and the Rhine. They acquired the restless habits of their neighbours. Suppose then a portion of the Saxons, many thousand Jutes, and nearly all the Angles, leaving their country for glory and riches; would it not be a miracle, if the Friesians in the neighbourhood of the moving tribes were alone insensible of the general impulse? This is on the supposition that the movement was voluntary; but, considering the subsequent emigration of the Cimbrians, the Goths, and Angles, from the same peninsula, I cannot help retaining the supposition, that some cause, now unknown, might operate to produce these migrations. This cause, whether famine,* or inroads from the Scandinavians, being general, would have the same influence upon the Friesians as upon their neighbours.

52. I am aware that inquiry will be made, why Bede, in enumerating the tribes who peopled Britain, omitted the Friesians.†

As well may we inquire why Procopius omits the Saxons, and names the Friesians. Bede was born about A.D. 673, and died in 735. Though he was well

Thus again:

Engistus wart dus outcert Ende is in Vrieseland gekeert. Engist was thus disgraced, And is into Friesia returned.—tom. iii. p. 29.

The Chronicle of Maerlant is founded upon the Speculum Historials of Monk Vincentius, who wrote about A. D. 1245.

Nennius says, that the first settlers arrived in three vessels, and that Hengist and Horsa were exiles: this intimates some internal combustion in Gothland. In those nations averse to the sedentary occupation of agriculture, famine was always the most efficient and general cause of emigration. This was at least the case with the Scandinavians, who, pressed by dearth, determined by lot who should emigrate. It is likely that the Scandinavians fell upon the Jutes, who, being settled in the corner of the peninsula, were the first prey of the hungry invaders. The Jutes fell upon Britain, and were the first Saxon settlers in Kent and Wight. The Scandinavians then descended further to the south on the Angles and Saxons, and induced the tribes to comply with the request of Hengist and other leaders to come to Britain. The northern pirates, still descending further, ravaged the whole coast of the German sea: the Friesians were, therefore, the never-ceasing objects of their piratical incursions. In still later times they settled in France, and ultimately reached the descendants of the same tribes of the Anglo-Saxons, who, in the two preceding centuries, were exiled from their native soil. See on this subject, Normannernes rotogs og deres nedsentless i Frankerig Historik Fremskillet of G. R. Depping med adskillige forandringer oversat of N. M. Petersen Köbenhava, 1830, p. 57, et seq. † Bede i. 15.

acquainted with the affairs of England in his time, he never left his native land. Procopius was a Greek of Cæsarea, and after the year 535 the secretary of Belisarius, the companion of his general in his expeditions against the Vandals and Goths, and of course well acquainted with the general circumstances and relations of the Germanic tribes. He was also two hundred years nearer the Saxon expedition to This Procopius states in his fourth book on the Gothic war, Britain than Bede. that Britain was peopled by three nations, the Britons, the Angles, and the Friesians, Αγγιλοι και Φρισσονες. Could Procopius be mistaken or mislead in an historical fact of such notoriety as the overthrow of an important island by swarms from the continent, an event in which the political interests of his master Justinian, as to the influence of its example, were highly concerned? It was to Procopius a comparatively recent event, happening about 449, and therefore only about a hundred years before he wrote his history. If he were mislead, how is it that he does not mention some nation of wider fame, and is satisfied to select the Angles and the remote tribe of the Friesians to be the inhabitants of Britain?

53. I cannot omit to mention, that the leaders of the Anglo-Saxons bear names which are now in use by the Friesians, though by time a little altered or abbreviated.

They have Hortse, Hengst,* Witte, Wiggele, Eske, Tsjisse, Tsjerk, Ealse, Hessel; for A.-S. Horsa, Hengest, Witta, Wihtgil, Chr. Ing. p. 15; Esc. Cissa, Chr. Ing. p. 16; Cerdic, Elesa, Chr. Ing. p. 17. Also Lense, Timen, Elle, for A.-S. Wlencing, Cymen, Ælle, [Icel. at ellda ignem facere; A.-S. ellen virtus, robur,] Chr. Ing. 16; Ine, Ide, Offe, for A.-S. Ine, Ide, Offa. There are indeed but few A.-S. names which may not be found in use with the present Friesians.

54. The story of Geoffrey of Monmouth about Vortigern and Rouin, or Rowen, daughter of Hengist, is known. She welcomed him with, "Lauerd king, wacht heil," Lord king, wait for my hailing draught. He, by the help of an interpreter, answered, "Drinc heil," Drink hail to me.†

I intend not to discuss the verity of the history, but only to allude to the ceremony which was observed. The Friesian Chronicles represent Rowen as drinking the whole, in compliance with the royal command, "Drink hail!" and then taking the right hand of the king in hers and kissing him, while she offered him the cup with her left hand. This is quite a Friesian custom.‡ The female is not named Rouin by the Friesian Chronicle, as the text of Geoffrey badly states, but Ronixa, a name still in use with us, though, by an analogical permutation of consonants, it is written Reonts.

- * See § 50, note ‡.
- † Galfredi Monumetensis Historia Regum Britanniæ, iv. 12.
- † Est præterea et alia quam pro lege vel quasi observant (Frisii) ut videlicet quoties alicui patheram vel poculum vino, vel cerevisia plenum propinant, tum dicunt sua materna lingua, Het gilt, ele frye Frieze! [It concerns thy hail, O free Friesian!] et non tradunt patheram sive poculum, nisi datis dexteris, cujuscumque etiam conditionis, aut sexus fuerunt, quique tum accipientes prædictum poculum respondent eadem lingua, "Fare wâl, ele frye Frieze! [Farewell, O free Friesians!] Etsi personæ dissimiles fuerint, aut utræque feminei sexus nihilominus addito osculo idem perficiunt; quem etiam morem in hunc usque diem Frisii pertinaciter retentum observant.—De orig. situ, qualit, et quant. Frisiæ, M. Corn. Kempio authore, Coloniæ Agr. 1588.

"Respondens deinde Vortegirnus, Drinc heil jussit puellam potare, cepitque de manu ipsius scyphum et osculatus est eam et potavit."—Galfredus Monum, vi. 12. The maiden's taking hold of the king's hand and kissing him, is reported by Winsemius Frieschi Historien, p. 43, and others, who may be compared with Geoffrey of Monmouth. See Junii Etymol. Anglic. in

voce WAIT.

55. Whatever may be the truth of the story, it is most certain that "Wacht hail" is changed into Wassail; that wassail-cup is sometimes used at feasts and on New-year's day in England; and that its origin is traced back to the supposed meeting of Vortigern and Ronixa.

What has particularly struck me is, that the figure of the old English wassail-bowl is exactly the same as the silver cups in which, at weddings, the Friesians offer to the guests brandy with raisins, [spicy wassel-bowl]. This cup passes from the married couple to their guests on their left-hand, and from them to their left-hand neighbour, as in the corporation festivals in England. The liquor is called in the Friesian tongue, "breid's trienen" bride's tears, alluding to her reluctant willingness to enter into wedlock.

56. I will only add that the Danes were the common enemies of the Friesians and Angles, and as much opposed by national hatred, as the Friesians and Angles were united by the ties of national sympathy.

The Saxon Chronicle records, in the year a. D. 897, that the Friesians and Angles fought under the command of king Alfred against the Danes, who were defeated near Exmouth, Devonshire. The Friesians were of some repute, or the names of three of them would not have been preserved from oblivion in this record: Æbbe, Frs. c. Ebbe; Æĕelere, Frs. c. Eldert; Wulfheard, Frs. c. Olfert. Were these Friesians the allies of Alfred, recently come to his assistance from the banks of the Elbe or Rhine, or his subjects settled in England?

Before entering upon the comparison of the Friesic with the Anglo-Saxon, it will be necessary to form accurate ideas about the state in which the Anglo-Saxon language has reached our time.

57. One common fate accompanied all the MSS. of the middle ages, that the text was modernised, and therefore spoiled when copied by a person who spoke the same language, and nothing but the ignorance of the scribe could give security from this perversion. Not understanding the MS. he was compelled to copy literally, and his errors, whether arising from inadvertence or the indistinctness of the old letters, are easily rectified by the critic. The fact is, that the copyist, considering the words only as a vehicle of the sense, did not care about the language. Every scribe, therefore, changed the language of his MS. into the dialect of his own time and dwelling-place.

In this way the Roman du Renard,* which can be traced to the time between the first and second crusade, is come down to us in the language of the 13th century, a.n. 1288, 1290, 1292. It is on this account that Mr. Roberts observes—" Avant l' invention de l' imprimevie le style ne conduit qu' imparfaitement a reconnoître la

^{*} Le Roman du Renart public, par M. D. M. Méon, Paris, 1826. This poem was the basis of a poem in the language of Flanders, van den Vos Reynaerde, A.D. 1404. This was followed by the Dutch Renard in proces, Gouda, 1479, and this again by the renowned Reincke de Vos of Henri van Alkmar, Lubek, 1498, the parent of all later European versions. Canton's folio edition of 1481, was a translation of the work published at Gouda. To the researches of recent scholars, we owe Reinardus Vulpes, carmen epicum secules II. et III. conscriptum: ad Adem codd. MSS. ed. et annotationibus illustravit, Fr. Jas. Mone, editio princeps, 8vo. pp. 386. It is proved by comparison, that this Latin poem has given rise to the very Roman de Renart, published by Mr. Méon, and also that the author was an inhabitant of the Belgic Netherlands, to the localities of which, allusion is often made. See VI. § 13-17.

différence des temps. Les copistes ne se bornoient pas a transcrire; ils corrigeoient l'ortographe substituoient des vers nouveaux à ceux qu' ils avoient sous les yeux, et des expressions nouvelles a celles qui tomboient si rapidement en désuétude. La langue, qui changeoit d' un joura l'autre devoit les engager à multiplier ces altérations que le peu de sévérité de l'art poetique rendoit alors si faciles." The scribe, however, found some restraint in the alliteration, which was observed by Cædmon and other poets. In those MSS, where there was little except the rhyme to indicate the mechanism of the verses, or where the MS, was in prose, the scribe had more liberty to change. This was the fate of the oldest Dutch poet, Maerlant. Some leaves of parchment containing fragments of his Spiegel Historial, much older than the MS, from which the edition of 1785 was printed, afford conclusive evidence, that neither the construction of the words, nor the manner of spelling in the MS, used in printing this edition, was that of Maerlant himself. Therefore, the question about language during the middle ages, is reduced to the question of the time and place of the MS.

58. The same fate attended the most ancient pieces of Anglo-Saxon poetry, not to speak of prose. Let me exemplify my assertions by the poems of Cædmon. The MS. of the Cædmon on which Mr. Thorpet founds his text, is apparently of the 10th century, and it strictly expresses the language of that period. Cædmon, the author of the poem. died about A.D. 680. He was first a cowherd at Whitby, and afterwards became a monk. Would it not be a little strange to assert, that a man brought up in his station of life, especially in the uncivilized northern parts of England, and in the 7th century, has spoken the same dialect as the far more civilized inhabitants of southern England two centuries This too in an age, when some parts of England had as little communication with each other, as with foreign countries. In this case. Anglo-Saxon would be an exception in the history of languages: it would be without dialect, time, and place, having produced no change in its How far an assertion of this sort is distant from truth, is proved by the oldest remnant of Anglo-Saxon poetry now extant, compared with its appearance two and three centuries later. In a codex referred by Wanley to A.D. 737,‡ we read a few lines of Cædmon which are translated into Latin by Bede, and we have the same lines as they are modernized by Alfred in his Anglo-Saxon version of Bede, about two hundred years after Cædmon. Let us compare these two specimens with each other:-

^{*} Fables inédites des XII., XIII., et XIV. siécles, par A. C. M. Robert, Paris, 1825, p. cxxii.

[†] Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase in Anglo-Sazon, with an English translation, notes, and a verbal index, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1832.

^{† &}quot;Hisce pene omnibus in A.D. 737, concurrentibus, verisimile mihi videtur hunc ipsum codicem eodem anno, Ceolwlfo adhuc regnante, seu saltem ante Eadberhti inaugurationem, duobus quoque annis post Bedæ obitum, in Wiremuthensi monasterio fuisse scriptum."—Wanley, p. 288.

[§] Bede, lib. iv. cap. 24.



FRIESIC-BARLIEST SPECIMEN OF A.-S.

Cædmon died A.D. 680: this
MS. is of A.D. 737.
Cod. MSS. Epis. Norwicensis* Wanley, p. 287.
Nu scylun hergan
hefaen ricaes uard

metudæs mæcti* end his mod gidanc nerc uuldur fadur sue he uundra gihuaes eci drictin^b or astelidæ. He æriste scop elda barnum heben til hrofe haleg scepen thad middun geard mon cynnæs uard eci dryctin sefter tiadæ firum foldu* frea allmectig.

About A.D. 885, by King Alfred. MS. C.C.C. Oxon. Thorpe Pref. Cædm. xxii.

Nu we sceolan herian.'
heofon-rices weard.

metodes mihte. and his mod-gebonc.▼ wera wulder-fæder. swa he wundra; gehwæs. ece dryhten.j oordk onstealde!. he ærest gescéop." eorgan bearnum. heofon to hrôfe." halig scyppend. þa middan geard. mon cynnes weard. ece dryhten.º æfter teode. firum foldan. frea Elmihtig.

Literal English Version.

Now must we praise the guardian of heaven's kingdom, the creator's might, and his mind's thought, glorious Father of men! as of every wonder he, Lord eternal, formed the beginning. He first framed for the children of earth the heavens as a roof; holy Creator! then mid-earth, the guardian of mankind, the eternal Lord, afterwards produced; the earth for men. Lord Almighty!

Primo cantavit Cadmon istud carmen.

maecti. b dryctin. c aerist. d ba. c abest. i wuldres. j drihten. b ord. i brofe. 2 drihten. Various readings in

aerist. d ba. o fold: f herigean, s gebanc. drihten. h ord. l astealde B. m gescop. Various readings in Smith's edition of Bade, 597, 20.

Whether the reference of the MS. Episc. Norwicensis to the precise year, a.d. 737, be correct or not, every one will agree with Wanley, that it is far before the age of Alfred,† and is by no means a re-translation of the Latin words of Bede. King Alfred strictly follows the lines and the words of the MS. Episc. Norwicensis. The observation of Bede,‡ that he followed the sense of Cadmon, and not the construction of his words, applies particularly to the latter part of the MS. Episc. Norwicensis, and is an additional proof that Bede found his original almost in the same form as it is presented to us in MS. Episc. Norwicensis. Alfred seems convinced that he had the true song of Cadmon before him, as in his Anglo-Saxon translation, he not only omits Bede's remark about giving merely the sense, and not the same collocation of words, but immediately before the insertion of this Anglo-Saxon song, he asserts, "para endebyrdnes bis is" the order of which is this.§

- Codex MS. omnium vetustissimus non its pridem erst penes egregium illum literarum fautorem Joannem Morum Episcopium nuper Eliensem, hodieque in Bibliotheca Regia, Cantabrigiæ asservatur, Smith's Bede, Cantabrigiæ, foho, 1722, Pref. p. 3. The MS. named by Wanley in note [‡ p. lvi.] described in his Catalogue as Cod. MSS. Episcopi Norwicensis, p. 288, is the same as that mentioned by Smith in this note. Dr. John Moore was bishop of Norwich when Wanley made his Catalogue; he was afterwards bishop of Ely; after his death, king George the First purchased this MS. with the Doctor's library, which he presented to the University of Cambridge, where the MS. is now preserved in the Public Library.—J. B.
- + Ego iterum publicandum censeo, tanquam omnium que in nostra Lingua etiamnum extent monumentorum pene vetustissimum.—Wanley, p. 287.
- † Hic est sensus, non autem ordo ipse verborum que dormiens ille canebat; neque enim possunt carmina, quamvis optime composita, ex alia in aliam linguam, ad verbum, sine detrimento sui decoris ac dignitatis transferri.—Bede 4, 24; Sm. p. 171, 10.
- § Bede Sm. p. 597, 19, and just afterwards, l. 26, adds, "And ham wordum sons monig word in het ylce gemet, Gode wyr ses songes togeheodde," and to those words soon joined many words of song worthy of God, IN THE SAME MEASURE. ... J. B.

- 59. Having here the same words written in different ages, it is my intention to notice the discrepancies, that the changes the language underwent in the interval may be clearly seen.
- 60. In the MS. Episc. Norwicensis, we find no characters for \flat and p, the one being designated by u, the other by d, as in gidanc, or by th, as in tha for \flat a. In the same MS. casula is translated hearth for hears. Hence may it not be inferred, that the \flat and p were introduced later than the date of the MS.? Or was the \flat a letter of the heathen Runic alphabet, and for that reason was not admitted amongst the letters of the holy Roman church?
- 61. The α is divided into its compounds α and e, as in hefaen, ricaes, in which a long α seems to be implied. Mr. Thorpe, in his second edition, p. 22, follows neither-Wanley nor Smith, having hefæn, metudæs, for hefaen, metudæs; but in this, Smith also differs from Wanley, who puts mæcti for Smith's maecti.
- 62. The c, when it had the sound of ch was not yet changed into h, as in macti, drictin; but in later times became milte, dryhten.
- 63. We find here two forms of heaven, the one written with b, and the other with f, hefaen ricaes and heben;* and in the Vetus Jus Frisicum, which is about four centuries older than the oldest laws written in Friesic, we have (Tit. iii.) thivbda for thiaftha, when the inscription is not from the hand of any Francic-Theotisc lawyer under Charlemagne.
- 64. The resolving of a into a was not yet accomplished, we have fadur for fæder; Frs. feder, Asg. bk, 2, Ch. I. 389, 475, 612, contracted, Frs. h. feer.
- 65. The g in the termination of the infinitive had not yet undergone any change; hergan *celebrare* was changed by Alfred into herian, and to supply the hiatus, replaced the g, and changed a into ea, making herigean.
- 66. The a was already changed into e, where the more modern A.-S. still retains the a, as in end, sue, scepen, for and, swa, scapen. This was, perhaps, something peculiar to the Northumbrian dialect, agreeing with the Friesic in scepene clather made clothes, (Asg. bk. 84), but not in and and, (Asg. bk. 1); nor in Old Frs. and Frs. v. sa thus. Later in the Frs. l. we find ende like the above. They probably pronounced the words thus, éand, suéa, scéapen.
- 67. The a changed into e was not yet gone into i, as meetig, but at a later period mihtig; with a, as in maeti later mihte. Heliand has helag holy, MS. Episc. Norwicensis haleg, not yet halig; on the contrary, Heliand mahtig, and of course MS. Episc. Norwicensis meetig. It further appears, from the exchange of e for a, that a had nearly the sound of e, and of course like the Fr. ai. In terminations we find also a used for e.
- 68. The vowel has undergone a different change in the enclytic gi. Moes. ga produces the usual A.-S. ge, when pronounced broad and like a diphthong, ge becomes gi; as, gidanc, gihuaes, for gebonc, gehwæs.
- 69. The vowel in the terminations of words and in all syllables unaccented, is sounded as indistinctly as the short \check{e} or Heb. sheva [:]. It is a proof that a dialect has some antiquity, when these unaccented syllables have not entirely lost a distinguishing feature. The MS. Episc. Norwicensis has ricaes, metudæs, astelidæ, moncynnæs, tiadæ, for rices, metudæs, astelidæ, moncynnæs, tiadæ, for rices, metudæs, astelide, moncynnes, tiade; and mæcti, drictin, for mæcte, dricten.
- 70. It is a principle in English pronunciation, that the vowel before r in terminations takes the sound of u, [Walker's *Pron. Dict.* § 98, 418]. In *MS. Episc. Nor-*
- Like b in A.-S. lybban vivere, Asg. bk. libba; in Frs. v. libben vita; Frs. v. libje vivere, and A.-S. lyfan vivere; Asg. bk. 189, lif life.

wiccesis we have, unldur, fadur, for unldor, fader. Before n the a is also changed into u, as fold. or foldun, middun, for foldan, middan.

- 71. The a was not yet resolved into ea, as ward, barnum, for weard, bearnum; nor the o into eo, as scôp [Old. Dut. schéep; Ger. gaskop creabat] for gescéop agreeing with the present Dut. schéep.
- 72. The e, which has its origin in i, and was afterwards changed into eo, remained unaltered in heben, hefaen for heofon. It seems that eo has produced o in -fon, in the same manner as æ proceeded from e, and affords an instance of some assimilation of vowels in two succeeding syllables. I must add, however, that it is questionable whether the vowel of the latter syllable operates upon that of the former, or the former upon that of the latter. If the vowel of the former syllable depend upon that of the latter, then -fæn and -fon were changed before he- and héo-; but if the latter upon that of the former, then he- and heo- before -fæn and -fon. I do not lay much stress upon this observation, as languages in their most ancient state have not this kind of assimilation; it seems, however, to rest in the mind on the same foundation as alliteration, both being a feeling for rhythm. For whatever may be the assimilation of one syllable to another in the same word, the same relation one word has to another in two successive lines of poetry. This assimilation of vowels is called by German grammarians umlaut.
- 73. The ia being proper to the old Westphalian and Zelandic, undergo no change in tiade; the i being changed into e, the a ought to follow the impulse and pass to o, and make teode from teon producere; to hape tiath in unum conveniunt, Asg. bk. 335; tya ducere, Em. l. 88; tioda ducebat; Icel. tiadi, id. The Moes. tiuhan ducere; tauch ducebat; hence the Frs. v. teach, taech, Frs. l. 79, 81: but there was once an Old Frs. imperfect tiade, as the Dut. tijde.
 - 74. So i had not yet passed to e, nor u to o, in metudæs, later metodes.
 - 75. The imperfect astelide was not yet contracted to astealde.
- 76. It is clear that the earliest languages consisted of single words, and that two separate ideas were expressed by two separate words; but, by being constantly used together, at last united in one idea and one word. The adjective, in this process, passing from adjectives, separately existing, to the first and specifying component of the word, loses the adjective termination, by doubling its accent on the principal vowel, and looks like an adverb or preposition compounded with a word.

Thus, on ealddagum olim, originally on ealdum dagum olim; Dut. eertyda, originally eeres tijds in former times. Dut. oudvader; Ger. altvater a patriarch, formerly oude vader, and alte vater. In the MS. Episc. Norwic. we meet with an instance in which the meaning of such a compound appears, but the grammatical form is not yet developed. The compound aelds barnum appears as two words, yet aelds is not in the dat. as it ought to be when separate, and it only requires the process of time to become one word aeldbarnum, the same as Ger. altvater. Aelda barnum does not signify antiquis liberis, but children of old; and thus it has the whole meaning of the compound, but only half its grammatical form. Alfred, finding the phrase a little antiquated, used eorban bearnum filits terræ. There could be no objection to the form, because, in Alfred's time, ealda-fæder, ealde-moder, and ealdewita, were sometimes used for ealdfæder avus, ealdmoder avia, ealdwita senior ecclesiæ.

- 77. The pronoun be was omitted before scylun we must, precisely as the Moes. skulum debenus, Lk. xviii. 1.
- 78. In this word the u had not yet been changed into eo. From Moes. skulum was derived A.-S. scylun, the more modern scholon.

- 79. As a had not yet gone over into ϵa , or o into ϵo , or e into ϵo , so also e had not yet been changed into ϵa : thus we find a telidæ for a steade.
- 80. This comparison affords a few important deductions. As there appears to be no mixture of the dialect of the Northmen, the MS must be of a date anterior to their conquest of Northumberland, which agrees with the statements of Wanley.
- 81. In it we find also many analogies with cognate languages not apparent in the writings of Alfred, and this affords a further proof of the antiquity of the MS.; for we have already observed, that the resemblance of languages is greater in proportion to their age, and, on the other hand, that dialect differs most which has most diverged from the parent stock.*
- 82. The development of the diphthongs ea and eo from simple vowels. was the result of nearly two centuries between the date of the MS. Episc. Norwic. and the time of Alfred; for no one, I believe, will pretend that the simple vowel in these instances was a dialectic variation peculiar to Northumberland, as these diphthongs are still distinctly pronounced there. like death in Yorkshire. The diphthong was of course developed in the north, as well as in the south of England. If we now go back still further, from the time of the MS. Episc. Norwic. to the descent of the Anglo-Saxons on Britain, [from 737 to 449,] and if we suppose that during this period the cognate languages approached nearer to the A.-S. in the same proportion as they did from Alfred to Cædmon, then indeed we have a clear conception how all these tribes of Jutes, Angles, Saxons, and Friesians, whose languages some centuries later were quite unintelligible to one another, could, at their departure from their native shores to Britain, as men of one speech, unite in council and action.
- 83. This comparison implies further, that the peculiarities by which the A.-S. is distinguished, relate to the state in which this tongue has come down to us.
- 84. I have nothing more to add about the Mœso-Gothic, to what I stated in the fourteenth and fifteenth paragraphs. The peculiar character of the A.-S., as distinguished from the Mœso-Gothic, would for the most part be removed, if we could trace the A.-S. to the time of the Mœso-Gothic, about the middle of the 4th century. The means of comparison are greatly increased by the exertions of Angelo Mai, Count Castiglione and Massmann.† The stores within the reach of Junius were exhausted by him, for comparison with the A.-S. in almost every word of his Glossarium Gothicum, in many articles of his Etymologicon Anglicanum, and in his other Dictionaries, still sleeping, to the common shame of the English and Friesians, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The first that made a classification and comparison of the Gothic languages was Lambert ten Kate, a Dutchman. The foundation laid by him has more

recently been greatly extended by the unwearied toil of Rask and Grimm. I need not boast that I have done the same, for it requires no genius—the labour is purely mechanical. Some will present you with the oldest form of a word, but this is not right, when it has to be compared with a subsequent and more advanced development. For my part, I shall not hesitate to avail myself of the labours of my predecessors, and to cite parallel words in different cases and times, when I think it does not affect the vowel or consonant to be compared.

85. I do not know any A.-S. scholar, who has instituted a comparison between the Anglo-Saxon and Friesic so minute as their near relationship claims. Some did not see the force of the comparison, and all wanted materials. A brief account of the materials I have used may not be uninteresting.

86. The Asega-b6k,* the book of the judge, contains the laws of the Rustringian Friesians located around the gulf of the Jade, as far as the southern banks of the Weser. Its date may be about A.D 1212-1250.

- 87. Littera Brocmannorum,† the letter, i.e. the written law of the Brôcmen, Friesians bordering on the sea in the western part of East-Friesia, [Dut. Oostvriesland]. Its date is reckoned between A.D. 1276 and 1340.
- 88. The Amesga-riucht, the code of the country of the Ems, containing registers of the mulcts for the Friesians situated about the eastern banks of the Ems, A.D. 1276-1312.
- 89. The Keran fon Hunesgena londe, [Dut. Het Hunsingoer land-recht,] the statutes of the country of Hunsingo, A.D. 1252, revised and corrected, but as to their origin of a far earlier date. This most remarkable monument of Friesian antiquity is published in the Verhandelingen van het genootschap pro excolendo jure patrio, tom. ii. Groningen, 1778, but in a manner so negligent, that I deem it matter of great danger for a critic to cite words from this edition. I, however, entertain the pleasing hope, that this defect will soon be redressed by one of my friends, who intends to publish a second edition, founded on an excellent codex within our reach, as soon as the literary public feel inclined to defray the costs of the press.
 - 90. Jeld and botha, || the value of the money and the mulcts, to be
- Asega-buch ein Alt-friesisches gesetzbuch der Rustringer, herausgegeben, übersetzt und erläutert von F. D. Wiarda, Berlin, 1805.
- t Willkuren der Brockmanner eines freyen Friesischen volkes, herausgegeben von F. D. Wiarda, Berlin, 1820.
- † Het Emsiger landregt van het jaar, 1812. Leeuwarden, 1830, published by Mr. Hettema. § Verhandelingen ter nasporinge van de wetten en gesteldheid onzes vaderlands door een genootschap te Groningen, pro excolendo jure patrio, tom. v. Groningen, 1773-1828.
- || Groot placaat en Charterboek van Vriesland, verzamelt door G. F. Baron thoe Schwartzenberg en Hohenlansberg, 5 vols. folio; Leeuwarden, 1763-1793. The pages 59—461, containing a catalogue of the ecclesiastical estates in Friesia, made up by order of Charles V. though already printed, are suppressed in the 3rd volume, and replaced by other materials. A great number of the estates, after the Spanish revolution, having fallen into unjust hands, it was feared that the publication would be an inducement to endless curses and persecutions against the aristocracy. The 6th tome is also printed, but not yet published, for the greatest number of the copies was burnt during the disorders of the French Revolution.

observed in several parts of the country of Friesia, forming a part of the present kingdom of the Netherlands. This piece is of A.D. 1276, and published in the Groot placaat en Charterboek van Vriesland, tom. i. p. 97, together with a great many little records of latter times in the Friesian tongue.

- 91. The most complete system of Friesian laws,* though of a more recent date than the foregoing, is contained in the <u>Old Friesian Laws</u>, published by two eminent Friesian lawyers, P. Wierdsma and Brantsma, whose commentary bears witness to the depth and extent of their erudition. The laws in this collection, as well as those found in the Charterboek, had force chiefly within the limits of the country of Friesia in the Netherlands.
- 92. To the same country belongs also the collection of charters dispersed in the history of its capital Leeuwarden, by Gabbema.† They are all of a recent date, when the Friesic was about to be disused in public charters. In the enumeration of these laws and records, I have descended from the north to the south, beginning at the Wezer and ending at Old Friesia, situate at the mouth of the Rhine. But let us now ascend still higher, beginning with the Friesians conterminous with the Angles.
- 93. Friesic is still spoken in a tract of country bordering the coast of the German sea, in the district of Bredsted, dutchy of Schleswig. It is strongly tainted with Danish; but a corn-merchant of my native village, [Friesia, part of the Netherlands,] on going there to buy rapeseed, was not a little surprised that he and the peasants could understand each other in their respective mother-tongues. The late Reverend N. Outzen has left a glossary of the Friesic dialect, which for some years has been in the press, at the expense of the Royal Society of Copenhagen. The first eighty-eight pages, which were intended for me by my friend the late Professor Rask, and sent to me through the courteous attention of Professor Rafn, have fully convinced me of the identity of this dialect with the other branches of the Friesic.
- 94. Of the language of the Ditmarsian Friesians, and those living between the Elbe and Wezer, nothing remains. Their long and obstinate struggle against the aggressions of the Danish kings, Bremish bishops, or dukes of Oldenburg,‡ terminating with the extinction of their liberty and language, has long since effaced the last trace of the Friesian tongue and nationality, and destroyed the MSS. of their ancient laws.
 - 95. A more lucky fate was allotted to the land between the Wezer and

Oude Friesche wetten mot eene Nederduitsche vertaling en ophelderende aantekeningen voorzien. Part I. Campen en Leeuwarden, 1782. The Preface and Part II., though prepared by the publishers, were lost after the death of Wierdsma.

[†] Verhaal van de stad Lecuwaarden-beschreeven van Simon Abbes Gabbema, Francker, 1701.

¹ U. Emmius, Hist. Fries. 145, 588, &c. Wiards, Ostfrisische geschichte, I. 202.

The latter subjugation of this country has caused the preserving of a single codex of the Asega-bok in the archives of Oldenburg. I here give a specimen of its language.

That is thet twintegoste londriucht. Sa hwersa northmann an thet lond hlapath, and hia enne mon fath, and bindath. an ut of lande ledath, and eft withir to londe brangath and hini ther to twingath thet hi husbarne, and wif nedgre, and man sle and gadis hus barne, and hwed sa hi to lethe dwa mi. alsa hi thenne undfliuch ieftha lesed werth, and withir to londe kumth, and to ljodon sinon. sa willath him tha liode thing to seka. and sinne opa werpa" truch thet ginter morth ther hi er mith tha witsingons efrenuthe heth. Sa mire thenne afara thene warf gunga, and iechta mire tala enne eth hachf hi thenne opa tha heligon to swerande, thet hit al dede bi there nede, alsa him sin hera bad, ther hi was lines, and lethanas en unweldich mon. Sa ne thuruonh him tha liode ne frana. to halda seka ni sinna truch thet thi frana ne muchte him thes frethat warial thi skalke skolde dwa alsa him sin hera bad truch thes lines willa .- Asega-bok, p. 97.

This is the twentieth landright (law). When any Northman leaps on the land (shore), and he takes a man, and binds and leads (hem) out of the land, and brings (him) after (wards) to the land (ashore) and forces him to this, that he burns houses and violates wives, and slays men and burns God's houses, and what he may do to harm, (A .- S. late) When he then flees away or is loosed, and again comes to land, and his ledeb (is restored to his land and kindred). If then the court of justice of the people will seek him (prosecute him), and his relations intend to charge him with the horrible murder which he has ere (formerly) framed (committed) with the pirates; he may then go (appear) before the court, and he may tell (confess) known and proved facts; he ought then to swear an oath by the saints, that he did it all by need (force), as his lord bade him, because he was a man not wielding his life (body) and members. In this case, neither the lede (people), nor the king's attorney, nor his relations,

are allowed to seek him (harass him) with fetters, through (because) that the attorney might not (was unable) to secure him his safety. The servant should do as his lord bade him through will of the life (for the sake of his life).

A .- S. weorpan, werpan, jacere.

b Lede people, Jun. Et. Angl.

e ginte Wiarda translates yonder. I deem it to be horrible, tremendous murder, which agrees with the Low-Saxon version of the Asega-bôk, which has great, enormous murder. This word is connected with A.-S. ginian, of course youning, enormously vast, horrible. In this way the English adj. huge vast, great even to deformity, explains the meaning of Icel. ugr terror, whence ugly; of A.-S. oge, whence Frs. v. [ouw lik] onjouwlik horrible, all derived from the idea of wide vastness, still apparent in Moss. auth., Sueed. ogn, ugn.

d A.-S. wicing pirata. The c by the Friesic and English being changed into tsh, wicing becomes witsing. Thus A.-S. cerene, Frs. v. tsher'ne or tsjerne, Eng. churn. Sometimes the Frs. v. retains both forms with some shade of the signification. Frs. v. kâtje to talk, but tsjatterje to chat, chatter. From A.-S. cidan, properly to make a noise as an inharmonious bird, and hence to quarrel, the Frs. v. has only tsjitte to make a noise as quarrelling sparrous and women. The original signification, now lost in English, was very well known in the old English. "The swalowes chyterid and songe."—Golden Legend, I. 493. Frs. v. De swêalen tsjittene in songen. - It is dubious whether wicing is to be derived from wic-cing sinus vel ripe unde insidiabantur pirata, rex, or from wig-cing the king of slaughter.

e A-S fremad. Wiards not knowing this Anglo-Saxon word, deems efrenuth to be spurious, for this word does not occur elsewhere. This instance may teach us how easily the most difficult words are explained in Anglo-Saxon and Friesic, when aided by each other.

f Ah possidet, proprie, vinctus est, of the verb agan.

€ A.-S. li8a.

h The Anglo-Saxon has the Friesian form in this verb thurfon.

A .- S. fridian protegere, frid pax.

J A .- S. warian covere. L A.-S. scéale servus,



IXIV FRIESIC OF BROCMEN'S LAWS, A D. 1280.

Let it be remarked, that the s having the power of ou in Fr. doux, or Eng. cube, is changed by the Frs. v. into o; undfliuch, unweldich, mucht, truch, gunga, are now pronounced ontflyucht, onweldich, mocht, troch, gonge.

97. Brocmen kiasath thet to enre keres that ther nene burga and muras and nannen hach sten hus ne mota wesa bi achta mercum, and hoc redieua thit naud ne kerth and efter naud ne dele leith. sa geier hi mith achta mercum and mitha huse wit [h]liude. bine skiriened fon, and werther seng mon [h]agera sa tuelef ier[d]foda hac [h]andre* tiuke, and wasa welle makia enne szelnre sa mot hi ne makia vr tua feke. ief hi welle. andre thiuke. and makath aeng otheres sa geie hi mith achta mercum, thi ther otheres wereth, and the nya redieus skelin hit onfa,h efter tham ther tha erral thene frethe vt kethet bi alsa denre geie. Stenslekk hwile efter al tha londe buta munekum and godes husen bi alsa denre geie. Statutes of the Brocmen, p. 130.

Brocmen choose (made) this to a statute, that there no borough (castle) and wall, and no high house of stone must be by (the mulet) of eight marks: and whatsoever rede - giver (counsel, judge) hinders not this, and after (being built) lays not (pulls) down, he may atone for it with eight marks, and with the house with (the) lede (people), unless he clears himself. And turns (builds) any man higher than twelve earth-feet (a measure) high to the roof, and who will (intends to) make a cellar, he must not make over (above) two stories. If he will (intends) to the roof and makes any (thing), otherwise let him atone for it with eight marks, who works otherwise. And the new judges shall accept it after the former (judges) have proclaimed the peace (this statute for the public security) by the mulct mentioned. Let stone-

cutting cease through all the land, but (except in building) monks' and God's houses by the mulct mentioned.

98. From this example it may be seen that the text is corrupt, and cannot be cited without employing some criticism. It suffices, however, to show the extreme jealousy of a free people for their liberty, so as even not to allow the building of a house of stone, or of more than two stories above a cellar, that the possessor might not thence annoy his countrymen. and use his house as an instrument of tyranny. Building their churches alone of stone, they fortified them at the same time, together with the surrounding parishes; and this forming a single connected stronghold, they retired there after the loss of a battle, and defended at the same moment the two dearest possessions of mankind, their liberty and their altars, against the insults of oppression. It is for this reason that Friesland does not offer any ruins of castles of the middle age to the eye of the antiquary. which are of so frequent occurrence on the borders of the Rhine and almost in every part of Europe. They still retain their ground, name,

^{*} A.-S. curan eligere.

b A.-S. IDIII murus.

[·] leel. geigt offensa, clades.

⁴ A.-S. scir purus.

¹ A .- S. fee spatium. An there.

^{*} A.-B. mearc moneta quedam.

i A.-S. ETTB, ETS prior. A.-S. cyban notum facere.

A.-S. etsen lapis, alæge ictus, alecge malleus major. Fre. v. alei malleus major lignaus.



FRIESIC OF HUNSINGO.

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language and national character, the only remnant of Friesian antiquity unknown to the travelling antiquary, whose eyes are attracted by the more glaring objects of old walls, palaces, tombs, and castles. It is most likely that we are indebted to these statutes for the absence of any vaulted cellar in Friesia. What castles there are, owe their origin to the fatal internal wars of the Schieringers and Vetkopers in the 14th and 15th centuries. The Friesians, however, stood not in want of cellars as they do not like any salted vegetables, or vegetables at all; flour, peas and beans, salted meat in the winter, and some fresh in summer, being their ordinary food, they do not lay up any provisions. I speak from the experience of my own childhood, when every one, in winter as well as summer, daily bought what he wanted, and a single cellar was amongst the curiosities of the village and its neighbourhood.

99. § VI. Ther ne mot nen mon siner wiwe god wrkapie er thet hie kinder to hape tein hebbath.—

Amasga-riucht, p. 59.

§ LXXI. Ther ne mey nen munik nene erfnisse ieftha lawa fagie alsa hi biiewen is fon feider noch fon moder, fon suster noch fon broder noch fon sine friundem nen god wither eruie^s ther hi innath^h claster brocht heth ieftha inna claster wunnen heth.—p. 89. There must no man sell the goods (bona possessions) of his wife before they have reared children.

Whose arrests an unguilty (innocent) man without the will (authority) of the judge, he so breaks (forfeits) a great mark (to the judge) and as much to the injured person.

There may no monk, as he is withdrawn (from the world), fetch (accept) an inheritance or leavings (bequests) from father or from mother, from sister or from brother, or from his friends; (on the contrary) let nobody inherit any possession he has brought into the cloister, or has won in the cloister.

100. Let us now pass over the Ems in the northern part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, called the province of Groningen [en de Ommelanden], containing close to the sea the district of Hunsingo.

Prima Petitio.

Thet is thiu forme kest end' thes kenenges Kerles jeft end' riucht alra! This is the first statute and the gift of king Charles, and the right of all

- * A .- S. ceapian smere et vendere ; Frs. v. kéapje smere, forkéapje vendere, here wrkapie.
- A.-S. cenned natus, productus, contracted to cen'd, kind child, like bearn filius, from beran ferre utere, hio kennet er bered sunu pariet filium, R. Mt. 1, 21.
 - ⁶ A.-S. héapum by troops; to hape in a single keap, i. c. together.
 - d Tia producere, part. tegen, contr. tein productus ; A.-S. teon ducere, part. tegen vel togen.
 - * A.-S. swa hwyleman swa quicumque homo.
- f Bote, A.-S. bote reparation [of the harm] to the injured person. But A.-S. brecan to break, relates to the breaking of the law, and indicates the mulci to be paid to the representer of the law, the judge.
 - A .- S. yrf, erf pecus, bona, hæreditas.

h Inna ith.

i Hwelic, contr. A.-S. hwelc, omnium hominum quisque, alra monna hwelic.



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FRIESIC-OLD-FRIESIC LAWS, ABOUT A.D. 1200.

Fresena thet alra monna hwelic and sine gode bisitte alsa longe sareth unforwerkat hebbe.—p. 2. Friesians, that every one occupies his possessions as long as he has not for-feited them.

Decima Petitio.

Thet is thin tiande kest thet Fresan ni thuren nene hereferd firra fara sa aster tore. Wisere and wester to tha Fli be thin thet his hira lond bihelder wither thet hefs and wither there hethena here. This bed this kenenk Kerl thet his firra the hereferd fore aster til Hiddes eckere ande wester til cincfallum. the bihelden hit the linde wither thene keneng thet his nene hereferd firra fara ne thorste sa aster til there wisere and wester to the Fli. truch thet as scelen alle Fresa fon the North frij wess.—Keran fon Hunesgena londe, p. 6.

This is the tenth statute, that the Friesians need not follow a campaign further eastward than to the Weser, and westward to the Flie; that they may hold their land against the sea, and against the host of the heathers (Northmen). Then king Charles bade that they should fare (follow) the campaign further eastward to Hitsakker, and westward to Sinkfal. Then the people maintained their right against the king, that they needed not fare (follow) the campaign further eastward than to the Weser, and westward to the Flie. Through this all Friesians shall be free (protected, secured) from the north.

101. Over the river Lauwers, now but a brook, we pass into Old-Friesia, properly so called.

Old-Friesian Laws.

Dat oder landriucht is. hweerso dyo moder her kyndes eerwe foerkapet, jefta foerwixled hit her fryonda reed eer dat kind i jerich is; als hit jerich se likje him di kaep so halde Country-Friesian.

Dat óare lóan-riúcht is: hwersa dy móar hjar berns erfscip forkéapet of forwixelt mei hjar fréonen ried foar 't it bern jirrich is; as it jirrich is, liket him dy kéap, sa halde by English.

The other land right is: whenever the mother sells the inheritance of her child, or exchanges (ii) with rede (counsel) of her friends (hindred), before the child is of age; when

• A .- S. besittan poesidere.

- ь Sa er het.
- · A.-S. wyrcan facers. A.-S. forwyrcan faciendo perdere, amittere, mulctari.
- 4 A.-S. here exercitus, fere iter. Thus the A.-S. heregang irruptio, faran ire.
- e To there.
- 1 A.-S. behéaldan custodire.
- 5 A.-S. ofer héafo super mare, Beow. Ed. Kemble, 1838, p. 171.
- A little town or village near Danneberg, close to the Elbe-at present, Hitzacker.
- ' Sinkfal close to the mouth of the Schelde. See Van Wijn and Siccama, cited § 36. It is now called het Zwin and ket Hazegat.
 - Fridian protegere.
- k The word wixelje, whose theme wix or wex, is obvious nearly in all kindred dialects; it sounds in A.-S. wrix. A.-S. wrixian permutare. The Scots, however, use to whitele.
 - 1 Kynd is unknown in the Country-Friesic, as in the A.-S. and Eng.
- m Moar is now used in contempt, or to indicate the mother of a beast. The term equal to mother is men.
- ² Lykje and A.-S. lician are neuter verbs with the regimen of a dative, like the Lat. in placet mihi, mannum lycab homenibus placet. In English, the neuter signification has nearly degenerated into the active; for to like signifies more to approve with preference, than to please.

hitten ende liker him naet so fare hit e oen syn ayn eerwe sonder stryd ende sonder schulde.

't him, in lykke er him net sa farre hy it 6an syn ein erfscip sonder striid in sonder scild.

So hwaso dat kind biflucht jesta birawet op syn ayn eerwe so breckt hy tyen lyoedmerck ende to jens dine frana dat sint xxx schillingen : ende alle da lyoed agen him to helpen ende di frana, dat hy comme op syn ayn eerwe, deer hy eer bi riuchta aechte: hit ne se dat hioet e seld habbe jef seth, jef wixled truch dera tria handneda een, deer hio dis kyndes des lives mede hulp. Dyo forme need is: hweerso een kynd jong is finsen ende fitered noerd oer hef, jefta suther wr birgh, soe moet dio moder her kyndes eerwe setta ende sella ende her kynd less ende des lives bibelpa. Dive oder need is jef da jere diore wirdet ende di heta honger wr dat land faert ende dat kynd honger stera wil, so moet die moder her kyndes eerwe setta ende sella ende capia her bern ku ende eyh

Hwasa it bern befiúcht of bestelt op syn eigen erf sa brekt hy tajien ljomerk in tajin de frana binne dat iénintweintich sceljen, in al de ljo hawwe de frana in him to helpjen, dat hy op syn ein erf komt der 't him eren nei riüchten takaém, as it net is dat hja it forkoft het, of forset, of wixle troch ién fen de tryë haédneden, der hia it berns libben mei holp. Dy eerste need is: hwersa ien bern jong is finsen in fitere noard oer se of suwdlik oer berch, sa mat de móar hjar berns erfscip forsette in forkéapie, in hiar bern losse in it libben beholpje (be-De 6are need warje). is: as de jirren djoer wirde in de hjitte honger oer it loan fart in it bern fen honger stjerre wol, sa mat de móar hjar berns erfscip forsette in forkéapje, in kéapje hjar bern ky in eikes (sciep) in kóarn der me he is of age, likes he the bargain, let him hold it (to the purchaser), and does he not like it, let him fare (enter) on his own inheritance without strife and without debts.

Whoever fights or bereaves the child on his own ground, he forfeits ten ledemarks (marks to be paid to the people as wronged), and to the king's attorney the mulct is xxx shillings: and all the lede (people) ought to help him and the king's attorney, that he may come to his own inheritance, which he owned before by right; unless she has sold, or set (pawned), or exchanged it through one of the three head needs (necessities) by which she helped the life of the child. The first need is: whenever a child is made prisoner and fettered i northward over the sea, or southward over the mountains, the mother must set (pawn) and sell her child's inheritance, and release her child and save its life. other need is: if the years become dear, and sharp hunger goes over the land, and the child will starve a of hunger, then the mother

[·] Hi or hjam it him.

b Like er.

e Hi it.

[•] From fra, properly the first, frea dominus, and frana the tord, i.e. the king's attorney in the court of justice; summus, princeps, i.e. judex populi, § 48.

^{*} Hice it, effer hice it. ! A.-S. beorh, byrg collis, arz, civitas ; borough.

Ku cow. Of ku pl. Lf. 91, 93, 152. A.-S. cu cow, pl. cu, gen. cuna.

A .- S. Eowu ovis matrix; swe.

¹ Kou cow, pl. ky; y sounds like e in me, or like the Dut. if in mij.

i A.-S. feter pedica.

k Starve is not to be derived from Dut. sterven to die, but from Ic. at starfa laborare, erumnis premi. For to starve, is to suffer all sorts of misery, in use chiefly that of hunger; for this reason starveling, properly erumnosus, is used in the sense of hungry, lean, pining. Lye has stearfian without authority; but steorfa pestis is in Lup. I., where Lye properly cites the English phrase, A starfe take you, to pestis perdat.

Dut. sterven to die, is not the first, but the second meaning.

ende coern, deerma da kinde des liues mede helpe. Dyo tredde need is: als dat kynd is al stocknaken iefta huuslaes, ende dan di tiuestera b nevil c ende calda winter oencomt, so faert aller manick oen syn hof d ende oen syn huis ende an waranne e gaten, ende da wylda dier seket dyn holla baem ende der birgha hly, aldeer hit syn lyf oen bihalda mey; sa weinet f ende scryt dat onjeriga kind ende wysth dan syn nakena lyae ende syn huuslaes ende syn fader deer him reda schuld to jenst dyn honger ende winter nevil cald dat hi so diepe ende dimme mitta flower nevlen is onder eke ende onder

it bern mei yn 't libben De tredde helpt (halt). need is: as it bern alleheel stóaknéaken of huwsléas is, in den de tsiústere nevel in de kalde winter oankomt, sa fart (tsjocht) alle man yn syn hóaf in yn syn huws in yn warjende gatten, in de wylde djier siikje de holle béam in de lyte fen de bergen, der it syn liif yn behalde mei; sa weint in scriemt it onjirrige bern in wiist den syn néakene léa in syn huwsléazens, in syn faer, der him rede scoe tsjin de honger in de winter-nevel-kalde, that hy sa djip in dimster (tsiúster) mei de fjouwer neilen onder de iik in onder de ierde is besletten in bemust set (pawn) and sell her child's inheritance, and buy her child cows and ewes and corn, wherewith the life of the child is helped (preserved). The third need is: when the child is stark-naked, or houseless, and then the dark fog and the cold winter come on, when every man fares (enters) his house and its appurtenances, and lurking holes, and the wild deer (beasts) seek the hollow beam (tree) and the lee' of the mountains, where it may save its life; then moans and weeps the minor child, and shows his naked limbs and his being houseless, and [points at] his father, who should provide for him against hunger and the

The second form is furnished with a d in Icel. at hlida inclinare, cedere, obedire, from Icel. hlid devexitas vel latus montis, whence also Dan. en fjeldlie. Lida, besides the h, takes also s and g in to slide and to glide, per devexa labi. To cover by inclining, hence A.-S. hlid covering, pollid; Ems. Land. 8, 82, hlid eyelid; Frs. v. éachlid, lid pollid; Icel. hlid ostium, porta (the cover of the entrance). The Goths had likewise this form in their hleithva a tent.

I return to le without a final consonant, A.-S. hleo covering, shelter, refuge; Ab. 86, place sheltered from the wind. The lee side, Dut. de lij (a sea term) the side of the ship not expected to the wind.

I return to le without a final consonant, A.-S. hleo covering, shelter, refuge; Ab. 86, place sheltered from the wind. The lee side, Dut. de lij (a sea term) the side of the ship not exposed to the wind. As the sailor must determine the situation of surrounding objects from the relative position of his vessel, the coast opposite to his lee-side is called by him the lee-shore, though it is the shore towards which the wind blows, and necessarily must blow. The sailor does not regard the position of the shore as to the wind, but as to the sides of his vessel, and lee in this phrase denotes too, calm, quiet. I was induced to make these remarks to silence an objection of Dr. Jamieson, who concludes, from the signification of lee-shore, that lee, Scot. le, cannot be sheltered from the wind, and derives the word from Icel. lá, lea. See Todd's Johnson in loco, Jamieson in loco.

A.-S. stoc stipes, truncus; stock.

c A.-S. newelnysse nubes.

b A.-S. þéoster dark.

d A.-S. hôf domus, spelunca.

[•] A.-S. warian to defend, wariande, by assimilation, waranne, part. pres. act. defending Wara, inf. Sch. 103, a. to defend. The first stronghold was an enclosure, and the root of the signification of the verb is in A.-S. wær septum. Wera or wer hedge, fence, Lf. 204.

A.-S. Wanian plorare. Weine is in Frs. v. to moan like a sick man, sc. to croon.

g Likewise scria to weep, from Icel. kria quæri; Icel. at krita minurire, or rather from to cry, also to scream: Frs. v. scrieme to weep, from A.-S. hreman.

h A.-S. wisian to show, obvious in weather-wiser.

¹ The root hie and le exists in A.-S. hligan: pe pec men hligað which incline these to men; where the reading of hnigað for hligað is to no purpose at all, Cd. 235, 25, Ed. Thorpe. The Icelanders have the same root in their hlickrobliquitas, curvamen. To this is perhaps also related A.-S. ligan, (inclinare) cubare, jacere, (tegere) mentiri. Moes. hliga tabernaculum, shows that the aspiration originally belonged to Moes. ligan jacere. The other form, Moes. laugnjan, nearly equivalent to Goth. liugan (tegere) mentiri et uxorem ducere, whence A.-S. leogan to lie, signifies to hide and to deny, in which the same transition of the sense is observable. In the same manner, A.-S. þacian tegere, and Moes. Gott. thahan tacere.

da eerda bisloten ende bitacht; so moet dio moder her kindes eerwe setta ende sella, om dat hio da bihield habbe ende biwaer also lang so hit onjerick is, dat hit oen forste ner oen hoenger naet forfare. ditsen; sa mat de móar hjar berns erfscip forsette in forkéapje, om dat hja it opsicht het in de bewæring sa lang as it onjirrich is, dat it óan fróast of óan honger net forfarre (forreisgje, stjerre). wintry fog-cold, that he so deep and dim (dark) is locked up and covered under the earth with four nails (spikes to fasten the coffin): so the mother must set (pawn) and sell her child's inheritance, since she has the keeping and guarding as long as [the child] is under age, that it dies not from frost or from hunger.

102. Let us now pass over the Zuiderzee, formerly the northern outlet of the Rhine, and by the irruptions of the German ocean enlarged The Friesians living on that side were ever the to a mediterranean sea. object of the tyranny of the Dutch counts, [Hollandsche Graven,] and after a furious struggle of three hundred years, in which their love of freedom and undaunted bravery recalled the days of Greece, they were at last subdued by the united forces of the Count and Emperor. Political power, assisted by the influence of the priests, soon triumphed in spoiling The country is, however, in some their national language and character. maps still marked Westfriesland, now called Noordholland; and when at Amsterdam you pass the Y, a narrow water separating this town from Westfriesland, you perceive distinctly that you are amongst another The peculiarities of Zaandam, Brock, and other villages by which the inhabitants of North Holland are distinguished from other Dutchmen, are too well known to be recorded here. I will only mention the particular, that the peasants of Waterland still spoke Friesic in the middle of the 17th century.

103. We pass from North to South Holland. As we proceed and approach nearer to Sincfalla, (now the Swin or Hazegat, on the left side of the mouth of the Scheld,) the ancient southern border of Friesia, we find the Friesians, who were thinly scattered along the coasts, were the earlier blended with their more powerful neighbours. Nor are any traces of their tongue and character to be found, except in a few names of villages. It, however, deserves our attention, that the Flemish tongue

² Read bisletten, part. præt. pass. of the verb bisluta to enclose. Hence the Scot. to slott to bolt. The root is Moss. and A.-S. lukan to close, preceded by the sibilation.

b Bitekka to cover, bitacht covered. A.-S. peccan to cover, béaht covered. Hence takere the case which covere and holds the feathers of a bed. Takeres-jefta the sum paid by the bride the ber brother-in-law for ceding her his half in the bed of her man, Frs. k. 29. The Dutch in full beddetijk, and by ellipsis tijk, like the Eng. tick; Frs. v. teek, from A.-S. pecan. It is singular, that the Eng. thatch, and the Frs. v. tek, have passed both in the special signification of straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

c A.-S. beheoldan custodire, despicere; to behold. The Frz. v. have behald to keep, to have; but not in the signification of to view.

d A.-S. forfaran perire, compounded of for and faran to go, as perire of per and ire.

now in use in that part of Belgium, bordering the southern frontier of Friesia, has retained a great many Friesian forms of words.

- 104. It is for the third time that I return to Jutland, to investigate the relics of the Friesian tongue, still existing in some dialects.
- 105. The remains of the Friesic on the western coast, conterminous to that of the Angles, have been mentioned, § 93.
- 106. East-Friesia, lying between the Ems and the Jade, has forfeited all its claims to Friesian nationality. About the end of the 17th century, the people still spoke Friesic, though greatly corrupted by broad Low-Saxon. I am in possession of the celebrated *Memoriale Linguæ Friesicæ*, exhibiting the state of this language in 1691, composed by Johannes Cadovius Muller, the clergyman of Stedesdorf.
- 107. On the east side of East-Friesia, lies a small tract of country enclosed by the Ems and the Lee, which from its marshy ground is inaccessible during several months of the year; it is called Sagelterland, or Saterland, where Friesic is still spoken. In this retired spot, which has no way of access, and offers no allurements to strangers in hopes of gain, many thousand words represent the true sounds of Friesian speech.

Amongst these many bear a striking resemblance to English words, not apparent in the present Country-Friesic. For instance, Sagel. ji; Frs. v. ja; Eng. yes; A.-S. gise. Sagel. jier; Frs. v. jíer; Eng. year; A.-S. géar. Sagel. liddel; Frs. v. lyts; Frs. h. lyk; Eng. little. Sagel. noase; Frs. v. noas; Eng. nose; A.-S. nose. Sagel. queden; Eng. imperf. quoth; A.-S. cweban. Sagel. slepen; Frs. v. sliepe; Eng. to sleep. Sagel. two; Frs. v. twa; Eng. two; A.-S. twa. Sagel. flaurtin; Frs. v. fjirtjin; Eng. fourteen: and as to the shades of signification in such words as Sagel. miede meadow; Frs. v. miede hayland. Saterland, forming part of the kingdom of Hanover, has the same king as England.

108. We lastly enter Friesia, properly so called, which is surrounded on the north, west, and south, by the Zuiderzee, forming almost a peninsula, and frequented little by strangers, unless it be for the sake of commerce. Here the Friesians have manifested their national feelings: here Tacitus and his contemporaries fixed their residence; here the Friesians. dwelt in past ages, and, through all the vicissitudes of time, here they remain to the present day. It is for this reason that the French geographer observes: "Dixhuit siécles ont vu le Rhin changer son cours et l'ocean engloutir ses rivages; la nation Frisonne est restée debout comme un monument historique, digne d'interesser egalement les descendans des Francs, des Anglo-Saxons, et des Scandinaves." * This country bears the simple name of Friesia [Friesland], which has continued unaltered through all ages, and was respected even by Napoleon himself, who altered all other names. The surrounding parts are named according to their relative position with regard to this centre; hence the name of East-Friesia between the Ems and the Jade, and West-Friesia on the opposite coast of the Zuiderzee.

Précis de la Geographie Universelle, par M. Malte-Brun, tom. i. p. 344, Paris, 1810.

109. It is, however, not merely the name which distinguishes Old-Friesia in the present day, it is also the language of its inhabitants, which, from the circumstance of its being unintelligible to the Dutch, still proves itself to be Friesian. At least a hundred thousand people speak the language commonly called Country-Friesic, which on comparison will be found to possess more true Anglo-Saxon sounds than any other dialect. In § 101, I have already given a specimen of the Old-Friesic of the 13th century, with a Country-Friesic version. I shall now add another specimen, being a literal version of some stanzas by the Countess of Blessington, occurring in the Book of Beauty of the year 1834.

110. This and the other specimen (§ 101) exhibit the Country-Friesic in its present state.

Country-Friesic.

Hwat bist dou, libben? a Ien wirch a stribjen a Fen pine, noed a in soarch;

Lange oeren fen smerte, In nochten —ho koart!

Det fordwine de moarns.

Dyn gebiet is yn 't græf.

Déad, hwat bist dou,

Ta hwaem allen buwgje,

Fen de scepterde kening ta de slawe?

De lætste, bæste fréon, h

Om uws soargen to eingjen,

Wenneer se allen binne fled Jouwst dou ien bæd, Wær wy kalm yn sliepe: De wounen alle hele,

De digerige éagen segele,

Dy lang diene k wekje in gepje.

Stanzas by the Counters of Blessington.

What art thou, Life?
A weary strife
Of pain, care, and sorrow;
Long hours of grief,
And joys—how brief!
That vanish the morrow.

Death, what art thou,
To whom all bow,
From sceptred king to slave?
The last, best friend,
Our cares to end,
Thy empire is in the grave,

When all have fled
Thou giv'st a bed,
Wherein we calmly 'sleep:
The wounds all heal'd,
The dim' eyes seal'd,
That long did wake and weep.

^{* &}amp; a As strife is to stribjen, so is life to libben, § 68.

b From wirich, A.-S. werig fatigatus, by contraction wirch. d Noed solicitude, risk.

a Moes. A.-S. car, and Eng. care, all signifying cura, find their original signification in the Frs. v. kar choics. For as the Dut. proverb says, Keus beart anget in options cura.

The word grief is Eng. and Dut., whence the Fr. grief. It is not from gravis, but from Dut. grieven to stab; the same with greva to dig. Frs. 1. 303; Dut. graven, whence Eng. grave; A.-S. græft sculptura; A.-S. græf; Frs. v. græf grave.

Nocht pleasure, properly pleasy, from noach, A.-S. noh enough, or noachje to satisfy.

h The Old-Friesic has friend, Asg. bk. 20, 91; Frs. l. 162, and friund, being part. act. of the verb fria to love, court. The Frs. v. agrees with the A.-S. fréond in fréon, pronounced also frjeun. Friend is the Dut. form vriend.

¹ Calm. The analogy of the consonants points out $\gamma a\lambda \eta \nu \eta$ as the same word, but the derivation cannot be pursued further, unless in the Greek itself.

Dimme obscure, Asg. bk. 87, b.

^k Diene. A literal version, contrary to the genius of the Friesic, which forms its imp. like the A.-S. without the auxiliary verb to do. Low-Saxon characters, however, offer often the words, Hier doet men het niwasschen, mangelen, &c., literally Hers men (people) do calendering, &c. for calender, calenders.

Gepje. This word is not Frs. v., it is Hindelopian, putting g for w.

111. The following specimen shows what the same dialect was about 1650, nearly two centuries earlier. It is a rustic song composed by Gysbert Japicx, supposed to be sung by a peasant on his return from a wedding-feast.

Swiet, i ja swiet is 't, oer 'e miete b'T Boaskien foar c'e jonge lie; Kreftich swiet is 't, sizz' ik jiette, As it giet mei âlders rie.

Mar óars tiget 'et to 'n pléach As ik óan myn géafeint séach.

9

Goune swobke, lit uws péarje, Béa hy her mei mylde stemm, Ofke, sei se, ho scoe 'k it kléarje! f

Wist du rie to heite in mem? Ljéaf, dat nim ik to myn læst.

Dear mey wier dy knôte i fæst.

3

Da dit pear to géar j'scoe ite In hjæ hiene nin gewin, Heite k séach, as woe hy bite,

Mem wier stjoersch in lef fen sin.

Sweet, yes sweet is over (beyond) measure
The marrying for the young lede (people);
Most sweet is it, I say yet (once more),
When it goes with the rede (counsel) of the

But otherwise it tends to a plague (curse),
As I saw on (by the example of) my village
fallow

2

Golden Swobke, let us pair,
He bade her with a mild voice,
Ofke, she said, how should (would) I clear it!
(free from obstacles)

Knowest thou rede, father and mother?

(My) love! I nim (take) this to my last

(charge);

Therewith the knot was fast.

3

When this pair should (would) eat together, And they had no gain (livelihood),

Father (the husband) saw as if he would bite (looked angry);

Mother (the wife) was stern and cross of humour.

b Miete, at present Frs. v. mjitte. c Fóar, at present Frs. v. foar.

- * Séach saw, séa-gen videbant; A.-S. séah videbat; A.-S. séagon videbant.
- f Kléarje, at present kljerge.
- f This du is now become dou, as the A.-S. bu sounds in the present Eng. thou. Tongues of the same original frame show the same development in their consonants as in their vowels.
 - h Ljéaf, A.-S. léof charus.

a It is the genius of the Anglo-Friesic, 1st, to change the u after s, obvious in all other dialects, into the consonant w; thus suet becomes swêt: 2nd, to change the s into i; awet, A.-S. swete, whether written or not with i, is pronounced like i. In the same way, lede people, rede counsel, were pronounced lide, ride, by contraction Frs. v. lie, rie.

d Yet present Frs. v. just as it is pronounced in English. It is the Anglo-Friesic fashion to change g into y in many instances where all other dialects retain the g. Thus Old Eng. yern readily; Frs. v. jern; jerne, Asg. bk. 2, b; A.-S. géorn. Yesterday, Frs. v. jister; A.-S. gistra. Old Eng. to yet to pour; Frs. v. jitte; A.-S. géotan. Yet adhuc, Frs. v. yet; A.-S. gyt. Yond ibi, Frs. v. jinder; A.-S. geond. The German-Saxon dialect uses jot for gott.

¹ Knô-te, present Frs. v. knotte, an ellipsis for love-knot. It was a knotted handkerchief in which was a coin; when presented by the woer and accepted by the maiden, the knot was fastened.

¹ To géare, now to gierre, contr. for A.-S. geader to gather; compounded of ge and eader septum, septo includi, i.e. conjunctim; together, to encompass.

k This word heite father is Frs. v. and Moes. atta pater, aithei mater. I wonder that the word is neither in the Old-Friesic nor in the A.-S.

Ofke, sei se, elk jier ien bern Wier ik făem! Ik woe't so jern.

4

Hoite in Hóatske^c sneins to kéamer Mekken 't mei elkóarme kléar. Tetke krigge Sjolle-kréamer ^c To sint Eal by wyn in bjéar. Nu rint elk om as ien slet, ^f In bekleye 't: mar to let.

ĸ

Oeds die better nei ik achtje Das hy sæts syn trou bosei; Hy liet de alders even plachtje! Hwet se oan elke ich! joene mei,

Nu besit hy huws in schuwr', In syn bern fleane alle man uwr.

-6

Ork, myn sóan, wolt du bedye, k Rin náet óan allyk ien moll'!! Jeld in rie lit mei dy frye, Bern, so géan' dyn saken wol; Den scil de himel uwr dyn dwáen

Lok in mylde seining' jaen."

Ofke, she said, each (every) year a child . . . Were I maiden! I would (wish) it so yern (so willingly).

4

Hoite and Hoatske every Sunday in the inn Made it clear (settled it) with each other. Tetke got Sjolle the pedlar To St. Alof's fair unto wine and bear. Now each runs about as a slut, And complains (of) it, but too late.

ő

Oeds did better in my opinion
When he said (gave) his troth to Sæts;
He let the elders even plight (contract)
What they on each edge (side) gave with
(the married couple).

Now he possesses house and barn, And his children outdo all men.

6

Ork, my son, wouldst thou prosper,
Run not on all like a mole;
Let age and rede (good counsel) woo thee,
Child, then thy affairs go well;
Then the heaven shall (will) give over thy
doings
Luck (fortune) and mild (liberal) blessings.

- Faem, in the dialect of Hindelope, faen maiden; A.-S. feema virgo. The common Greek γυνη is a corruption of the Doric βανα, corresponding with the Lat. feemina, and the Anglo-Friesic fana; for the Greek β corresponds with the Ger. p, sometimes going over to f. I wonder this word, obvious in A.-S. and Friesic, is totally lost in Eng.
 - b See note (d) at p. lxxii. on jiette.
- ^c Hóatse, the proper name of a man, becomes that of a female by adding ke, Hóatske, at present Hoátse and Hoátske. A great many of these proper names of the Friesians are become familiar names in Eng. by adding som. Thua, Watse, Ritse, Hodse, Gibbe, Friesian proper names, become Watse-son, Ritse-son, Hodse-son, Gibbe-son; in the Friesian syntax, the son of Watse, &c., by contraction, Watson, Ritson, Hodson, Gibbeon (Gibbon).
- d Snein Sunday, Senen-dei, by contraction Sneen-dei, and casting away dei, Sneen, whence Snien and Snein. The Hindelopians still say Senne-dei or Sendei. Galberna, p. 30, has Sonendei; and the Charter-boek, I. p. 534, 536, Snayndé dies solis. dei is also cast away in frie, and Prs. v. freed Fri-day. Correct, Junius, Gloss. Goth. p. 310.
 - . From Frs. v. kream, Scot. craim a merchant's stall, is derived kreamer a merchant in a stall.
- The etymology of slat is not apprehended either by Johnson, Jamieson, or Tooke. From A.-S. slidan to slide; Dut. sleden labi, trakere, comes sledde traka, now sled. The other form is sletan or slutan, producing Frs. v. slet a clout, towel, a dirty woman, and Eng. slut a dirty woman. The Friesians in the same way form sleep a slut, from Frs. v. sleepje trakere.
 - * A.-S. pa, the same as Prs. v. da then, is not in Eng.
 - Trou fidelity; A.-S. treowa, treows; Scot. trouth truth; Scot. to trow to believe.
 - 1 Plachtje to plead, bargain. It is the same word as A.-S. plihtan spondere, oppignorare.
- A.S. edge forms by assimilation egge, Asg. bk. 273, edge (of a mord); igge, Asg. bk. 365. Igge or ich means here side, part, as in Scot. the edge of a hill, the side and the top of a hill.
- For be the A.-S. used ge, as ge-bean to thrive; the e pronounced like i, this in Friesic, whence di-ja, i.e. dye.
- 1 Mole is an ellipsis for mouldwarp, i.e. A.-S. moldweorp, as molle is for the common Frs. v. mol-wrot, from molde terra, and A.-S. wroten, Frs. v. wrote rostra versure. The Scots use by inversion of letters mawdiwart and moudiewort. The Eng. mouldwarp has warp from the A.-S. wand-wyrp, properly the turn-cast, i.e. who casts up mould by turning it.
 - Frs. v. jaen to give, Frs. t. 26, 28, and ja to give, Frs. t. 53, 101, for Scot. ga' to give.

112. To give some idea of the Hindelopian dialect, I shall add a few lines which I found written above the months of January, February, and May, in a Hindelopian calendar for seamen. The Hindelopians were formerly all seamen, even in the beginning of the present century.

Januarius het xxxı deggen. Nyje deggen, nyje winscen, Nyje ré b fan nyje minschen! Weer ûs livven ekc su ny Sunden wârdven lichst fan fry.

Februarius het xxviii deggen. Silerse meye winters reste,' Thûs tu blieuwen mut jerm leste; Lots men iertske surg mêr stân Mengwarh scoe men better dwân.

Majus het xxxı deggen. As we tommelje oeuwer 't wetter; Heuwej 't slim' en soms hwet better.

Su 's de wrâld ek as de sê, Soms fol kurje, 1 soms fol nê. January has xxxi days.

New days, new wishes,

New rede (counsel) of new men.

Were our life (conduct) eke so (also as) new

We grew lightly free from sins.

February has xxvIII days.

Sailors may rest in winter,

To stay at home (to house) must please them.

(If) one let earthly sorrow more stand (be)

Many times we should (would) do better.

May has xxxı days.

As we tumble (are tossed) over the water (Then) we have it slim (bad*) and sometimes (then) what (a little) better.

So the world is eke (also) as the sea,

Sometimes full of delight, sometimes full of

² As we have had in the preceding læst for last a burden, fæst for fast, let for late, so here deggen for daggen. The A-S used also fæst, dæg: but what may be the reason why the Eng. in a thousand such words write a, although they have ever retained the old pronunciation of e? Does this oddity date from the time when a, losing entirely its genuine meaning, was called e?

need.

- b Ré, contraction of the Old Eng. rede counsel.
- c Frs. v. eak; A.-S. éac; Hindl. ek, contr. of Old Eng. eke also.
- d It is a very remarkable property of the Hindl. dialect to insert s between ch and s; lichst for licht light; ansichst visage; suchst sickliness; for ansicht (A.-S. onsien vultus, sight) suchs.
- I have not found this word in the particular signification of a seaman (matelst) anywhere but in Eng. and Hindl. In Dut. een zeiler is a sailing vessel; and in Frs. v. siler is a swimmer.
- f We have u in the Ger. ruhe and the Dut. rust, but e, originating from u, in the Anglo-Friesic rest.
 - E Lot let; Frs. v. lit.
- h Meng-war is a compound of menig (men-ig) many; and A.-S. hweorf (itus et reditus) vices, many times.
 - Wetter: in this word the Eng. is inconsequent by retaining the broad a in the pronunciation.
 - j Heuwe we have; Frs. v. wy hawwe.
- k Slim bad, wrong; properly curved, crooked; Dut. Kil. slimvoet loripes; slim distortus. In the same way, wrong (derived from A.-S. wringan, Frs. v. wringe to wring) is properly tortus. This primary signification of wringing is likewise in A.-S. slincan, slingan to sling; whence the frequentative form Frs. v. slingerje, and in slang a snake. In Dut. as in the north of England, slim tortuous has the analogical signification of sly. But slim denotes also weak and thin of shape in Eng. In Icel. lam is a fracture, lama fractus viribus, whence at slæma (as Eng. alim from lim limus) debilitare; Eng. slim weak, slight. It is not impossible that A.-S. lim limb, as a fracture, division, or member, belongs to this class. Further we find A.-S. hlæne lean, and with the sibilant instead of the aspirate: Dut. Frs. v. slank thin of shape, opposed to the swelling of an inflamed wound. Frs. v. linkje to grow less in bulk. Slink furrow between banks in sea. Eng. slim slender, thin of shape.
- ¹ Kurje security and peace. From A.-S. cyse or cyre electio; kar in the Swed. laws is full freedom in his actions, and security against all violence in his house. In the same way, Frs. v. wâld, and A.-S. wela felicity, is from Dut. walen and welen eligere.
- The form of this word is one of the most ancient extant in the Eng. language not to be found in A.-S. nor any Germanic tongue, but only in the Persian Deba malignus; in the Mogul language badd. The European form is wad, from A.-S. wedan; Dut. woeden insanire, furere—whence Dut. k-waad, kwaad bad.

- 113. The never-ceasing floods of Germans at last overwhelmed the Friesians and their nationality. Had the Friesians sought for some refuge in the heart of the ocean, like their English brethren, they would have braved the combined force of all the continental tyrants, whether crowned, or representing the hydra of democracy. Only the North-Friesic, Saterlandic, Sciermonnikoogian, Country-Friesic, and Hindelopian remain as fragments that have resisted the influence of invaders to the present day.
- 114. Low-Saxon has prevailed in all the country between Schleswic and the Dutch Zuiderzee, once possessed by the Friesians: it varies indeed in its dialects being always affected by the tongue of the bordering people; in one part smooth and fluent, in another broad and coarse, as in the province of Groningen. All, however, are of an homogeneous nature, so that a person acquainted with one of them easily understands all the others.
 - 115. Glossaries of all these dialects have been formed.

Of the dialect of Holstein by J. F. Schutze in his Holsteinisches Idiotikon, 4 tom. Hamburg, 1800;—of the dialect of Hamburg by Michael Richey, in his Idioticon Hamburgense, Hamburg, 1754;—of that of Bremen and Werden by Kelp, on which notes are to be found in the Collectanea Etymologica of Leibnitz I. p. 33, Hanover, 1717; and not only of the dialect of Bremen, but also of the Low-Saxon in general, by a society of Bremish philologists in their Versuch eines Bremisch-Niedersächsischen Wörterbuchs, Bremen, 1767, 5 vols; it will be unnecessary to cite more. I must, however, add, that a specimen of the present East-Friesic is to be found in the Sangh-fona, a collection of songs and poetry, printed at Emden, 1828, Woortman.

- 116. While these dialects prevail in those parts of Old-Friesia extending from Schleswic nearly to the northern coasts of the Zuiderzee, Dutch is spoken in North Holland, South Holland, and Zealand, and Flemish in the country surrounding Antwerp, and in Flanders.
- 117. I beg leave to draw the attention of the Anglo-Saxon scholar to the Low-Saxon glossaries above mentioned. Many hundred Anglo-Saxon words will be elucidated, as to their form and meaning, by closely comparing them with the Low-Saxon. Low-Saxon has all the appearance of German grafted on an Anglo-Friesic tree. The words are Anglo-Friesic with German vowels, as if the Friesians, in adopting the German, retained the consonants of the old language. This observation may with still greater propriety be applied to the syntax and phraseology, that is, to the mental part or soul of the language. They continued to think in Anglo-Friesic forms, whilst their organs adopted the vowels and some other mechanical parts of the German. Hence there is scarcely a single expression or phrase extant in Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, or Dutch, of which the parallel is not to be found in the Low-Saxon glossaries. In short, it is the Anglo-Friesic idiom, with words of Germanic form. This observation also explains another phenomenon, which is, that scarcely a single scholar, a native of any place on the coast of the German sea, where Low-Saxon is

the mother-tongue, possesses the true genius of the German language. Though Klopstock was born at Hamburg, yet I venture to affirm that no scholar of the stamp of T. D. Wiarda is acquainted with the true spirit of the German tongue.

118. It is for this reason, that any one who intends to compose a syntax of the Anglo-Saxon, after having thoroughly investigated the Friesic and Dutch, must not omit to compare almost every part with the Low-Saxon glossaries. This is an important and almost a new task. To this day the syntax of the Anglo-Saxon, requiring a deep insight into the hidden springs of speech, has been but rudely developed, only hinted at even by Rask, while the different forms of conjugation and declension have been analyzed with the most minute attention.

119. Moreover, if the syntax of the Anglo-Saxon be the basis of the English syntax, as I think it is, notwithstanding a partial degeneration since the Norman conquest by a mixture with French,* the absurdity is felt of modelling the construction of the English according to that of corrupt Latin, known by the name of French. The construction of the French language is as regularly arranged as the pipes of an organ, while the most diversified inversion, exceeded only by that of the Latin and Greek, characterizes the Anglo-Saxon and Friesic; and the more the English is made to differ from this standard of propriety, the more it deviates from its original form and its very nature. The diction and idiom, forming the mirror of the soul of nations, are in English and French as widely different as the character of the respective people. Hence the phenomenon, that when a foreigner well acquainted with the French easily understands an English author, it is certain that this writer is not possessed of the true genius of the English language. Addison may be deemed neat, pure, elegant, and fluent—but he is not English. Shakspeare wrote English; in him the English tongue and genius are represented.

120. Great clamours have arisen about the total corruption of the English language by the mixture of French and other foreign words, and I readily grant that a rich language, possessed of the power of forming compound words from simples, wants no foreign words to express even new objects and ideas. But permit me to observe, that the deficiency has not hitherto been supplied with due consideration and taste. For when an author (the translator of the Lord's Prayer for instance) uses a certain number of foreign words, it is no proof that the English language had not words of its own to express the same ideas. The fact is, that many thousand foreign words have been introduced when native terms already existed, and the English has, in this way, been endowed with the power of expressing the same idea by two different

^{• &}quot;Children in scole against the usage and manir of all other nations beeth compelled for to leve hire owne langage, and for to construe hir lessons and hir thynges in Frenche."—

Trensu's Translation of Higgs with Adapthenicon. See "The causes of the corruption of the English language," Doubles's Glossing, London, 1800, Latrod, p. 09, 20.

words—or, what is of still greater value, of appropriating this new word to mark some modification in the meaning of the indigenous word. In the phrases "Forgive us our debts, lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," could there not be found amongst all the stores of the English language some words to express the ideas of debt, temptation, and deliver? If these words now bear significations somewhat different from those of the foreign ones, if foreign words have usurped the office of native ones, this is no argument that at all affects the richness and proper essence of the language.

121. For a proof of what I have advanced, I beg to refer the English reader to the Friesic pieces I have translated into English: this, however imperfect, will not I hope be entirely disregarded.

My object was to show the analogy between the two languages, by translating them as literally as possible; and the cognate words in English which do not perfectly agree with the Friesic in sense, I have explained by others in parentheses. In 1200 words I have only had recourse to 50 which are not of Saxon origin—a number which might be greatly diminished by a scholar thoroughly acquainted with the original stores of the English language. At this rate, about every twenty-fourth word of the original fund of the language is lost. In 125 words in parentheses, I used 50 foreign words: here one word is lost out of every $2\frac{1}{4}$. The number of words was 1200; add the words in parentheses 125, it makes a total of 1325. The foreign words in 1200 were 50, and in parentheses, 50, making the sum of 100. Then $\frac{1325}{100}$ — $13\frac{1}{4}$; shows that

122. The stanzas of the Countess of Blessington contain seventy-seven words, of which eight are of foreign origin, namely, pain, hours, joy, scald, vanish, sceptred, empire, brief. Thus in nine and a half English terms, one word is exotic.

there is one foreign word for every thirteen English.

123. The foreign words in the English language are, for the most part, used to express scientific or abstract ideas, and were introduced from the French. These terms, however, do not suit the feelings of the poet; he involuntarily has recourse to the original stores of his native tongue—to the varied construction, and the energetic and picturesque diction of the Anglo-Saxon—a language formed by his valiant forefathers in their savage, that is, poetical state. This remark fully accounts for the phenomenon, that a reader who is a little acquainted with French and Latin, easily understands the writings of an English lawyer, divine, or philosopher, while he boggles at every sentence of the poets, whose Anglo-Saxon words and construction are equally unknown to him.

124. The Anglo-Saxon appears greatly disfigured as it is at present represented in the English. But as the granting of citizenship to foreign words, and the moulding of them to an English form, have led to fundamental laws in the English language, every one will allow the great advantage that results from such a change. While all the stores of the numberless tongues on the globe became perfectly English when introduced into England, the Dutch, on the contrary, which may boast of

exquisite purity, cannot adopt a single word without its bearing the mark of its foreign origin.

125. Finally, it scarcely needs be mentioned, that as genuine English words are for the most part Anglo-Saxon, an agreement of Friesic with English naturally implies an agreement of Friesic with Anglo-Saxon. It is for this reason, that the parallel Anglo-Saxon words are not always cited in the specimens in §§ 95, 97, &c. This comparison would also have taken too much time to pay due attention to the different degrees of development by which words of the same age are often distinguished from one another.

126. All that has been said about the analogy between the Anglo-Saxon and Friesic, tends to prove that the Friesic tongue is absolutely indispensable in determining, as far as it is now possible, the genuine pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon; and that preceding writers, in passing over the Friesic, overlooked an important source of knowledge.

127. What is less pardonable in modern Anglo-Saxon scholars, is their complete neglect of English in this respect. Their ignorance of the English, as of the Friesic, will not, I hope, be alleged as an excuse. not the English tongue, as to its descent and substance, still a genuine daughter of the Anglo-Saxon? Does she not bear to this very day some features of her fair mother, notwithstanding her foreign ornaments? not many Anglo-Saxon vowels still exist in Yorkshire, in Scotland, and in other provincial dialects of England? May not the English alone boast of having preserved the true sound of the old etch (p th), which has disappeared from the whole continent of Europe, so as not even to leave the means of forming a faint idea of the sound of this consonant, without Why should we consult only the Gothic, or the the aid of the English? Icelandic, which is still more remote from the Anglo-Saxon? should that which is unknown be sought amongst the unknown, rather than in that which is known in the remains of the old sounds of the language? With a competent knowledge of the subject, and fair induction. I presume that no source can afford so much light in the pronunciation and other peculiarities of the Anglo-Saxon as the English.

128. Of late, the accent by which some Anglo-Saxon MSS. are marked, is held as one of the most efficient means of ascertaining the true pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon, and Wilkins and other publishers are to be blamed for omitting them. It is here necessary to state my opinion on this subject. A mark of accent, in modern tongues, may have three applications:—1st. It may denote the stress of the voice on a certain syllable, and this is perhaps the only purpose for which the accent (') may be lawfully used. 2nd. But, improperly and contrary to its original design, it may denote the very nature of the sound of the vowel. And 3rd. it may be used to designate the lengthening of a short vowel, without altering the nature of its sound.

In above and comfort, you hear the short sound of o, and in ghost, potent, low, we

have the long sound; but in loose, the very nature of the sound is changed and varies from o to the French on, and in for to an. Suppose potent to be noted by the accent, and the sound of the o to be unknown to you: what will this accent then mean? Will it signify simply the lengthening of the short o? or one of the four or five modifications of the sound of o? and which of the modifications? Or does it mean that po in potent has the stress? If no one can ascertain to which of these six or seven purposes this single mark is applied, of what use can it be in settling the pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon?

129. Let us endeavour to illustrate the subject by some instances from Cædmon, published by Mr. Thorpe.

Is the a long in ba then, (Cd. Th. p. 20, 11,) [bs., 20, 6,] contrary to the short a in Frs. v. da; Moes. than; Dut. dan then, and agree with the Icelandic pa time, pronounced than or tav ? Or does it denote a inclining to o? Or does it mean a modified a little by i? Is a long in naman, (Cd. Th. p. 9, 11,) contrary to Moes. namo; Frs. v. namme; Icel. namn and nafn, which have all short a? Or does it mean an inclination of the a to the sound of the old o in drops and nomen? The same question may be applied to ham, (Cd. Th. p. 108, 33,) Eng. home; and we further ask if the accent, in this instance, can also signify the verging of a to i (\hat{a} i) apparent in Moss. haim abode; Icel. heimr domus; Hesychius sluades wolusees olkeat; Frs. v. hiem homestead or the land just around a farm-house, enclosed by a ditch. What is the pronunciation of éngel, (Cd. Th. p. 137, 1,) written engel, p. 137, 23? If the e is long. then it is pronounced eengel, contrary to the pronunciation of the continental descendants of the Anglo-Saxons, but agreeing with that of their direct posterity the English in their angel? What is the sound of \(\psi \) in \(\psi \) sne this, (Cd. Th. p. 52, 6)? Is it long, and opposed to the present Eng. this, and Frs. v. disse, Asg. bk. 2, 3, 271, 278, thesse; Frs. l. 2, 5, disse? Tell me also the meaning of the accent in life, (Cd. Th. p. 103, 4). Is the vowel only lengthened, and life pronounced life? Or has it the diphthongal nature of the Eng. i in life? Or is it perhaps like ij in Dut. lyf body? If the i in witan to reproach, (Cd. Th. p. 51, 9,) in wite-his torture-house, (p. 3, 21,) differ in its sound from i in witan to know, Frs. v. wite, like Icel. vita reprehendere. from Icel. vit ratio, has the i then a long sound as wiitan, or like the Dut. ij in wijten imputare, or ei in weitan? - What do you say of 6 in nom cepit? Must the 6 only be made long, as noom, or is the o modified as if united with a, as in Frs. v. noam? Is the o long in bord shield, (Cd. Th. p. 193, 28,) contrary to Icel. bord, Dut, bord, both being short like Moes. baurd? Or is it something similar to the Frs. v. ou, or Fre. v. oe in board? What is the sound of o in wordum with words? Is the o long as in Dut woord, opposed to Moes. waurd; Frs. v. wird; Icel. ord? Or is it pronounced like woarden, as the inhabitants of the Friesian towns speak? Or does it denote the stress of the voice falling upon wor? Is on, (Cd. Th. p. 64, 1,) pronounced con, contrary to Moes. ana [short a] and Eng. on? Or does it agree with Dut. aan, Frs. v. 6an? Finally, what does the accent mean above raid narration, derived from short a in Moes. rathan numerare, A .- S. radan to read? Is the vowel long? Or is some sound like Fr. ai in mais designated? As soon as Anglo-Saxon scholars will answer these questions, and show me the rule which regulates the application of this single mark, in every particular instance, I will gladly observe every accent found in the MSS., and in the mean time I beg to be allowed my own opinion.

130. Far* from depreciating the use of marks of accents, I am fully

[•] As the sounds were more numerous than the letters, especially in the earliest state of the language, when the system of the vowels was more developed, and the letters fewer, being only sixteen Runes, it is evident that many letters must have had a double and even a triple

convinced of their being indispensable in the dead languages; but if marks are used to denote the spiritus, and three the accent, in Ga [' ' ' ']—and these are far from conveying a just idea of the pronu tion of this language—how could a single mark effect this in Anglo-Sa; And how is this single mark used? It is sometimes inserted, and at times omitted, even in MSS. boasting of some accuracy in this respec the MSS. of Cædmon. I will not mention other MSS., as Beowulf in British Museum, Vitellius A. xv., in which three marks [' · -] are ployed with so much confusion, that the grammarian, in using them, not only confounded the ideas of emphasis, the nature of sound, and simple lengthening of sound, as perhaps all who have used the accen Anglo-Saxon MSS, have done, but he has often misapplied the me Several attempts have been made in our day to invent proper signs, to define the true force of each; but, as if it were to increase the co sion, the two principal advocates of accents, Rask and Grimm, diff the import they ascribe to the same sign.

131. It may be here asked, whether the authors themselves made of accents, or their copiers, or if a later hand added them? Fin whether it was the hand of a genuine Anglo-Saxon, or whether, after Danish conquest, it was some writer who had a strong tincture of Da pronunciation that accented the MSS. Should I live to make my interinquiries on the changes of the vowels, I may perhaps throw some light the subject.

132. Since the pronunciation of the old languages depends on sound of the letters, it is important to inquire what these letters were.

I answer, that the old Saxon letters were Runic. Rhabanus Ma has left a Runic alphabet of the Marcomanni, called by some Nordm and Northalbingii,* located on the northern banks of the Elbe, and on the same spot that the allies of the Angles, the Saxons, inhab On comparing the form of these letters with the Runic alphabet of Anglo-Saxons,† we shall perceive, on the whole, a striking resemble which is to me a convincing proof that the Anglo-Saxons brought them the Runic alphabet into Britain. That these letters were one common use among them, has been lately proved by the discovery of sepulchral stones at Hartlepool,‡ bearing Runic inscriptions.§

sound. When, in process of time, the sounds which were sensibly distinct approaches other, the evil became still worse. Thus the e in red became in time the representative in read arundo; of éa in read ruber, and of æ in ræd, Old Eng. rede consilium. This proves the necessity of marks to guide the pronunciation.

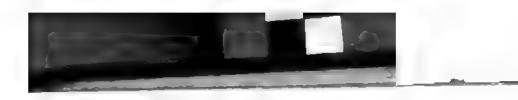
Consult Ueber Deutsche Runen von W. C. Grimm, Göttingen, 1821, in genera
 p. 149 in particular.

[†] Hickes's Gram. Goth. et Anglo-Saxonica, in the Thes. L. L. Sept. tom. i. p. 135, 1.

† An accurate delineation of these stones is to be found in the Gentleman's Mas

Sept. 1838, p. 219.

§ Annuente Deo, Mr. Halbertsma intends to add in another publication, a secont third part to what is here given: the second on the sound of each Anglo-Saxon Letter the third part on the practical application of the preceding rules relative to the weighthough, and consonants.



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V.-THE SAXONS, OR OLD-SAXONS.

- I. The Saxons* spoke the Old-Saxon, now called Low-German, or Platt-Deutsch.
- The German confederacy, known under the name of Saxons, occupied the greater part of Low, Platt, or Northern Germany. They were divided into-1. Eastphalians, on the eastern borders of the Weser; 2. Westphalians, on the Western borders of the Weser down to the Rhine and the North Sea; 3. Angrivarians, situated between the Eastphalians and Westphalians, and the borders of the North Sea; 4. North-Albingians, from the north of the river Elbe to Denmark; 5. Trans-Albingians, comprising the whole country from the Elbe to the river Oder, with the exception of those districts occupied by the Wends or Sorbians, near the Baltic, and in the neighbourhood of the Oder. These Saxons, or Old-Saxons, chiefly remaining in their ancient localities. retained their low, soft, or Old-Saxon dialect in great purity. The Anglo-Saxons, a branch of the Old-Saxons, wrote and matured their language in England; hence it differs from the tongue of their continental progeni-The Old-Saxon, now called Low or Platt-German, seems to be conveyed down to the present day with few alterations, and those only such as time always produces; but as we have no specimen of it earlier than the Heliand in the 9th century, we do not know the exact form of the Old-Saxon from which the Anglo-Saxon was derived. This Low-German, so called from being the vernacular language of Platt, or Low-Germany, or of the common people, is, even in the present day, very extensive, being spoken by the lower classes in the greater part of Westphalia, in Hanover, Holstein, Sleswick, a part of Jutland, in Mecklenburg, Magdeburg, Brandenburg, Pomerania, the kingdom of Prussia, and as far north as Livonia and Estonia.†
- 3. The origin and ancient history of the Saxons are enveloped in much darkness. The Fosi mentioned by Tacitus; were most likely Saxons,
- Those who wish for a full view of Low-German literature, may consult—Geschichte der Nieder-Sächsischen oder Plättdeutschen Sprache von M. Joh. Fried. August Kinderling, Magdeburg, 1800.—Bücherkunde der Sassisch-Niederdeutschen Sprache, von Dr. Karl, F. A. Scheller, Braunschweig, 1826.

† Melis Stoke says,
Oude Boeken horie ghewaghen,
Dat al tlant, beneden Nimaghen,
Wilen Neder Zassen hiet;
Also alst de stroem versciet
Vander Mazen en vanden Rine.
Die Scelt was dat Westende sine,
Also als si valt in de zee,
Oest streckende min no mee,
Dan toter Lawcen after Elven.
Haydecoper's edition, lib. i. v. 41, p. 9.

1 De Moribus Ger. cap. xxxvi.

Verbal English.

Old books hear I mentioning,
That all the land below Nimeguen,
Formerly (was) called Low-Saxony.
So as the stream flows
Of the Mass, and of the Bhine.
The Scheld that was its western end (boundary),
So as it falls into the sea,
Eastward stretching less or more
(Than) to the Lavecen or the Elbe.

for Ptolemy,* who wrote in the beginning of the 2nd century, mentions the Saxons, and assigns to them nearly the same situation as Tacitus.

- 4. The Anglo-Saxons, as has just been stated, were a branch of the Saxons, who, for distinction, are denominated Old-Saxons.† In the short account of the Anglo-Saxons ‡ will be found most of what is known of the origin and progress of this people. It is there ascertained that the Saxons were a confederacy of different tribes united for mutual defence against the Romans. Two of these were the *Angles* and *Jutes*, who, in A.D. 449, were among the first and chief settlers in Britain.
- 5. Subsequent to this emigration, the Saxons, remaining on the continent, were in a constant conflict with the Francs. These Old-Saxons preserved their freedom till about A.D. 785, when, after a gallant opposition of thirty-three years, they were subdued by Charlemagne, who, by much cruelty, forced them to embrace Christianity. Charlemagne would scarcely have succeeded in inducing the Saxons to submit, if their celebrated duke Wittekind, who was never entirely subdued, had not terminated the cruelties of Charlemagne by consenting to be baptized. Wittekind, by treaty, remained in possession of the greater part of Saxony till his death in 807.
- 6. From Wittekind, not only the German emperors of the Saxon line, Henry I., Otto I. and II., and Henry II., from A.D. 918 to 1024, and the house of Hanover, the royal family of Great Britain, but also the present king of Saxony, and the other princes of the house of Saxony, take their origin.
- 7. The most flourishing period of the Platt-Deutsch was just before the Reformation. Luther was accustomed to speak and write in High-German, in which he wrote his version of the Scriptures. As Luther's translation soon came into general use throughout Germany, the high dialect of his translation was not long before it prevailed over all the Low-German dialects. The influence of the Reformation in preventing the further cultivation of the Platt or Low-German, and in confining its use only to the lower orders, is regretted by all who are acquainted with its beauties. The most learned agree, that while the Low-German or Platt-Deutsch is equal to the High in strength and compositive power, the Platt is much softer and richer. The true old German freedom, sincerity, and honesty, can have no better medium to express its full mental and political independence, its genuine and confidential feelings of the heart, than its old, unsophisticated, open, Low-German dialect.
- 8. Where the High-German is obliged to employ most of the organs of speech to pronounce words, such as ochse ox, flachs flax, wachs wax, the Platt-German with the greatest ease says oss, flass, wass. The High-

^{*} Cellarius, lib. II. cap. v. p. 303.

[†] Anglo-Saxon, Eald-Seaxan Old-Saxons, Chr. 449, Ing. p. 14, 22. See also the Amolo-Saxon Dictionary, under the word Seaxan.

¹ III. § 1-8.



LOW-GERMAN-CHANGE OF LETTERS.

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German pfeifer pfeif auf, is in Platt, like the English, piper pip up piper pipe up. The Low-German and Dutch proverbs are nearly all the same, both equally expressive, and in phraseology like English.

As dat beer is in den man Is de wyshet in de kan. As (when) the beer is in the man The wisdom is in the kan.

- 9. From the great extent of the territory where the Low-German is spoken, it may be easily conceived that it does not always assume the same shape. Mr. Kinderling,* in his history of the Low-German or Platt-Deutsch language, names all the minute peculiarities; here the most essential need only be noticed.
- 10. It is generally acknowledged that the purest Low-German, or Platt-Deutsch dialect, is spoken in Holstein and Sleswick, particularly in the neighbourhood of Kiel. The Brunswick and Hanoverian dialect is broad and coarse. In the south-east of Westphalia, it mixes with the High-German, while on the borders of the Netherlands it melts into Dutch. The dialect of Gelderland and Overyssel preserves many Platt forms, as the Dutch gout, zout, hout, gold, salt, wood, is golt, zolt, holt; the u, written w, is pronounced like the Platt and High-Ger. u, Eng. oo.
- 11. The Platt changes the High-Ger. au into oo and u; as, auge eye, oog (o in no); auch also, ook (o in no); auf up, Platt up; bauch belly, stomach, in Platt makes buuk (the uu pronounced like the Eng. oo in wood). The High-Ger. a is changed into oo; as, alt old, Platt oold. The High-Ger. ei into y and ee; as, mein, dein, sein mine, thine, his, Platt myn; geist spirit, Platt geest. The High-Ger. i very often changes into e; as, wissen to know into weten;—ie into ee or ä; as, lieb dear, Platt leev; viel much, Platt väl;—i into jü; as, immer always, Platt jümmer. The High-Ger. o often changes into a long and broad a; as, oben above, bawen. High-Ger. alt, Platt old, like the Eng. in signification and pronunciation. The High-Ger. u or ue changes into ö; as, vergnügt content, vergnögt;—the u into o; as, zu at, Platt to; rufen to call, roopen (pronounced ropen); gut good.
- 12. Change of the consonants.—b often changes into f and v, w; as, dieb thief, deef; lieb dear, leev;—ch changes into k; as, ich I, ik or ick;—ch into y; as, mich me, my (pronounced like the Eng. me);—r into y; as, mir to me, my (pronounced mee); dir to thee, dy (pronounced dee);—ss into t; as, wasser water, water;—chs into ss; as, flachs flax, flass. The ch with the s preceding is often omitted; as, schlagen to beat, slagen; schweigen to be silent, swigen; schwimmen to swim, swimmen. The Low-Ger. in this respect has great correspondence with the old High-Ger. which avoids this unpleasant hissing sound in all those words where it is omitted in the Low-Ger. as, High-Ger. schwester sister; Old High-Ger. suester; Platt-Ger. suster; Sanscrit suasr; A.-S. suster, sweoster; High-Ger. schweiss sweat; Platt swêt. In some parts of Holstein and Sleswick, particularly near the borders of Jutland, the sch is changed into sh; as, schuld debitum; Platt skuld; Old High-Ger. sculd; Dan. skyld; A.-S. scyld. The auxiliary verb shall is in High-Ger. sollen; Moes. skulan, skallan; Dut. zullen, in Platt commonly schüllen, süllen, or like the Icel. skal.

High-Ger. suche changes into Platt syke; sicher sure into seker;—t very often changes into d; as, teufel devil, düvel; tief deep, deep; Gott God; gut good; tod death, dod; tochter daughter, dochter;—v, with a few exceptions, is used instead of the High-Ger. f;—w is used and pronounced like the High-Ger. w;—z occurs only in a few instances, and is pronounced softer than the High-Ger. z, which in Platt is mostly changed into t; as, zu to, at, to; sichen to pull, tên; zwey two, twe; zeichen token, têken; zeit time, tyd; zoll toll, toll. The High-Ger. pf always changes into a single p; as, pflug plough, ploog; pfanne pan, pann; pflanze plant, plant; pfund pound, pund; pflaume plum, plum; pfeife pipe, pipe; pflûcken to pluck, plükken.

13. Heliand. An unknown author, in the early part of the 9th century, wrote, in alliterative lines, a Harmony of the Gospels in the Old-Saxon dialect. The MSS are preserved at Munich, and in the British Museum, London. Some extracts were published under the name of Franco-Theotisc in *Hickes's Thes*. vol. ii. p. 101, and also by *Nyerup* at Copenhagen, 1787; but the whole was well edited, and splendidly published, with the following title:—

Heliand; Poema Saxonicum seculi noni. Accurate expressum ad exemplar Monacense insertis e Cottoniano Londinensi supplementis nec non adjecta lectionum varietate, nunc primum edidit J. Andreas Schmeller, Bibliothecæ Regiæ Monacensis Custos, &c., Monachii, 1830.

PARABLE OF THE SOWER, Mt. xiii. 3-6; Mk. iv. 1-4; Lk. viii. 4-6.

Huat ik iu seggean mag quad he gesidos mine. huo imu en erl bigan an erdu sehan hren corni mid is handun. Sum it an hardan sten obanuuardan fel erdon ni habda, that it thar mahti uuahsan eftha uurteo gifahan, kinan eftha bicliben, ac uuard that corn farloren, that thar an theru leian gilag.—Heliand, p. 73, l. 6—10.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Was ich euch sagen möchte, sprach er, Genossen meine, wie sich ein Landmann begann in die Erde zu säen rein Korn mit sein' Händen; Etliches aber auf harten Stein oberwärts fiel, Erde nicht hatte, dass es da konnte wachsen, oder Wurzel erfassen, keimen oder bekleiben, auch ward (ging) das Korn verloren, das da auf der strasse lag.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

What (now) I may say (tell) you, quoth he, my companions, how a farmer began on earth to sow clean corn with his hands. Some of it on hard stone fell, had not earth that it there might wax (grow), or roots take, germinate, or stick, and that corn was lost, that there on the road lay.

14. Tatian's Harmony. An unknown author, about A.D. 890, translated Tatian's Harmony of the Gospels into a softer dialect than the Alemannic and Bavarian: this translation contains words peculiar to the Old-Saxon dialect, and may be considered a sort of transition between Low and High-German. MSS. are preserved at Oxford and St. Gallen. This Harmony was first printed with this title: Tatiani Harmonia Evangelica e Latina Victoris Capuani versione translata in linguam Theotiscam antiquissimam per Jo. Phil. Palthenius, 4to. 1706; and again in Schilter's Thes. vol. ii. towards the end.



LOW-GERMAN-OLD-SAXON CHRONICLE, A.D. 1216.

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THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

Matt. xiii. 3.—Senu gieng the us thie thar sauuit, zi samuenne samen sinan. 4. Mitthiu her the sata, sumin fielun nah theme unege, inti uurdun furtretanu, inti quamun fugala himiles, inti frazun thiu. 5. Andaru fielun in steinaht lant, thar nih habeta mihhila erda, inti sliume giengun uf, uuanta sie ni habetun erda tiufi. 6. Ufganteru sunnen furbrantiu uuirdun, inti bithiu sie ni habetun uurzala, furtherretun.—Schilter's Thes. vol. ii. p. 54, towards the end.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Matt. xiii. 3.—Sieh, es gieng da aus, der da säet, zu säen Samen seinen. 4. Indem er da säete, etliche (Samen) fielen nach dem Wege, und wurden vertreten; und (es) kamen die Vögel des Himmels, und frassen diese. 5. Andere fielen in steinig Land, wo (es) nicht hatte (gab) viele Erde; und schleunig giengen sie auf, weil sie nicht hatten Erde tiefe. 6. (Bey) aufgehender Sonne, wurden sie verbrannt; und da sie nicht hatten Wurzeln, verdorrten sie.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Matt. xiii. 3.—See now, there went out (he) who there soweth, to sow his seed.

4. While he there sowed some fell on the way, and was trodden down, and came the fowls of heaven and devoured it. 5. Others fell on stony land, there had not much earth, and quickly went (grew) up, for they (it) had not deep earth; 6. (By) risen sun were burnt, and, because they had not roots, withered.

15. AN OLD-SAXON Chronicle in Rhyme of the year 1216, published in J. G. Leuckfeld's Antiquitates Gandersh. in Leibnitii Scriptores Rerum Brunsv., and in Harenberg Historia Gandersh. with the following title, "Battle of Henry I. the Saxon, against the Huns."

Na by der Oveker lag koning Hinrik: Up hôv he sek an der naten nagt alse ein dägen; He en shuwede düsternisse nog den rägen, Dog folgeden öme kume halv de dår waren.—Scheller, p. 9.

LITERAL BUGLISH VERSION.

Near by the shore lay King Henry, Exposed to the wet night as a hero; He did not shun darkness nor the rain, But scarcely half those who were there followed him.

16. An ALLEGORICAL Old-Saxon Poem, on love and fidelity, of the year 1231. Published in Eschenburg's Denkmale altdeut: Dichtkunst, Berlin, 1792.

PIDELITY.

Mine truwe folget or alleine.
För allen frouwen is se here,
Ik wil nemandes syn wän ere.
Göd geve or sulven sinen sägen,
Unde dusend ängele, de or plägen.—Scheller, p. 13.

LITERAL RNGLISH.

My fidelity follows her alone.

Above all ladies she is noble,

I will be nobody's but hers.

May God give her his blessing,

And a thousand angels attend her.

17. THE PRIVILEGE conferred upon the citizens of Itzehoe in Holstein, in the year 1260, by Count John and Gerhard of Holstein, about the Staple-right, from Westphalen's Monumenta Inedita, &c. vol. iv., and Halthaus's Glossarium, under the word Stapel, p. 1730.

Dat alle de Schiphern—ere kopenschop schullen affleggen vnde beden den Borgeren vnde Gesten to Itseho de to verkopende.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

That all the shippers shall deposit and offer their merchandise to the burghers and guests of Itzehoe to sale.

18. THE CATELNBURG SONG, made in 1350, on the rebuilding of the convent of that name, published in Letzner's Chronica of Dassel and Eimbeck, vol. ii.

THE CATELNBURG SONG.

Dat kloster ward gebuwet fyn
Edt gifft nu einen nien scyn,
Help Godt van Himelricke,
Dat wol geraden ore swyn
Vnnd werden wedder ricke.—Scheller, p. 36.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The cloister was built fine, It gives now a new shine; God help from heaven on high, That prosper well their swine, And so grow rich thereby.

19. A Low-German translation of the Speculum Humanæ Salvationis of the 14th century, published in E. Nyerup's Specim. Literat. Teuton. p. 446—454.

Dit buk is den vnghelerden bereyt,
Vnde het en spegel der mynsliken salicheit,
Dar in mag man prouen, dor wat sake
Got den mynschen wolde maken,
Unde wo de mynsche vordomet wart,
Unde wo dat god wedder vmme heft ghekart.
Lucifer houarde tegen gode synen heylant,
Dar vmme warp he ene in dat afgrunde altohant.

Kinderling, p. 296.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

This book is for the unlearned prepared,
And is called a mirror of human happiness,
Therein may one learn, by what means
God would make man,
And how man was condemned,
And how God again that has changed.
Lucifer boasted against God his Saviour,
Therefore threw he him into the gulph instantly.



low-german—life of the virgin mary, a.d. 1474. Ixxxvii

20. A JOURNEY to the Holy Land made in the year 1356, written in Low-Saxon probably by Ludolfs, and copied from a MS. in 1471, by Nicholas Culenborch. The MS. in possession of Kinderling.

In allen (guden) Dingen de eyn mynsche deyt edder wil vullen bringhen, schal dar the bidden bevoren god, de den mynschen heft vterkoren, so blift dat warek un verloren.—Kinderling, p. 341.

LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

In all good things which a man does or will perform, he shall before pray to God, who has chosen man, then this work will not be lost.

21. A Low-Saxon epitaph on the Duke Adolph of Sleswick and Holstein, in the year 1459. In Arnkiel's Cimbrischen Heidenthum (Cimbric Paganism), vol. iii. p. 400.

Da man schref ein Ring von der Taschen (cio),
Und veer Hängen van einer Flaschen, (cccc)
Vief Duven Föt vnd negen I (xxxxxиннин)
Dar denk man Hartoch Adolf by,
Twischen Barber vnde Niclas Dagen,
O weh der jammerliken Klagen!
Do ward manch Og gewenet roth
Wol um des edlen Försten Dod.—Kinderling, p. 158.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

As men wrote a ring of a pocket (cro)
And four hangers (handles) of a flask, (cccc)
Five doves feet and nine I (xxxxxmmm)
Thereby think men on Duke Adolf,
Between Barbara and St. Nicholas days (Dec. 4.)
Alas for the grievous sorrows!
When many an eye was red with weeping
For the noble Prince's death.

22. The LIFE of the holy Virgin Mary, from a MS. of the year 1474, in the Low-Saxon dialect, in possession of Kinderling, partly published in Adelung's Magazine for the German Language, vol. ii. No. I. p. 63, and in the Deutsches Museum, Oct. 1788, p. 340.

THE VIEGIN MARY.

Se was de schoneste aller wyne
Se was schone wyt vnde blanck,
Se was nicht kort, to mate lanck,
Ore Hende weren wyt gevar
Ane aller hande wandels gar,
Gel vnde goltvar was er har.—Kinderling, p. 343.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

She was the most beautiful of all wives.

She was fine white and blank.

She was not short, (but) moderately lank.

Her hands were of a white appearance,

Entirely without any kind of defect,

Yellow and of a gold colour was her hair.



Ixxxviii LOW-GERMAN—REINEKE VOS, PRINTED, A.D. 1498.

23. A BIBLE printed at Cologne, 1480, folio.

Mk. iv. 3.4. Hort, de dar seyet, de is uitgegaen to seyen. En do he seyede, dat eyn vyl by den wech. en de vogel des hemels quemen en eten dat.

24. A BIBLE printed at Lubeck, 1494, folio.

Mk. iv. 3.4. Horet, seet de dar seyet is vighegan to seyende, vn do he seyede. dath ene vyl by dê wech, vn de voghele des hemmels quemen vn eten dat.

25. Mirror for the Laymen (Speygel der Leyen), printed at Lubeck, 1496. This work is quoted in Brun's Old Platt-Ger. Poems, Berlin, 1798.

Der leyen speygel heft hyr eyn ende,
Den les gherne in desseme elende
Uppe dat god dy syne gnade sende,
Vn eynt leste dyme sele entfange in syne hende.
De dyt boek leeth maken. vnde ok de dar inne lesen,
Leue here god wyl den io gnedig wesen. Amen.
Anno dm. mccccxvi, Lubeck.—Scheller, p. 107,

LITERAL REGLISH.

The laick mirror has here an end,
Read it willingly in this distress
That God to thee his blessing send,
And at last thy soul receive into his hand.
(He) who this book made and also those who read in it,
Dear Lord God, be merciful to them. Amen.
Anno Domini 1496, Lubeck.

26. Reineke Vos,* an allegorical and satirical Poem in the Low-Saxon dialect, by Hinreck van Alkmar, founded and for the greater part literally translated from the Flemish original of Willem van Utenhoven. The first edition of this Low-Saxon poem was printed at Lubeck, 1498. In the years 1517 and 1522, two other editions accompanied with remarks were published by Nicholas Baumann, and printed by Lewis Dietz at Rostock. All the numerous subsequent editions are founded on these three.

Dat êrste bôk. Dat êrste kapittel.

Wo de louwe, konnink aller deren, lêt ûtkrejêren unde vasten vrede ûtropen unde lêt beden allen deren to synem hove to komen.

It geschach up enen pinkstedach, dat men de wolde un velde sach grone stån mit löf un gras, un mannich vogel vrolik was mit sange in hagen un up bomen; de krüde sproten un de blomen, de wol röken hier un där;

* See Netherland, or Holland, VI. § 17, and High-German, X. § 56, 57.



LOW-GERMAN—REINEKE VOS, 1490.

Ixxxix

de dach was schone, dat weder klår. Nobel de konnink van allen deren hêlt hof un lêt den ûtkrejêren syn lant dorch over al. dâr quemen vele beren mit grotem schal, ôk quemen to hove vele stolter gesellen, de men nicht alle konde tellen: Lütke de krôn un Marquart de hegger, ja, desse weren dår alle degger; wente de konnink mit synen heren mênde to holden hof mit eren, mit vrouden un mit grotem love, un hadde vorbodet dår to hove alle de dere grôt un klene sunder Reinken den vos allêne. he hadde in dem hof so vele misdân, dat he dâr nicht en dorste komen noch gân. de quât deit, de schuwet gêrn dat licht, also dede ôk Reinke de bosewicht, he schuwede sere des konninges hof, darin he hadde sêr kranken lof.

Reineke Vos, p. 1.*

The First Book.
The First Chapter.

How the lion, king of all animals, ordered to be proclaimed and published a fast peace, and commanded all animals to come to his court.

It happened on a Whitsunday, That men saw the woods and fields Green, standing with leaves and grass, And many a fowl joyful was, With song in hedges and on trees; The herbs and the blooms sprouted, Which well perfumed here and there: The day was fine, the weather clear. Nobel the king of all beasts Held a court, and had it proclaimed Throughout his land every where. There came many lords with great noise Also came to the court many stately fellows Whom men could not all tell. Lutke the crane, and Marquart the magpie, Yes, these were there altogether; For the king, with his lords, Meant to hold court with splendour, With rejoicing and with great honour, And had summoned there to the court,

Reineke Voe. Nach der Lübecker ausgabe vom jahre, 1498. Mit einleitung, glossar und anmerkungen von Hoffmann von Falleraleben. Breslau, 1834.

All the beasts great and small
Except Renard the fox alone.
He had at court so much misdone
That he there durst not go or come.
Who does a wrong shuns much the light,
So did Renard, the wicked wight,
He shunned much the king's court
Wherein he had a sad report.

- 27. The Book of the holy Gospels, Lessons, Prophets, and Epistles, &c. Brunswick, 1506, fol.
- Mk. iv. 3—4. He ghink vth de dar seyede sin saet vn do he seyede do vil des sades ein deel bi de wech vn wart ghetreden van den luden vnd de voghele des hemels ethen yd vp.
 - 28. A BIBLE printed at Halberstadt, 1522, fol.
- Mk. iv. 3-4. Horet, seet, de dar seyet, ys uthgegan the seyende. Und de he seyede, dat eyn veyl by den wech, und de voghele des hymels quemen, und eten dat.
 - 29. THE NEW TESTAMENT, printed at Cologne, 1525.
- Mh. iv. 3—4. Hoort toe, siet, het ginck een Saeyman wt om te saeyen. Ende het gescyede als hi saeyde dat Saet, dat somige viel by den Wech, doen quamen die Vogelen onder den Hemel, ende aten dat op.
 - 30. A Bible—Lübeck, 1533, fol.
- Mk. iv. 3—4. Höret tho. sêth, Ein sädtseyer ginck vth tho seyende. Vnde ydt begaff syck, jn dem alse he seyede, vell etlick an den wech: do quemen de vögel vnder den hemmel, vnde fretent vp.
 - 31. Bugenhagen's Bible, Magdeburgh, 1578.
- Mh. iv. 3—4. Höret tho. Seet, Eyn Saedtseyer gynck vth tho seyende, Vnde ydt begaff sick, yn deme alse he seyede, vell etlyck an den Wech, Do quemen de Vögele vnder dem Hemmel, vnde fretent vp.

Low-German Dialects.

- 32. The following are specimens of the provincial dialects, spoken in Low or North-Germany, as collected and written down in 1827.
 - 33. The provincial dialect spoken about Nienburg, 1827.
- Mh. iv. 3—4. Hört to: Seeth En Seyer günk ut to seyen. Un et begaff sick, unner't Seyen vull etlick an de Wech, do kemen de Vägels unner'n Himmel un fretent up.
 - 34. PLATT-GER. dialect spoken about Hanover, 1827.
- Mk. iv. 3—4. Härt tau, et gunk ein Sägemann ut, tau sägen. Und et begaf seck, weil hei sögte, fellen edliche Kören en den Weg; da keimen dei Vögeln under dem Himmel und fratten sei up.
 - 35. PLATT-GER. dialect of the Old Mark of Brandenburg, 1827.
- Mk. iv. 3—4. Horch tau, et gink en Buer up't Feld tum Seén. Un (et begap sick) indem hê seété, föhl wat an der Side (oder: ob de Halve); da kamen de Vögel von Himmel (oder: von boben) un fratent up.
 - 36. Platt-Ger. dialect of Hamburgh, 1827.
- Mk. iv. 3—4. Hör't to: Een Buhr güng ut, sien Saat to say'n: As he nu say't, full een Deel von de Saat by den Wegg, un wurr von de Vägel unnern **Himmel** oppfrêten.





37. Brunswick dialect, 1827.

Mh. iv. 3...4. Höret tau! Süh et gung en Saiemann ut to saien, Un et begaf sik, bi den Saien, fell wat an den Weg; do kaimen de Vöggel under den Himmel un freiten et up.

38. Mecklenburg-Schwarin dialect, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3-4. Hüret to: Sü, dâr gink een Sajer uut, to sajen. Un et begav sik, as he sajete, feel weck (wat) an de Straat, dâr kemen de Vägel unner den Hewen, un freten't upp.

VI.—THE NETHERLANDS, OR HOLLAND...

- Holland† is as remarkable for its origin, as for the intellectual energy. of its inhabitants. About fifty years before the christian era, Cæsar speaks
- The author has been very anxious to be correct. He has generally cited his authorities, and to secure as much accuracy as possible, he has consulted his friends, amongst whom he ought to mention Professor Siegenbeek, with gratitude, for his kindness in correcting the ought to mension represent Sagarana and manuscript. Those who wish for more minute information on the Dutch language and literature, will find ample information in the following works:—Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Letterkunde, door Professor M. Siegesbeek, 8vo. Haarlem, 1826.—J. de 'S Gravenweert, Essai sur l' Histoire de la Littérature Neerlandaise, 8vo. Amsterdam, 1830.—Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche tale, door Professor A. Ypsy, 2 vols. 8vo. Utrecht, 1812-1832.—Collot d'Ereury Hollands roem in kunsten en wetenschappen, 6 vols. Hague, 1824-1833.—Proeve eener Geschiedenis der Nederduitsche Dichtkunst, door J. de Vries, 2 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1809.—Beknopte Geschiedenis der Letteren en Wetenschappen in 1824-1833.—Proeve eener Geschiedenis der Nederduitsche Dichtkunst, door J. de Vries, 2 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1809.—Beknopte Geschiedenis der Letteren en Wetenschappen in de Nederlanden, door N. G. van Kampen, 3 vols. 8vo. Hague, 1821-1826.—Biographisch, Anthologisch en Critisch Woordenboek der Nederduitsche Dichters, door P. G. Witsen Gsysbeek, 6 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1821-1827.—Verhandeling over de Nederduitsche Tael en Letterkunde, opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provintien der Nederlanden, door J. F. Willems, 8vo. Antwerpen, 1819.—Over de Hollandsche en Vlaemsche Schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch, door J. F. Willems, 8vo. Antwerpen, 1824.—Batavian Anthology, by John Bowring and Harry S. van Dyk, 12mo. London, 1824.—Sketch of the Language and Literature of Holland, by John Bowring, 12mo. Amsterdam, 1829.—Van Wijn's Huiszittend Leven; also van Wijn's Historische en Letterkundige Avondstonden, 8vo. Amsterdam, 1800.—Aenleiding tot de Kennisse van het Verhevene Deel der Nederduitsche Sprake, door Lambert ten Kate, 2 vols. 4to. Amsterdam, 1723. 4to. Amsterdam, 1728.
- † The name of Holland, as Mr. Halbertsma observes, is not heard of before the eleventh century [1064]. The meaning of Holland exactly suits the fessy and boggy soil which it designates. The oldest Dutch authors write it ollant. Thus Maeriant says.—

" Doe wart coninc Loduwike Karel die caluwe, die wel geraecte, Die eerst graue jn ollant maecta."
Vol. iii, p. 13, v. 8.

And again, "Comes de Ollandia," a Count of Holland. See Huydecoper on Melis Stoke, vol. i. p. 524. Look for this word in the Teuthonists of van der Schueren, and you will find "Beven daveren als eyn ollant, Scatere," tremble under the feet as a marshy ground.

The word ol, in the sense of dirty or glutinous matter, mud, does not appear in Anglo-Saxon, but it is found in a derived signification. Ol, occasionally changed to hol, signifies calumnia. Wachtendowk, in his Rhyme Chronicle, observes:

"Hollant, een nieuwe naem, die schijnt 't lant te passen, Alsoo het meest bestaet in veenen en moerassen Matthaus de Nobilitate, p. 50. of the Batavi,* the first inhabitants on record, as being located towards the mouths of the Rhine, between the Whaal,† the most southerly stream of the Rhine, and the other branches to the north: thus the dominions of the Batavi appear to have extended from Dordrecht to about Haarlem. The country is generally low and marshy, and seems formed or enriched by the alluvial deposits brought down by the various streams into which the Rhine was divided as it approached the sea. Pliny, the naturalist, about a century after Cæsar, gives a minute description of it as a land, where "the ocean pours in its flood twice every day, and produces a perpetual uncertainty whether the country may be considered as a part of the continent or the sea." The genius and industry of men have The Hollanders or Dutch have originally taken their possessions from the dominion of the deep; and the exercise of the perpetual thought, care, and industry, necessary first to raise, and then keep up such mighty embankments as defend them from their constant assailant the raging sea, has educated a people, adventurous, brave, and cautious. The Dutch, applying these habits to the cultivation of their intellectual powers, have thus taken the first rank in polite literature, and have also been successful cultivators of the arts and sciences. We are indebted to the Dutch not only for the discovery of oil painting, § but for the finest specimens of the art: they were also the inventors of printing, || painting on glass, and, as some say, of the pendulum, the microscope, &c.

- Bataver is thought by many to be contracted from Bat-auwers, that is, inhabitants of good or fruitful land, from bat, bet good (still found in beter), and auwe ground or country. It is supposed that the name is preserved in a part of Gelderland, the Betuwe fruitful country, in opposition to Veluwe bad land, from vale falling, defective, and ouwe land, country.—Hist. of Dut. Language, by Ypey.
 - † Cæsar's Comment. lib. iv. 10.
 - 1 Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. xvi.
- § By John van Eyck, better known by the name of John of Bruges, in 1410. Korte leevens-schets der Graaven van Holland, door Ludolf Smids, 4to. Haarlem, 1744.
- At Haarlem, by Laurence Koster, about 1423. His real name was Lourens Janszoon Koster, a celebrated citizen of Haarlem, born about 1370. He was treasurer of the city, and held other important offices. I once thought that Gutenburg of Mayence was the inventor of printing in 1440, (Elements of Anglo-Saxon Gr. p. 16); but every impartial person, upon a close investigation of the evidence produced in recent works, must ascribe the honour of the invention to Koster. Ample proof will be found in Verhandeling van Koning over den oorsprong, de uitvinding, verbetering en volmaking der Boekdrukkunst te Haarlem, 1816, bij Loosjes. Gedenkschriften wegens het vierde eeuwgetijde van de uitvinding der Boekdrukkunst door Lourens Janszoon Koster van stadswege gevierd te Haarlem den 10 en 11 Julij 1823, bijeenverzameld door Vincent Loosjes, te Haarlem 1824. Mr. Jacobus Scheltema's geschied en Letterkundig Mengelwerk, vol. v. vi. One authority, among many others, is so strong in favour of Holland, that it cannot be omitted. A German chronicle of the year 1499, acknowledges that though Mayence improved the art, it was first known in Holland. "Item wie wail die kunst is vonden tzo Mentz, als vursz up die wyse, als dan nu gemeynlich gebruicht wirt, so is doch die eyrste vurbyldung vonden in Hollant uyss den Donaten, die daeselffst vur der tzyt gedruckt syn. Ind van ind uyss den is genommen dat begynne der vursz kunst. Ind is vill meysterlicher ind subtilicher vonden, dan die selve manier was, und ye langer ye mere kunstlicher wurden." Item, though this art was found (out) as aforesaid at Mayence, in that manner in which it is now commonly practised, yet the first idea was taken in Holland from the Donates which were there published before that time. And from and out of them is taken the beginning of the aforesaid art. And is much more masterly and neatly performed than the former manner was, and the longer (it has continued) the more perfect it has become.—Cronica van der hilliger stat v Coellē. Gedrukt te Keulen, by Johannes Koelho

- 2. This small country has had more than its share of eminent men. It has produced an Erasmus, a Vossius, Lipsius, Junius, Grotius, Heinsius, Rubens, van Dyk, Rembrandt, Boerhave, van Lennep, and Ten Kate developed the grammatical principles which have been so fully and ably illustrated by Dr. J. Grimm in his Deutsche Grammatik. Let it also be ever remembered that this land of freedom has not only fostered native talent, but supported and encouraged it wherever it was found. Here Linnaus formed and matured his Systema Naturæ: here Haller studied, Descartes first received encouraging support, and at Gouda Locke finished his immortal work on Human Understanding. From Holland also has flowed a stream of classical erudition, conveyed in pure Latinity, and benefited the whole of Europe by the accurate and beautiful specimens of typography which issued from the press of the Elzevirs, Wetsteins, and other eminent printers. While, for their skill in the learned languages, their classical scholars have acquired European fame, the native tongue, which informed the mind and warmed the heart of the Hollander, has been either entirely unknown or disregarded by other nations, though it is a language of Teutonic origin, and well deserves the attention of the philologer, being one of the purest, most nervous, and expressive of the Gothic root.
- 3. We have no evidence of the language which was spoken by the Batavi in Cæsar's time, but, as they were a German race, it must have had a Teutonic origin. That this language has undergone some mutations, will be evident from a very short view of the political changes which have taken place. Such changes as affected the language arose from tribes of Teutonic origin; their language, therefore, was only altered by some small dialectic variations, and still remained Teutonic.
- 4. The Batavi were allies of the Romans, who constantly eulogize Batavian bravery and fidelity; but about the end of the 3rd century the Batavi were much oppressed by other Gothic nations, as the Saxons, Salian Francs, and other hordes, which forcibly obtained the settlements of the Batavi. Thus the country became inhabited by a mixture of Germanic tribes,* which were subject to the Francic power till the time of Charlemagne and his sons.

Vincent Loosjes, Haarlem, 1824. A learned Italian, Tommaso Tonelli of Florence, after visiting Holland, and making minute and personal inquiries concerning the discovery of printing, unhesitatingly declares that the invention must be ascribed to Lawrence Koster.—
Antologia di Firenze, Vol. 41, Jan.—April, 1831.

Antologia di Firenze, Fol. 21, Jan.—Apris, 1001.

That the present Dutch are descended from the Batavi, is the opinion of some learned Dutch authors, such as Erasmus, Junius, Dousa, Grotius, and Scriverius. Grotius asserts holdly, [De Antiquitate Reipublicæ Batavicæ, c. 1ii. ad finem.] that the ever-succeeding invaders of the Insula Batavorum were swallowed up in the bulk of the Batavian population, and that of course the present Dutch are the genuine offspring of the Batavians. Such was the importance of the Batavian support, that even the insurrection of the Batavi under Civilia could not prevent their restoration to the friendship of the proud conquerors of the world.

As long as their name appears in history, the Batavi were the allies of the Romans. But that the present Dutch are the direct offspring of the Retermine the latest and the contract of the Romans. that the present Dutch are the direct offspring of the Batavi, is still a controverted point; for the Batavians were exhausted by the never-ceasing levies of troops, and by the bloody battles of the Romans, often decided by Batavian valour, and being the last supports of the tottering

- 5. These pagan inhabitants and the Friesians did not listen to the preaching of the Francic monks. The Anglo-Saxons being more allied to the old Dutch, their missionaries had greater success. Willibrord,* with eleven Anglo-Saxon associates, in A.D. 692, left England, as missionaries to Heligoland, Friesland, Holland, Zealand, &c. They were countenanced by Pepin, Duke of the Franks.† Willibrord exerted himself so much, and was so successful, that he became the first bishop of Utrecht in A.D. 697.‡
- 6. In the 10th century this country had its own particular sovereigns, known by the name of Counts. Diederik was the first raised to the dignity of Count of Holland, in A.D. 903. There was a succession of thirty-six Counts, till Philip II. king of Spain in 1581, who was the last Count. Philip, being a bigoted catholic, and infringing the rights of Holland and the neighbouring states, Holland, united with four other provinces, at Utrecht in 1579, to resist the Spanish oppression. Soon after, in 1581, two other states joined, and constituted The Seven United Provinces, which solemnly renounced the authority of Philip. William, Prince of Orange and Nassau, first held the dignity as Stadtholder under the authority of Philip. After the rejection of Philip, William was to be made Count of Holland: all preliminary steps were taken, and there was nothing wanted but the solemn inauguration, when he was assassinated at Delft in 1584. His sons, Maurice and Frederic Henry, held the dignity

empire, they were crushed and almost annihilated by its downfal. The Germanic crowds of Saxons, Francs, and Cauchi, rushing on the borders of the Roman empire, could not suffer these socii, these amici et sodales populi Romani, to dwell with them on the same spot. Afterwards the Insula Batavorum is reported to be inhabited by the Francs, and the name of Batavi is never mentioned again in all the changes their country underwent. In succeeding periods the Insula Batavorum was occupied by the Chamari; [A.D. 287], by the Salii [A.D. 358], shortly after by the Guadi (read perhaps Cauchi) and in the reports of the battles of the Romans against these invaders, or of the invaders against each other, the name of Batavi is never mentioned. Eumenius states, that towards the end of the third century, the Insula Batavorum was possessed by Francic tribes. At last, about A.D. 470, the name of Batavi disappears for ever from history, and on this period it is justly observed by the Dutch historian Wagenaar, "This nation (the Batavi) seems to have been partly slain in the Roman armies, partly transplanted by the Romans, partly killed by foreign adventurers, or drawn away from their native soil, and partly blended amongst the Francs, the Saxons, and the Friesians, so as soon to obliterate even their name in this country." Now if the Batavi were extinguished in the fifth century, it will be difficult to discover much of Batavian blood in those who occupy their territories in the nineteenth century. See Wagenaar Vaderlandsche historia, tom. i. p. 243, 244, 251, 295, 296. Nalezingen op de Nederlandsche Geschiedenis, tom. i. p. 93, 97. Inleiding tot de geschiedenis van Gelderland door W. A. van Spaan, tom. iii. p. 2. Eusmenius Panegyricus Constant. August c. v. Leibnitz rerum Brunswicensium Scriptores, I. 26.—The substance of this note is taken from a communication of the Rev. J. H. Halbertama; it rests on his authority and the authors he has quoted.

- Alcuin. Vita Willibr. Die sprachen der Germanen von Dr. T. G. Radlof, p. 4.
- † Advenissent ad Pippinum Ducem Francorum, Bd. v. 10, 11; Sm. p. 192, 9.
- ‡ Historia Episcopatuum Fæderati Belgii, utpote Metropolitani Ültrajectini, &c. folio, Antverpiæ, 1755, p. 1.

|| Smids's Graven van Holland, 4to. Haarlem, 1744.

[§] Some refer the origin of the Counts of Holland to the time of Charlemagne, Holland being one of the feudal grants of this emperor. "Noverint universi, quod sereniasimus Dominus Rex Albertus Romanorum semper invictus, vacantem Hollandiæ Principatum, quam Carolus Imperator olim magnus Theodorico (Diederik) Comiti concessit in beneficium fendale, tum jure, quam gladio ad Sacrum Romanum intendit revocare imperium. Trithemius Cher. Harang. ad a. 1300. Struvii Corpus Hist. Germaniæ, Periodus nona, § 8, note 33, vol. i. p. 574.



DUTCH-POLITICAL CHANGES.

of Stadtholder in succession till 1647, when William II. son of Frederic Henry, was invested with this authority.

7. The Stadtholder fied in 1795, and Holland became a more democratic republic. In 1806, Lewis Buonaparte, by the powerful influence of his brother Napoleon, was proclaimed King of Holland. This prince abdicated in 1810, and Holland was united to the French empire. In 1815, Belgium was joined to Holland, and the Prince of Orange Nassau was inaugurated King of the Netherlands under the name of William I. Belgium revolted in 1830.

From these political changes the language, especially in early times, must have been affected. A few specimens will best show the mutations and the progress of the Dutch tongue; but, before these are introduced, a few remarks upon its nature and character may not be useless.

8. The distinguishing characteristic of the Dutch language, is descriptive energy. If it be not soft and musical, it is dignified, sonorous, and emphatic. It has great compositive power; all technical terms, which the English borrow from exotic sources, from the Latin and Greek, are composed by the Dutch from their own indigenous roots. Almost every polysyllabic word is descriptive of the object which it designates. In this respect the Dutch is much superior to the present English. There is, however, a striking affinity between our language and the Dutch. Take as instances a Dutch proverb, and a short extract from Spieghel.

A DUTCH PROVERS.

" Als de wyn is in de man, Is de wysheid in de kan."

TUINMAN'S Sprine. Nalz. p. 19.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

As (when) the wine is in the man, Is the wisdom in the can.—Bowring.

"Parnassus is te wijd; hier is geen Helicon, Maar duinen, bosch en beek, een lucht, een zelfde zon, Dit water, dit land, beek, veld, stroom en boomgodinnen, Met maghteloose liefd wij hartelijk beminnen."

Hartspiegel, I. 127-130.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Parnassus is too wide; here is no Helicon, But downs, wood, and beck, one air, one selfsame sun, This water, this land, beck, field, stream, and wood-goddesses, With mightless love we heartily admire.

- I cannot omit a remark on the importance of language, in designating the mental powers of a nation, written by a learned and truly patriotic Dutchman. "Elk volk hecht prijs aan het eigendommelijke van zijn karakter, aan hetgeen, waarin het zijne zedelijke waarde, het uitmuntende van zijne verstandsvermogens acht te bestaan: het moet dus, bij wettig gevolg, belang in die Taal stellen, welke het van alle volken onderscheidt."—Collet d'Escury Hollands roem in kunsten en wetensch. iii. bl. 9.
- † Astronomy is in Dutch sterrekunde, from ster a star, kunde knowledge, science; or hemelloopkunde, from hemel heaven, loop a course, kunde science.—Taalkunde grammar, from taal language, kunde science.—Telkunst arithmetic, from tel a number, kunst science, art.—Aardrijkskunde geography, from aards sarth, rijk realm, kunde science, &c.
- 1 Bowring's Batavian Anthology, 12mo. London, 1834, from which interesting little work these translations and some other poetic versions are taken.

- 9. The correct and emphatic version of the Scriptures, which owes its origin to the Synod of Dordrecht 1618—1619, affords a fine specimen of the expressive powers of the Dutch language. It is one of the best established versions, and the language of this translation is well calculated to express the devout and dignified emotions of the Christian.
- 10. The earlier the specimens of the Teutonic languages, the more striking are their affinity and analogy, which prove that they originally sprung from one source. The oldest compositions in Dutch are very similar to Low-German (*Platt-Deutsch*.)

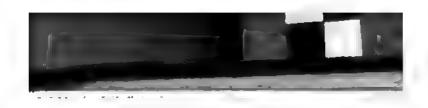
THE FIRST SPECIMEN OF THE DUTCH LANGUAGE is taken from a translation of the Psalms made about A.D. 800. These Low-German Psalms, written in the time of the dynasty of Charlemagne, were published for the first time by F. H. von der Hagen Breslaw, 1816. The manuscript of this translation is first mentioned in a letter of Lipsius to his friend Schottius, at Antwerp, dated Louvain, January 14th, 1599.† Professor A. Ypey of Groningen claims this fragment as a specimen of the old Low-German or Dutch. (Nederduitsch.)‡

PSALM lvi. 2-5.

- 2. Ginathi mi got ginathi mi. uuanda an thi gitruot sila min. In an scado fitheraco thinro sal ic gitruon untis farliet unreht.
 - 3. Ruopen sal ik te gode hoista. got thia uuala dida mi.
 - 4. Sanda fan himele in ginereda mi. gaf'an bismere te tradon mi.
- 5. Santa got ginatha sina in uuarheit sina. in generida sela mina fan mitton uuelpo leono. slip ik gidruouit. Kint manno tende iro geuuepene in sceifte. in tunga iro suert scarp.

THE SAME IN MODERN DUTCH.

- 2. Begenadig mij, God! Begenadig mij; want op U vertrouwt mijne ziel. En in de schaduw uwer vederen zal ik vertrouwen tot dat het onregt moge voorbijgaan.
 - 3. Roepen zal ik tot den hoogsten God, God die mij wel deed.
- 4. Hij zond van den hemel en verloste mij; Hij gaf aan den smaad over, die mij vertraden.
- 5. God zond zijne genade en waarheid; en Hij verloste mijne ziel van het midden der leeuwen welpen. Ik sliep ongerust. Kinderen der menschen; hunne tanden (waren) wapenen en schichten en hunne tong een scherp zwaard.
- 11. The Flemish is so closely allied to the Dutch, that it may, especially in its earliest form, be considered the same language. In the thirteenth century, because of the flourishing state of the Flemings, and the care of their writers to observe great purity in their diction, and to express correctly the gender and inflection of words, this improved form of the Dutch language was denominated Flemish. Even at the present day Flemish appears to be nothing more than the Dutch of the preceding century.
- Niederdeutsche Psalmen aus der Karolinger Zeit, zum ersten mahl herausgegeben von Friedrich Heinrich von der Hagen, 8vo. Breslau, 1816.
 - † Opera omnia Justi Lipsii, vol. ii. p. 986, Vesaliæ, 1675.
 - 1 A. de Jager, Taalkundig Magazijn, No. I. p. 65, Rotterdam, 1833.



DUTCH OR PLEMISH CHARTER OF BRUSSELS, A.D. 1229. xcvii

12. A LITERAL COPY OF THE CHARTER OF BRUSSELS in A.D. 1229, from the Book of Privileges, called the Book with the Hairs (Book met den Hairen) from Verhandeling over de Nederduytsche tael en Letterkunde, opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provintien der Nederlanden, door J. F. Willems, Antwerpen, 2 vols. 8vo. 1819—1824.

"Ic heinric bi der gratien goeds hertoghe van Brabant, Ende ic heinric sijn oudste sone wi doen u cont dit ghescrifte allen dengenen die nu syn ende die nacomende sijn, dat wi overmids vroeden rade onser mannen en der scepenen en der gesworne van bruesele desen coren hebben geset binnen Bruesele bi trouwen en de bi eede onser manne ende gemeinleec den poerteren van Bruesele Desen core te houden om gemeine orbore ende vordane meer in deser manieren."—Willems' Verhandeling, p. 133.

MODEAN DUTCH.

"Ik Hendrik, bij de gratie Gods, hertog van Braband, en ik Hendrik, zijn oudste zoon, wij doen u weten dit geschrift aan al degenen, die nu zijn, en die nakomende zijn, dat wij, ten gevolgen van wijzen raad onzer mannen en der schepenen en der gezworenen van Brussel, deze keuren hebben gezet binnen Brussel door trouw en door ede onzer mannen, en gemeenlijk de Poorteren (Burgers) van Brussel deze keuren te houden tot algemeen gemak en voortaan meer op deze wijze."

LITERAL ENGLISH.

"I Henry, by the grace of God, Duke of Brabant, and I Henry, his eldest son, we make (to) you known this writing to all those who now are, and who are to come, that we, in consequence of the wise counsel of our men, and of the sheriffs, and of the sworn of Brussels, these statutes have established in Brussels through the fidelity and oath of our men, and commonly the citizens (Burghers) of Brussels these statutes to keep, for general convenience, and for the future more in this wise."

13. Reinaert de Vos, an allegorical and satirical poem, is one of the most popular works ever published. The story soon spread over the whole of Europe, by translations into almost every language. The poem was first written in the old Flemish dialect, affording a fine and very early specimen of the language. The Flemish manuscript is undoubtedly the original of which the famous Low-Saxon Reineke Vos, published at Lubeck, 1498, is a free translation. The old prose editions of Reineke Vos, printed at Gouda, 1479, and Delft, 1485, appear to be only a negligent translation of the Flemish poem, even preserving, in many instances, the metre and rhyme of the original. The English version, by William Caxton, 1481, was made from the Delft edition. By the indefatigable researches of Mr. J. F. Willems, it appears that the first part of the Flemish Reinaert was written about 1150, and by recent inquiries, as well as by the preface to his modernized Flemish Reinaert de Vos naer de oudste beryming, Eccloo, 1834, it is concluded that Willem van Utenhoven, a priest of Aerdenburg, was the real author* of the second

^{*} Madok was not the author, for the name of such a writer cannot be found. In the passage where Madok occurs, it cannot be the name of a man; for, as Maeriant observes, it merely designates a poem, (Hoffmann's Horæ Belg i. 21, by the fertile and learned writer

part which was composed about the year 1250. Jacob van Maerlant, the father of the Flemish chroniclers and poets, so early as 1270, complains of the alterations and additions made by copyists of Reinaert's boerden, merry jests and tricks.

14. That some of the materials of this fine poem are taken from French works, is confessed by Willem van Utenhoven himself:

Daerom dedi de vite soeken,
Ende heeftse uten walschen boeken
In dietsche aldus begonnen.— Willems' Pref. p. xiv. l. 7.
Therefore did he the tricks (of the fox) seek,
And has them out of Welsh (foreign) books
In Dutch thus begun.

15. There have been many editions of this work. We have the erudite volume of Reinardus Vulpes, Carmen epicum seculis ix et xii conscriptum, ad fidem Codd. MSS. edidit et adnotationibus illustravit Franciscus Josephus Mone, Stuttgardiæ et Tubingæ, 1832; also Mr. O. M. Meon's highly interesting edition of nearly all the parts of the fables and tales of the Fox, treated by Piere de St. Cloud, Richard de Lison, Marie de France, &c. which appeared under the title Le Roman du Renard, publié d'après les MSS. de la Bibliothèque du Roi des XIII. XIV. et XV. siécles, Paris, 1826, chez Treuttel et Würz, 4 vols. 8vo. avec figures. The indefatigable researches of the learned Professor J. Grimm are published under the title Reinhart Fuchs, Berlin, 1834, These and other numerous editions, as well as the complaint of Waltherus de Coinsi, Prior of Vic sur Aisne in his Louanges de nostre Dame, and Miracles de la Vierge, that Renard was preferred to the reading of legends, sufficiently show how many pens it has occupied, and at what an early period this celebrated poem served for entertainment and instruction. A slight comparison of all these productions with the Flemish Reinaert de Vos must lead to the conviction, that whatever use its author may have made of the works of his predecessors, he has far surpassed them all, and has composed a work fully deserving the praises which the most competent judges have bestowed upon it. It is important both for matter and composition; and if it were the only interesting and valuable work existing in the old Dutch, it alone would fully repay the trouble of learning that language. This poem gives a true picture of the world, with all its orders, states, conditions, passions, and characters, in an easy

Hoffmann von Fallersleben, to whom we are indebted for a very correct edition of Reineke Vos, from the Lubeck edition of 1498, with a valuable glossary). Besides, the article de is never used before Dutch proper names. That all may judge for themselves, the passage is here cited:—

"Willem die Madok maecte
Daer hi dicken omme waecte
Hem vernoide so haerde
Dat die geeste van Reinaerde
Niet te recht en es geschreven."
Willems' Reinaert de Vos, p. XIII.

"Willem, who wrote (made) Madok, About which he was much awake, Annoyed himself so much That the actions of Reinaerde Were not correctly written."



DUTCH OR FLEMISH-REINARRY DE VOS, A.D. 1250.

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and flowing versification, in a rich, powerful, and sonorous language, hitherto, for want of knowing its powers, not so valued as it deserves.

16. Professor Grimm's invaluable Reinhart Fuchs is a rich mine of philology, history, and general information, that cannot fail to revive a love for the old Dutch or Flemish, which, notwithstanding all endeavours to suppress it, has still preserved its pristine vigour and strength. In the present age, the Flemish owes much to the patriotic feeling and well-directed energy of a native Fleming, J. F. Willems, Esq. whose exertions are above all praise.*

17. The first example is taken from Grimm's Reinhart Fuchs, Berlin, 1834, printed from the Codex Comburgensis, an old Flemish manuscript preserved at Stuttgardt. There is still a manuscript of it at Antwerp; there was also one at Amsterdam, which a few years ago was sold to an Englishman.† The other example is taken from the modernised Flemish edition by J. F. Willems, 12mo. Eccloo, 1834. These may serve to show the great affinity of the Flemish dialect with the English:

OLD PLEMISH.

Het was in enen pinxen daghe, dat bede bosch ende haghe met groenen loveren waren bevaen. Nobel die coninc hadde ghedaen sin hof craieren over al, dat hi waende, hadde his gheval, houden ten wel groten love. Doe quamen tes coninx hove alle die diere, grôt ende clene, sonder vos Reinaert allene. hi hadde te hove so vele mesdaen. dat hire niet dorste gaen : die hem besculdich kent, onsiet. also was Reinaerde ghesciet: ende hier omme scuwedi sconinx hof, daer hi in hadde cranken lof. Grimm's Reinhart Fuchs, p. 116.

MODERNISED FLEMISH VERSION.

'T was omtrent de Sinxendagen. Over bosschen over hagen Hing het groene lenteloof. Koning Nobel riep ten hoov'

Verhandeling over de Nederduitsche tael en letterkunde opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provintien der Nederlanden, J. F. Willems, Antwerpen, 1819.—Willems' over de hollandsche en vlaemsche schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch, Antwerpen, 1824, 8vo.

[†] Mr. Heber at whose sale, as I am informed by the friendly communication of Mr. Willems, it was purchased by the Belgian government, and it is now printing under the learned and judicious superintendence of Mr. Willems. A warm interest for the early literature of the Belgians has recently been revived, not only by the publications of Mr. Willems, but by Theophilus, a Flemish poem of the 14th century, and other pieces, just published by Mr. Blommaert of Ghent.

Al wie hy, om hof te houden,
Roepen kon uit veld en wouden.
Vele dieren kwamen daer,
Groot en klein, een bonte schaer.
Reinaert Vos, vol slimme treken,
Bleef alleen het hof ontweken;
Want hy had te veel misdaen
Om er heen te durven gaen.
Die zich schuldig kent wil vluchten.
Reinaert had er veel te duchten;
Daerom schuwde hy het hof,
En dit bracht hem kranken lof.— Willems, p. 1.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

It was upon a Whitsunday, When over hedge and bush so gay Waved the greeny leaves of spring. At the command of Nobel, king, To his court they did convene All whom he did faithful ween, Bowing with submission true. Then to the royal court there drew All the beasts, both great and small, But one was missing of them all, Renard whose misdeeds were so great He durst no more approach the gate: A guilty conscience shuns the light, And such was Renard's evil plight, That to the court no more he came, Where he did bear so ill a name. - Morrell.

18. Jacob van Maerlant is the father of the Dutch Poets. He was born at Damme in Flanders, A. D. 1235, and died in 1300. Maerlant was a layman, and distinguished as a philosopher and orator. He translated several works into Dutch rhyme, such as The Beauties of Aristotle, of which

MAERLANT SAYS:

Dese bloemen hebben wi besocht En uten Latine in Dietsche brocht Ute Aristotiles boeken.

IMITATED IN THE ENGLISH OF CHAUCER.
All these beauties haue we soughte,
And out of Latin to Dutche broughte,
From the bookes of Aristotle.

- 19. His famous work is, "Spiegel Historiael," or "Historic Mirror." In his Leven van Franciscus, he makes the following apology for using Flemish words.
 - * For the German of this passage, see High-German, § 56, 57; and Low-German, § 26.



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MARRLANT'S PRANCESCUS.

Ende, omdat ic Vlaminc ben, Met goeder herte biddic hen, Die dit Dietsche sullen lesen, Dat si myns genadich wesen; Ende lesen sire in somich woort, Dat in her land es ongehoort, Men moet om de rime souken. Misselike tonghe in bouken.

INITATED IN THE STYLE OF CHAUCER.

For I am Flemysh, I you beseche Of youre courtesye, al and eche, That shal thys Doche chaunce peruse, Unto me nat youre grace refuse; And yf ye fynden any worde In youre countrey that ys unherde, Thynketh that clerkys for her ryme Taken an estrange worde somtyme.

Bowring's Batav. Anthol. p. 25.

- 20. In power, extent, and population, Holland soon became the predominant province; and after the Union, the States-General was held at the Hague in this district: hence, the language of Holland became the language of the government, the learned, and the press-in short, the arbiter of what was to be considered true Dutch, and it is therefore often denominated Hollandsche taal or Hollandsch.
- 21. Melis Stoke began his "Rijmkronijk," or "Poetical Chronicle," before the year 1296, perhaps about 1283, as it was dedicated to Count Floris the Fifth, who died in 1296.* This Chronicle was published in 1591, and again in 3 vols. 4to. 1772, by Huydecoper, with valuable notes. This last is by far the best edition. †

MELIS STOKE'S DEDICATION.

Dese pine ende dit ghepens Sendic u, Heer Grave Florens, Dat ghi moghet sien ende horen Wanen dat ghi sijt gheboren, Ende bi wat redenen ghi in hant Hebbet Zeelant ende Hollant: Ende bi wat redenen dat ghi soect Vrieslant, dat u so sere vloect.

Huydecoper's Melis Stoke, b. i. v. 27.

LITEBAL ENGLISH,

The fruit of my pains, and thoughts also, Sir Count Plorens, send I to you;

Ypey's Beknopte geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Taal, Utrecht, O. S. van Paddenburg.

1812, vol. i. p. 384. + B. Huydecoper Rijmkronijk van Melis Stoke, met Historie-Oudheid-en Taalkundige

That you might see, and also hear,
From whence they came that did you bear,
And by what right, within your hand,
You hold both Zealand and eke Holland,
And by what right you seek yet more
Friesland, that curses you so sore.

Morrell.

22. CHARTER OF LEYDEN, A.D. 1294.

In het Jaar, 1294.

Wy Florens, Grave van Hollant, van Zelant, ende Here van Vrieslant, maken cont alle den ghenen, die desen brief sullen sien, of horen lesen, dat wi hebben ghegheven Rutghere den Scomakere, ende Kerstanse sinen broder, derdalf morghens Lants in eghindoem, die ligghen alrenast der Burch van Leiden, ende dat vorseide Lant hevet Daniel van den Warde quite gheschouden, als dat hy't held van ons te lene. Ghegheven alsmen scrivet vire ende neghentie.

Handvesten der Stad Leyden, folio, Leyden, 1759, p. 478.

LITERAL ENGLISH. In the year 1294.

We Florens, Count of Holland, of Zealand, and Lord of Friesland, make known to all those who this letter shall see, or hear read, that we have given to Rutghere the Shoemaker, and Kerstanse his brother, two and a half acres of land, in property, which lie nearest the castle of Leyden, and this aforesaid land has Daniel van den Warde quite paid, so as he held it from us in fief.

Given, as men date, four and ninety.

JAN VAN HEELU.

23. Jan van Heelu, or van Leeuwe, so called from the name of the place in Braband where he dwelt. About 1291 he wrote the chronicle of the feats of Jan I. Duke of Braband,* which has just appeared in a splendid edition with this title "Rijmkronijk van Jan van Heelu, &c. van J. F. Willems Lid der Koninglijke Academie van Brussel. 4to. 1836.

JAN VAN HEELU.

Want, gelyc dat die Euerzwyn, Daer si moede gejaget zyn, Verbeiden spieten ende sweert, Alsoe drongen si, onuerueert, Jeghen die Brabantre weder, Dat si doen den Hertoghe neder Twee orsen onder hem staken.

A VERSION IN THE LANGUAGE OF CHAUCER.

As the furious boare, pursued By the daring hunter rude, Teares the earth, and, raging loudlie, Rushes on the hunter proudlie, So the fierce Brabanter then Driues the Hertoch back agen, Under him two horses stagger.

^{*} Professor Siegenbeek's Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Letterkunde, 8vo. 1826, p. 27.



DUTCH-BYANGELIUM, A. D. 1477.

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24. The Life of Jesus, an interesting and a very useful harmony of the Gospels, most probably formed from the Vulgate, as the parables and other parts are in Dutch prose, and almost a literal Dutch translation from the Latin of this celebrated version. This early Harmony of the Gospels must be interesting to divines, while the philologist will rejoice at the discovery of this pure specimen of ancient Teutonic. The MS., written on one hundred and two leaves of coarse parchment, was preserved in the Abbey of St. Trond, and presented to Dr. Meijer, in 1828, while he was Professor in the University of Louvain. It is the opinion of his friend, Professor F. J. Mone, and of Mr. Willems of Ghent, as well as his own, that this MS. is a composition of the latter part of the 13th century. It was published with the following title:

Het Leven van Jesus.—Een Nederlandsch Handschrift uit de dertiende eeuw, met taalkundige aanteekeningen, voor het eerst, uitgegeven door G. J. Meijer, Hoogleeraar te Groningen.—Te Groningen bij J. Oomkens, 8vo. 1885, pp. 431.

A very short specimen from the parable of the sower will be sufficient. Een sayere ghine at sayen syn saet, en alse hi sayde so uil som dat saet neuen den weghe. Aldar wardt vertorden, en de voghele quamen en atent op. (Chap. 89, p. 77, 1. 9.)

25. Spiegel onser behoudeness. This is one of the first books printed at Haarlem by Laurens Janszoon Koster; it is in the old German character, and in a quarto form, consisting of sixty-two pages. The printing is only on one side of the leaf, the blank sides being pasted together, and the pages are without numbers. Many of the letters stand out of their connexion, and irregularly in the lines. The book has not any title, but its object is to illustrate Scripture history by means of woodcuts. It is without date, but supposed to have been printed about the year 1424. The introductory sentence will be an interesting specimen of the Dutch language about the time when it was printed:

SPIEGEL ONSEE BEHOUDENISSE.

Dit is die prologhe våder spieghel onser behoudenisse so wie ter rechtnaerdichet vele mëschë lerë sellë blenckë alse sterrë in die ewighe ewichhede. Hier om ist dat ic tott' lerige vele mëschë dit boek heb aëgedacht te vgaderen (vergaderen).

LITERAL ENGLÍSH.

This is the prologue of the mirror of our redemption, such as for justification, many men shall teach to shine as stars in the everlasting eternity. Therefore it is that I, to the instruction of many men, this book have meditated to compose.

26. Evangelium, is a translation from the Latin Vulgate, a monument of the Dutch language, and a fine specimen of typography: it was printed at Gouda, 1477, in 4to. The Evangelium was just preceded by Nederduitsche Bybel, Delft, Jacob Jacobsz (van der Meer) en Mauritius Yemantsz van Middelborch, 10 Jan. 1477, small fol.

Lr. viii. 4, 5.

- 4. In dien tiden doe ene grote scare vergaderde, ende uten steden quame to the seide hi bi ghelikenisse. 5. Hi ghinc wt saeven die syn saet saevet Ende als hyt saevet. sommic hviel biden weghe, ende het wort vertreden ende die voghelen des hemels atent.
 - 27. DAT NIEWE TESTAMENT, Delft, 1524, 8vo.

Mr. iv. 3. 4.

- 3, 4. Hoert toe Siet, een sayer ginc wt om te sayen, ende het geboerde onder tsaye, dattet soommich saet viel bij den wech, ende die vogele des hemels syn gecomen, ende hebbē dat opgegetē.
 - 28. DAT GHEHEEL NYEUWE TESTAMENT, Thantwerpe, 1527, 8vo. Mr. iv. 3, 4.
- 3, 4. Hoor toe, siet, een sayer ghinc wt om te sayen. En tgebuerde onder tsayen, datt et sommich saeyt viel bey den wech, ende die vogelen des Hemels zijn gecomen ende hebben dat opgegeten.
 - 29. Biblia, tot Leyden, 1581.

Mr. iv. 3, 4.

- 3, 4. Hoort, siet een Zaeyer ginck wt om te zaeyen. Ende het gheschiede dat als hy zacyde, een deel (des zacts) viel by den weech, ende de voghelen des hemels quamen ende aten dat op.
- 30. JACOB CATS, generally styled Father Cats, was born at Brouwershaven, a small town in Zealand, 1577, and died 1660. He is the poet of the people: everywhere practical and useful, everywhere original, and often sublime. Bilderdijk says-

Goede, dierbre Vader Cats, Wat behelst ge niet al schats!

Good, beloved Father Cats,

How much treasure dost thou contain!

Gij, daerom, geeft uw liefde niet Aen ieder die u liefde biet; Maer eerst op alle saecken let Eer dat gij sucht of gunste set; Want die te licht een vrient verkiest, Wel licht sijn vrient en al verliest.

Minne en Sinnebeelden, I. D. p. 133. 1828.

Then love not each who offers thee In seeming truth his amity; But first take heed, and weigh with care, Ere he thy love and favour share; For those who friends too lightly choose, Soon friends and all besides may lose.

Geluckigh is de mensch die gelt en hooge staten Kan hebben buijten sucht, en willigh achterlaten; Kan seggen tot de pracht, tot eer, en tot de lust, Al ben ick sonder u, soo ben ick toch gerust.

Spiegel van den ouden en nieuwen tijt, I. D. p. 539. 1828.



DUTCH-HUIG DE GROOT, A.D. 1618.

CV

Oh! happy, happy he, whose generous soul can rise Above the dross of wealth, or pomp, or vanities—Scorn splendour, pleasure, fame; and say with honest pride, I have ye not indeed, but yet am satisfied.—Bowring.

31. PIETER CORNELIUS HOOST, born'at Amsterdam, March 16th, 1581, and died 1647. Vondel said of him-

Dat Doorluchtig Hooft der Hollandsche Poeten. Of Holland's poets most illustrious head.

He was also so eminent a prose writer as to obtain the appellation of the Tacitus of Holland.

32. Huis de Groot, better known by his Latinised name Hugo Grotius, was born at Delft in 1583. He had extraordinary and precocious talents, and was a zealous Arminian. Grotius was one of those whose influence excited some of that universal attention to religion so prevalent in Holland. When imprisoned at Loevesteyn, he wrote his most celebrated poem in Dutch, "Bewijs van de ware Godsdienst," Evidences of the true Religion.* Though he was one of the most learned men Holland ever produced, and is deservedly eulogised for his critical as well as for his historical writings, his reputation as a poet is not very great. One short specimen is given from the conclusion of his Evidences.

Neemt niet onwaerdig aen dit werkstuk mijner handen, O des aerdbodems markt, o bloem der Nederlanden, Schoon Holland: laet dit sijn in plaets van mij bij u Mijn koningin: ik toon soo als ik kan noch nu De liefde die ik heb altijd tot u gedragen En draeg en dragen sal voorts alle mijne dagen.—p. 136. 1728.

ENGLISH VERSION.

Receive not with disdain this product from my hand,
O mart of all the world! O flower of Netherland!
Fair Holland! Let this live, tho' I may not, with thee,
My bosom's queen! I show e'en now how fervently
I've loved thee thro' all change—thy good and evil days—And love, and still will love, till life itself decays.

33. DIRK RAPARL CAMPHUYSEN, a disciple of the famous Arminius, was a native of Gorkum, born in 1586, and died in 1626. He wrote a paraphrase on the Psalms, and much religious poetry. One of the most popular pieces of the Dutch poets is Camphuysen's "May Morning."

Wat is de Meester wijs en goed, Die alles heeft gebouwt, En noch in wezen blijven doet: Wat's menschen oog aanschouwt.

Better known in Bngland by its Latin title, De Veritate Religionis Christiane. He wrote this work in Dutch verse for fishermen, and sailors on long voyages. The Rev. J. Halbertsma says, "I have often heard old Friesian sailors reciting whole pages from this book. Grotius was afterwards induced by the learned to translate it into Latin, and it has been since translated into almost all the languages of Europe, and I believe into Arabic."

Ach! waren alle Menschen wijs, En wilden daar bij wel! De Aard' waar haar een Paradijs, Nu is ze meest een Hel.

Stichtelyke Rymen, 1727, p. 639.

What love, what wisdom, God displays
On earth, and sea, and sky,
Where all that fades and all that stays
Proclaim his Majesty!

Ah! were the human race but wise,
And would they reason well,
That earth would be a paradise,
Which folly makes a hell.

A line is often quoted from his Lawful Amusement, [Spels Mate]:

'T is wel, goedheyts fonteyn, 't is wel al wat gy doet.

Fountain of goodness Thou—and all thou dost is well.

34. JOOST VAN DEN VONDEL was born in 1587, and lived to the age of ninety-one. He is the Dutch Shakspeare in his Tragedies: his "Lucifer" is one of the finest poems in the language, and is compared to Milton's "Paradise Lost."

VONDEL'S LUCIFER.

O noit volprezen
Van al wat leeft, of niet en leeft,
Noit uitgesproken, noch te spreecken;
Vergeef het ons, en schelt ons quijt
Dat geen verbeelding, tong, noch teken
U melden kan. Ghij waert, ghij zijt,
Ghij blijft de zelve.

A FREE TRANSLATION.

Forgive the praise—too mean and low— Or from the living or the dead. No tongue thy peerless name hath spoken, No space can hold that awful name; The aspiring spirit's wing is broken;— Thou wilt be, wert, and art the same!

35. THE ESTABLISHED DUTCH VERSION, according to the Synod of Dordrecht, 1618-1619.

Mk. iv. 3-8.

3. Hoort toe, Ziet, een zaeijer gingh uyt om te zaeijen. 4. Ende het geschiedde in het zaeijen, dat het een [deel zaets] viel by den wegh, ende de vogelen des hemels quamen, ende aten het op. 5. Ende het ander viel op het steenachtige, daer het niet veel aerde en hadde: ende het gingh terstont op, om dat het geen diepte van aerde en hadde. 6. Maer als de sonne opgegaen was, soo is het verbrant geworden, ende om dat het geen wortel en hadde soo is het verdorret. 7. Ende het ander viel in de



doornen, ende de doornen wiessen op, ende verstickten het selve, ende het en gaf geen vrucht. 8. Ende het ander viel in de goede aerde, ende gaf vrucht: die opgingh ende wies, ende het een droegh dertigh, ende het ander sestigh, ende het ander hondert [vout].

36. As the chief object of this short account of the Dutch language and literature is philological, to show the close analogy between all the Teutonic languages, especially in their earliest form, very little of more recent literature can with propriety be introduced; but the 17th century is so splendid an era, that a few remarks and extracts must be excused in this period, and even one or two in the 18th and 19th centuries. In the 17th century, Holland had its heroes in De Ruiter and Tromp: its statesmen in Barneveldt and the De Wits. Its learned writers are Huig de Groot [Grotius], Daniel and Nicolaus Heins [Heinsius], P. Schryver [Schriverius], John Frederick Groenhof [Gronovius], Casper van Baerle [Barlæus], Gerard Vos [Vossius], and many other eminent classics. For science, Huygens, Leeuwenhoek, Ruysch, Tulp, Swammerdam. its painters, it had Rubens, Van Dyk, Rembrandt, Mierevelt, the Teniers, the Van de Veldes, Jordaans, Kuyp, the Ostades, Gerard Douw, Mieris, John and Philip Wouwerman, Metsu, Berchem, Paul Potter, Pynaker, the Ruysdaels, Van Huysem, Wynants, Steen; and during this period the Universities at Groningen in 1614, Utrecht in 1636, and Gelderland, 1648, and the celebrated school at Amsterdam in 1629,† were established. "The age of which we speak," says the learned Professor Siegenbeek, "and more especially the earlier part of it, was, in every point of view, so glorious to the Dutch nation, that it would be difficult to discover, in the history of any other people, a period of such resplendent fame and greatness."

37. "Jacobus Bellamy, born at Flushing in 1757, after gaining much applause, died at Utrecht at the early age of twenty-nine. A ballad of his [Roosje] is perhaps the most touchingly told story which the Dutch possess. It is of a maid—a beloved maid—born at her mother's death—bred up amidst the tears and kisses of her father—prattling thoughtlessly about her mother—every one's admiration for beauty, cleverness, and virtue—gentle as the moon shining on the downs. Her name was to be seen written again and again on the sands by the Zealand youths—and scarcely a beautiful flower bloomed but was gathered for her. Now in Zealand,

[·] Of whom Vondel said---

[&]quot;Al wat in bocken steckt is in zyn brein gevaren."

Whatever is anchored in books, floated about in his brain.

[†] The University of Leyden was founded in 1574.

¹ Bowring's Batavian Anthology, p. 15.

^{\$} Some of the beautiful little poems of van Aiphen ought to be given, but want of room will only admit of a short eulogy from the pen of Dr. Bowring. "Van Alphen's Poems for Children (Gedichtjes voor de Jeugd) are among the best that were ever written. They are a precious inheritance for the youth of the Netherlands. They teach virtue in simple eloquence, and are better known in Holland, than are the hymns of Dr. Watts or Mrs. Barbauld here."—Sketch of the Lang. and Lit. of Holland, p. 79.

when the south winds of summer come, there comes too a delicate fish, which hides itself in the sand, and which is dug out as a luxury by the young people. It is the time of sport and gaiety—and they venture far, far over the flat coast into the sea. The boys drag the girls among the waves—and Roosje was so dragged, notwithstanding many appeals. "A kiss, a kiss, or you go further," cried her conductor—she fled—he followed, both laughing:—"Into the sea—into the sea," said all their companions; he pushes her on—it is deeper, and deeper—she shrieks—she sinks—they sink together—the sands were faithless—there was no succour—the waves rolled over them—there was stillness and death. The terrified playmates looked—

BELLAMY'S BOOSJE.

De jeugd ging, zwijgend, van het strand, En zag gedurig om: Een ieders hart was vol gevoel,— Maar ieders tong was stom!

De maan klom stil en statig op, En scheen op 't aaklig graf Waarin het lieve, jonge paar Het laatste zuchtje gaf.

De wind stak hevig op uit zee De golven beukten 't strand; En schielijk was de droeve maar Verspreid door 't gansche land.

FREE TRANSLATION.

All silently—they look'd again— And silently sped home; And every heart was bursting then, But every tongue was dumb.

And still and stately o'er the wave, The mournful moon arose, Flinging pale beams upon the grave, Where they in peace repose.

The wind glanced o'er the voiceless sea,

The billows kissed the strand;

And one sad dirge of misery

Filled all the mourning land.

Bowring's Batavian Anthol. p. 75—77.

38. WILLEM BILDERDIJK, born at Amsterdam, 1756, and died at Haarlem, December 18th, 1831, was educated for the law. He was a giant in literature and intellectual strength, the most fertile of the Dutch writers. Willem Bilderdijk is the Samuel Johnson of the Dutch.



DUTCH-WILLEM BILDERDIJE, A.D. 1830.

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Bilderdijk wrote on almost every subject, but poetry was his fort, and he stands in the foremost rank of the Dutch poets.*

PRAISE OF SPRECH.

O vloeibre klanken, waar, met d'adem uitgegoten,
De siel (als Godlijk licht, in stralen afgeschoten,)
Zich-zelve in meêdeelt! Meer dan licht of melody;
Maar schepsel van 't gevoel in de engste harmony
Die 't stofioos met het stof vereenigt en vermengelt!
Door wie zich 't hart ontlast, verademt, en verengelt!
Gij, band der wezens; en geen ijdel kunstgewrocht,
Door arbeidzaam verstand met moeite en vlijt gezocht,
Maar goddelijke gift, met d'ademtocht van 't leven,
Aan 't schepsel ingestort zoo verr' er geesten zweven.

Bilderdijk's De Dieren, p. 19.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Ye flowing sounds, in which, with breath pour'd forth, (Like Godlike light in rays) the soul imparts
Itself! surpassing light or melody;
Deep feeling's offspring, in close harmony,
Spirit and matter blending and uniting!
Thro' which the soul, unburden'd, breathes and lives
The life of angels! Thou tie of beings;
No vain attempt of human skill art thou,
By toilsome minds with pains and care sought out,
But heaven's own gift, breathed with breath of life,
Shed thro' creation, far as mind pervades.—Morrell.

- 39. The services of Professor Siegenbeek, in restoring and remodelling the Dutch language, have been so highly estimated by his country, that his system of Orthography obtained the sanction of the Dutch government in 1806. Since this time, for the sake of uniformity in expressing words, it is required that every public document should be written in strict accordance with the Professor's orthographical system.
- 40. A free translation of the whole Scriptures, in the modern Dutch style and orthography, was made by the learned and eloquent Professor van der Palm, of Leyden. It was published in 4to. in 1825; and, though it has not the sanction of the States-General, nor is it adopted in the churches, it is greatly esteemed, and in general use. The following extract may serve as a specimen.

Mr. iv. 3-8.

- 3. Hoort toe! ziet, een zaaijer ging uit om te zaaijen. 4. En het geschiedde, terwijl hij zaaide, viel een deel (van het zaad) op den weg; en de vogelen des hemels
- Though living authors scarcely come within the scope of this work, Tollens cannot be omitted. He is styled, "the most agreeable, the most popular living poet of Holland." An edition of ten thousand copies of three volumes of his poetry was promptly sold among a population of no more than three millions of people. This itself is no small praise, and implies no small merit, to have so happily touched the feelings of an entire nation. His power is descriptive, his characteristic is originality.—See more in Dr. Bowring's Sketch, p. 98.

kwamen, en aten het op. 5. En een ander deel viel in steenachtigen grond, waar het niet veel aarde had; en het schoot terstond op, omdat het geen diepte van aarde had. 6. Doch toen de zon opging, verbrandde het, en omdat het geen' wortel had, verdorde het. 7. En een ander deel viel onder de doornen; en de doornen wiessen op en verstikten het; en het bragt geen vrucht voort. 8. En een ander deel viel in de goede aarde, en bragt vrucht voort, die uitbottede en opwies; en het een droeg dertig, en het andere zestig, en het andere honderd.

41. The established version of the Scriptures, made according to the regulations of the Synod of Dort, 1618-1619, and first published at Leyden in 1637, had its orthography modernised, according to the system of Professor Siegenbeek, by the Rev. Henry Cats, minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Leyden. Mr. Cats dying before the work was completed, it was finished by Professor van Hengel, and published in 4to. by Thieme of Arnhem, in 1834. The same passage is selected as in the last paragraph, for facility of comparison with Professor van der Palm's translation, and with the old orthography in the 34th paragraph.

Mr. iv. 3-8.

- 3. Hoort toe! ziet, een zaaijer ging uit om te zaaijen. 4. En het geschiedde in het zaaijen, dat het ééne [deel zaads] viel bij den weg; en de vogelen des hemels kwamen, en aten het op. 5. En het andere viel op het steenachtige, waar het niet veel aarde had; en het ging terstond op, omdat het geene diepte van arde had. 6. Maar als de zon opgegaan was, zoo is het verbrand geworden, en omdat het geen' wortel had, zoo is het verdord. 7. En het andere viel in de doornen, en de doornen wiessen op, en verstikten hetzelve, en het gaf geene vrucht. 8. En het andere deel viel in de goede aarde, en het ééne droeg dertig, en het andere zestig, en het andere honderd [voudig].
- 42. It is difficult to pass over many of the fine passages to be found in Feith's Old Age, [Ouderdom]; The Grave, [Het Graf], &c.; Helmers's Dutch Nation, [Hollandsche Natie], &c.; and also in the works of many of the old as well as the modern Dutch poets. It would be gratifying to name their divines, philosophers, and those numerous individuals excelling in science and literature; but even a list of their names would far exceed the limits of this brief sketch. A reference can therefore, only be made to those, who have professedly treated the subject more fully.* Enough has been probably advanced to prove that Holland has cast more than her share into the intellectual treasury of the world, and this must suffice for the present.

Dutch Dialects.

43. There are several dialects of the Dutch language, such as the Flemish, the Gelderic, &c. The Friesic need not be here named, as the peculiarities of the country and town Friesic are both pointed out and compared with Anglo-Saxon in IV. page xxxv.

^{*} See note to § 1, page xci.

44. The modern Flemish dialect, according to Mr. J. F. Willems,* is distinguished from the Dutch,—First, by a too far-fetched inclination to express the distinctions and shades of all varying sounds and significations of words, united with a careful endeavour to preserve in the pronunciation the radical syllable. For this reason the Flemings not only double the long e and o, but when doubled they also accentuate them, as et, et, and ot. They endeavour, in all inflections of words, constantly to write at or ee, as plaegen to plague; verdraegen, beklaegen, neemen, geeven, graeven; from plaeg plague, verdraegt he agrees, klaegt he complains. They also try to distinguish, by orthography, all words of the same sound, but different in signification; as, wagen to hazard, waegen to weigh, leven life, leeven to live. They distinguish compound words by always uniting them with a hyphen, as spraek-konst, grond-word, haeg-appel-boom, aen-nemen, aen-te-nemen.

Secondly.—The long sound of the vowels a, e, i, and u, is expressed by immediately adding an e in syllables where the vowel is followed by a consonant. Some words are exceptions; as, vader father; nader nearer; vergaderen to gather; kamer chamber; averechts preposterous; where the single vowel is considered as sufficient. The y is considered a real vowel, and thus the Flemings have a vowel more than the Dutch. The o is not lengthened by the additional e. These two letters are pronounced short, like the French ou, or the German u.

Thirdly.—By the particular pronunciation of the ei or eë in beer, Dut. bier beer; peerd, Dut. paard a horse; peerel, Dut. paarel or parel a pearl; geerne, Dut. gaarne, gaarn willingly, readily; rechtveerdig, Dut. regtvaardig righteous, just; weerd, Dut. waard dear. To this pronunciation the Dutch object, and call it the blaetende, bleating sound, though in reality it appears to be the true pronunciation of the Low-Saxon.

The modernised Flemish version of the extract from Reinaert de Vos will serve as a specimen.†

45. The dialect of Gelderland will be sufficiently illustrated by the following extract, which will serve both as a specimen and an explanation of its peculiarities. Slichtenhorst, the writer, lived in the 16th century.

GELDERSCHE TAAL.

Geene spraek van Nederland, en koemt de Duitsse moeder-tael naerder dan de Geldersse, als de welke 't eenemael mannelijk is, en de woorden volkomen wtbrengt: wtgezonderd daar de ingezeetenen aen 't Sticht van Utrecht of Holland belenden, die een botter tael hebben dan de binnen-landers. Want daar men hier golt, holt, zolt, zeght, gebruijken de anderen gout, hout, zout, breekende de woorden op zijn Frans, die de letter I, vooral in woorden van 't Latijn herkomstigh, ofte smelten ofte 't eenemael verzwijghen, gelijk in hault, altus, hoogh, assault en andere meer is te speuren.—
Slichtenhorst, over de Geldersche Taal. Geldersche Volke-Almanak, 1835, p. 69.

[•] Over de Hollandsche en Vlaemsche Schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch, Antwerpen, 1824, pp. 66.

[†] See § 17, page xcix.

LITERAL ENGLISH. (Dialect of Gelderland.)

No dialect of the Netherlands comes nearer to the German mother-tongue than that of Gelderland, which is singularly strong, and pronounces the words fully except where the inhabitants border the provinces of Utrecht or Holland, who have a blunter dialect than those of the interior. For where we here (in Gelderland) say, golt gold, holt wood, zolt salt, the others use gout, hout, zout, pronouncing the words according to the French, who, particularly in words derived from the Latin, either melt (soften) or entirely omit the letter l, as in hault altus high, assault, and more that may be found.

Non vox, sed votum; Non musica chordula, sed cor; Non clamor, sed amor, Clangit in aure Dei.

Niet de stemmen klaer en soet, Maar de suchten van 't gemoet; Niet muzijk van 't snaeren-spel, Maar het hart oprecht en wel; Niet 't geroep, maar liefde en min Klinkt tot Godes ooren in.

Sluijter, 1660, Geldersche Volks-Almanak, 1835, p. 124.

46. The peculiarities of the Overijssel Dialect, with many useful documents, and a Dictionary of the chief words, are given by the Rev. J. H. Halbertsma in *Overijsselche Almanak voor Oudheid en Letteren*, 1836, published by J. de Lange, at Deventer. Want of room prevents quotations from this very interesting work.

VIL-THE GOTHS.

- 1. The Goths were of Asiatic origin, and it is supposed that they formed a part of the second wave of European population. Many centuries before our era the Goths must have been in Europe, though Pytheas,† the famous navigator born at Marseilles, is the first who
- That great pains have been taken to give an accurate and succinct account of the Goths and their literature, will be evident, when it is known that, besides many alterations, this short and still imperfect abstract has been transcribed four times. A large volume might easily have been written; the difficulty has been in attempting to give a clear epitome. Those who wish for further information may consult "Historia Gothorum, Vandalorum, et Langobardorum ab Hug. Grotio, partim versa, partim in ordinem digesta. Præmissa sunt ejusdem prolegomena, ubi Regum Gothorum ordo et chronologia cum elogiis. Accedunt nomina appellativa, et verba Gothica, Vandalica, Longobardica, cum explicatione. Amastelodami, 1655, in gr. 8vo." This is an invaluable work. See also the works cited in the following abstract. There is an article which deserves attention in Schilter's Thesaurus, vol. iii. p. 396, sub voce Gothe.
 - † Strabo I. 23.

mentions them by name. Strabe* assures us, that Pytheas, about 325 before Christ, undertook a voyage to explore the amber coasts in the Baltic. He sailed to Thule, probably Tellemark on the west borders of Norway, then turned southward and passed the cape of Jutland, and proceeded eastward along the coasts of the Guttones and Teutones. If credit be given to this account of Pytheas, the Goths, at this early period, had extended far over Europe, and had arrived on the coast of the Baltic. We know, upon the better authority of Tacitus,† who wrote with great precision towards the end of the first century in the christian era, that in his time the Goths were near the mouth of the Vistula.

- 2. According to the opinion of many Scandinavian antiquaries, the Goths who overran the Roman empire, came from Scandinavia or Sweden; but Tacitus speaks of no Goths in Scandinavia, and only of Suiones, which is the same name that the Swen-skar (Swedes) apply to themselves at the present day. It is therefore more probable, as some learned Swedes acknowledge, that when the Goths wandered towards the west and south, some of them, in early times, crossed the Baltic and established themselves in the south of Sweden and the island of Gothland. We know from Tacitus, just cited, that the Goths were in
- Strabo, the Greek geographer, who died about a.D. 25, is the chief writer recording particulars and giving quotations from the lost works of Pytheas. Strabo I. 63; II. 114.—Pliny also mentions Pytheas, Nat. Hist. xxxvii. 2; iv. 13.
 - † Annal. II. 62; De Mor. Ger. 43.
- They support their assertion by the traditions of Jornandes. Cassiodorus, the learned minister of Theodoric, the Gothic king of Italy in the 6th century, was the first who attempted to write a history of the Goths. This history consisted of twelve books, compiled from old chronicles and songs. The work of Cassiodorus is lost, and all that remains is an imperfect abridgment by Jornandes, (Jornandes de Getarum sive Gothorum Origine, et rebus gestis, ad Castalium, cap. 3, 4, 13, &c., Leyden, 1895, 8vo.; Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, chap. 10) bishop of Ravenna, who states that the Goths were from Scandinavia, or the present Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. They traced the genealogies of their hereditary princes up to the race of Odin, called Esir, issuir pi. of the Icol. &s an Asiatic; vir Asiaticus,—Jornandes, 3, &c.; Ynglinga Saga. Wheaton Hist. p. 110,]or Asiatic Odin, and his followers are supposed to have come from the banks of the Tanais or Don. At the present day we find in Sweden, East, West, and South Gothland, and the island near the cast coast of Sweden is still called Gothland. From the south of Sweden the Goths crossed the Baltic, and settled on the coast of Prussia, about the mouth of the Vistula. We are informed by some fragments of Pytheas, that he, being in search of the amber coasts, sailed about 6,000 stadia along the coasts of the Guttones and Teutones, through the gulph of Mentonomon [Kattegat, Belt, &c.] to Baltis, the Baltic. (Plin. Hist. Nat. XXXVII. 2; iv. 13; Wachter's Glass. Ger. Pref. § KLV.) About the time of the Antonines, A.D. 180, [Ptolemy II.] from some unknown cause or other, the Goths, in vast hordes, leaving the mouth of the Vistula, and other parts, followed the course of this river, and migrated to the northern coast of the Black Sea: hence they made inroads into the Roman empire. In this way Gibbon, following Jornandes, brings the Goths in contact with the Romans.—See Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, chap. 10.
- § Tacitus de Mor. Ger. 44, 45. See the judicious dissertation of Mr. Gräberg de Hemso, written in Italian and entitled "Su la Falsità dell' Origine Scandinava data di Popoli detti Barbari chi distrussero l'Impero di Roma," Pisa, 1815.
- || A. W. de Schlegel sur l'Origine des Hindous.—Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, vol. II. part ii. p. 408.
- In the preface to "Historisch Antiquarische Mitheilungen," published by the Copenhagen Boyal Society of Northern Antiquities, it is said, that "The Goths were found not only in Scandinavis, but Germany; they are, therefore, properly designated by Gotho-Germans (Gotho-Germanen). The old northern Sagas acknowledge that Odin and his Assa first occupied and peopled Saxony, Westphalia, and different other German provinces, before they founded their government in Denmark and Sweden."—Pref. p. iii. 1835.

Pomeralia and Prussia, near the Vistula, about A.D. 80, and in the time of the Antonines, A.D. 180. The Vandals and Burgundians are considered as belonging to this race. After conquering different smaller nations in the east of Germany and the present Poland, the Goths, sword in hand, opened themselves a way to the Lower Danube. They took possession of all the northern coasts of the Black Sea, and made inroads into the neighbouring countries, particularly into Dacia, where they settled, and divided themselves into the East and West Goths.* The Visi-Gothi, Visigoths, or, as Jornandes calls them, Vesegothæ, and others Wisigothi or West-Goths, had their name from their western situation. For the same reason the East-Goths were denominated Ostro, or Austro-Gothi.

- 3. The Goths having conquered and occupied the country on the north of the Black Sea, where, according to Herodotus, the Scythians had dwelt, were often called Scythians by Greek and Roman writers, to the great confusion of history.
- 4. The West-Goths must have been numerous on the west of the Black Sea, and have made inroads into the Roman empire, as we find them so powerful in Thracia in the time of Decius, A.D. 250, that they took and sacked Philippolis. † Even before this period, about A.D. 180, these Goths had so far increased as to occupy Dacia, the present Transilvania. Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia.
- 5. The Getæ, a Thracian race, who had previously inhabited Dacia, were, with the Romans still remaining in the country, amalgamised with their conquerors, the West-Goths. As the East-Goths had been confounded with the Scythians, their predecessors, so there are some who suppose that the West-Goths and the Getæ were the same nation, because they found these Goths occupying the same territory, formerly inhabited by the Getæ. Jornandes, by birth a Goth, probably with the view of exalting his nation by attributing to them all that was done by the Getæ, makes the Goths and the Getæ to be the same people. Had he only been guided by the languages of these nations, he would have seen that the Getæ must have a different origin to the Goths.‡
- 6. When the West-Goths settled in Dacia, they not only found remnants of Roman civilisation, but Christianity established.§ The mild but powerful influence of the christian religion soon prevailed over their cruel heathen rites; for as early as the Council of Nice, in A.D. 325, the

^{*} Zahn's Ulphilas, p. 2; Adelung's Ælteste Geschichete der Deutschen, p. 202.

[†] Ammianus, 31, 5; Aurelius Victor, 29.

[†] Herodotus, Strabo, and Menander who was a Getian by birth, and many others, declare that the Getæ were of Thracian origin. Stephanus of Byzantium says expressly "Γετια, † χωρα τών Γετιών. Εστι δε Θρακικον εθνος Getia, the country of the Getæ. It is a Thracian nation. — Sub voce ΓΕΤΙΑ, p. 207; Virg. En. iii. 35; Ovid. Trist. v. 7; Epist. Pont. lib. iv. Ep. xiii. 17. Strabo declares that the Getæ and Thracians spoke the same language, and that the Thracian and the Gothic or Old-German are quite distinct languages. See Zahn, p. 4, note a. In Adelung's Geschichte der Deutschen there is a long list of Thracian words, not one of which has the least resemblance to German. p. 284—290. of which has the least resemblance to German, p. 284-290.

[§] Sozomen's Eccl. Hist. lib. ii. 6.

GOTHIC-EXTENT OF EAST AND WEST GOTHS.

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christian Goths had their bishop, Theophilus, whose signature appears in the records of this celebrated council. The Ostro or Eastern Goths, having no such advantages, remained for a long time heathens. In the latter part of the 4th century, the whole of the Goths were governed by Ermanneric, one of their greatest conquerors, who subdued the western nations, and extended his empire from the river Don, through Sarmatia to the Vistula, and even to the Baltic.

- 7. The Visigoths or West-Goths being greatly oppressed by the Huns from the north of China or Tartary, induced Ulphilas,* their bishop, to implore the protection of the Roman emperor, Valens, in A.D. 376. He pleaded their cause successfully, and the province of Moesia was assigned to them; their innumerable tribes were then permitted to pass over the Danube.† It was from the residence which Valens gave them in Moesia, now Servia and Bulgaria, south of the Danube, that the Visigoths obtained the name of Moeso-Goths. Considering themselves oppressed in Moesia, the Goths revolted, gained several victories over the Romans, and at last under Alaric desolated the Illyrian provinces, and in A.D. 409 took and pillaged Rome. In 412 they established themselves in the south of France, and crossing the Pyrenees, fixed the seat of their empire in Spain, where they reigned nearly three hundred years. They were first weakened by the Francs, and finally subdued by the Saracens.
- 8. The Ostro or East-Goths, though they applied to Valens, were not permitted to enter Moesia, and were therefore subjugated by the Huns; but after liberating themselves, they embraced Christianity, and were received into Pannonia in A.D. 456, following the Visi or West-Goths into Moesia. The emperor Theodoric the Great, the hero of this nation, conquered Italy, and in A.D. 493 became the founder of a new monarchy at Ravenna. The Gothic government continued in Italy till the year 554, when it was terminated by Belisarius and Narsus under Justinian, emperor of the east. Cassiodorus,‡ the minister of Theodoric, wrote a history of the Goths, which was abridged by his secretary Jornandes.

1 See § 2, note (1).

† Jornandes, 25, 26.

^{*} This name has great variety in its orthography: we find Ulphilas, Urphilas, Gilfulas, Gudillas, Galfilas, Gulfilas, Ulphias, Ulphias, Ulphias, Gulfilas, Gulfilas,

- 9. Ulphilas,* born of Cappadocian parents,† was made bishop of the West or Moeso-Goths about A.D. 360. He was so eminent in his talents. learning, and prudence, that he had the greatest influence amongst the Goths, and thence originated the proverb "Whatever is done by Ulphilas is well done." They received with implicit confidence the doctrines of the gospel which he enforced by a blameless life. That he might lead them to the fountain of his doctrine, he translated the Bible from the Greek into the language of the Moeso-Goths, between A.D. 360 and 380. Those who are best acquainted with the subject; declare that the language of this ancient translation ought not to be called Moeso-Gothic, as this name leads to the erroneous supposition that this dialect was formed in Moesia. The language of Ulphilas's version is, in fact, the pure German of the period in which it was written, and which the West-Goths brought with them into Moesia. The term Moeso-Gothic is still retained in this work. as it at once shows that the words to which Moes, or Moeso-Gothic is applied are taken from the version of Ulphilas, while however the Moeso-Gothic is considered as the earliest German dialect now in existence.
- 10. Several fragments of Ulphilas's celebrated translation have been discovered. The most famous is The Codex Argenteus, or Silver Book. so called from being transmitted to us in letters of a silver hue. words appear to be formed on vellum by metallic characters heated, and then impressed on silver foil, which is attached to the vellum by some glutinous substance, somewhat in the manner that bookbinders now letter and ornament the backs of books. This document, containing fragments of the four gospels, is supposed to be of the 5th century, and made in Italy.|| It was preserved for many centuries, in the monastery of Werden on the river Rhur, in Westphalia. In the 17th century it was transmitted for safety to Prague; but Count Konigsmark, taking this city, the Codex Argenteus came into the possession of the Swedes, who deposited it in the library at Stockholm. Vossius, in 1655, when visiting Sweden, became possessed of it, and brought it to Holland; but Puffendorf, as he travelled through Holland in 1662, found it in the custody of Vossius, and purchased it for Count de la Gardie, who, after having it bound in silver, presented it to the Royal Library at Upsal, where it is still preserved.
- 11. This mutilated copy of the Four Gospels was first published with a Glossary by Junius and Marshall, in 2 vols. 4to. at Dort, 1665, from a beautiful facsimile manuscript made by Derrer, but now lost. There are two columns in each page, Gothic on the left column, and Anglo-Saxon on the right, both in their original characters, the types for which were cast at Dort. The same book, apparently

^{*} See § 7, note (*).

[†] Theodoret, iv. 37; Sozomen, vi. 37; Socrates, iv. 33.

[‡] See Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik, 1st edit. 1819, pref. xlv. xlvi.

[§] Ihre's Ulphilas Illustratus, edited by Büsching, Berlin, 1773; Meerman's Origines Typographicæ, Hag. Comit. 2 vols. 4to. 1765, vol. i. p. 2, cap. 2.

^{||} In Italia scriptus fuit—Ulphilæ partium ineditarum in Ambrosianis Palimpsestis ab Angelo Maio repertarum Specimen, 4to. pp. 1—36. Mediolani, 1819, Pref. p. iv. 12.

published with new titles, and a reprint of the first sheet in Vol. II. or Glossary, appeared again at Amsterdam in 1884. Stiernhelm sent forth an edition in Gothic, Icelandic, Swedish, German, and Latin, 4to. Stockholm, 1671. A new one was prepared by Dr. Eric Benzelius, and published by Lye, 4to. Oxford, 1750, with a Latin translation, and notes below the Gothic; a short Gothic Grammar is prefixed by Lye. A learned Swede, Thre, a native of Upsal, and afterward Professor, in 1753 favoured the literati with his remarks upon the editions of Junius, Stiernhelm, and Lye. He had constant access to the Codex, and his criticisms and remarks upon the editors' deviations from it are very valuable. All Professor Ihre's treatises on the Gothic version, and other tracts connected with the subject, were published under the following title: - J. ab Ihre scripts versionem Ulphilanam et linguam Moeso-Gothicam illustrantia, edita ab Anton. Frid. Büsching, Berolini, 4to. 1773. The Codex was again prepared and printed in Roman characters, after the corrected text of Ihre, with a literal interlineal Latin translation, and a more free Latin version in the margin, with a Grammar and Glossary by F. K. Fulda. The Glossary revised and the text corrected by W. F. H. Reinwald, published by J. C. Zahn, Weissenfels and Leipzig, 4to. 1805. One short specimen will be sufficient.

THE PARABLE OF THE SOWES.

Mr. iv. 3, 4.—Hauseith. sai. urrann sa saiands du saian fraiwa seinamma. 4. Jah warth miththanei saiso. sum raihtis gadraus faur wig. jah quemun fuglos, jah fretun thata.—Zaha's Edition, p. 45.

Title-deed at Naples.

12. This document was discovered in modern times, and is now preserved in the archives of the church of St. Annunciata at Naples. It is defective, and written in very corrupt Latin, bearing no date, but appearing to have been written in the beginning of the 6th century, soon after the arrival of the Goths in Italy. According to this title-deed, the clergymen of the church St. Anastasia, sell some land, and ratify the sale in several Latin attestations, with four in Gothic. These four subscriptions are, as regards the language, of no importance, for they contain no new Gothic words; but they are highly valuable as affording an incontestible proof that the language and writing of the Codex Argenteus are genuine Gothic. Some have questioned whether this Codex be Gothic, but it is in the same language and the same character as these attestations, and they are written, at the period of Gothic influence in Italy, in the Gothic language and character by Gothic priests, having Gothic names; therefore the Codex Argenteus must also be Gothic.

The title-deed preserved at Naples was minutely copied by Professor Massmann. As all the published copies are very defective, he has promised shortly to give to the world a faithful facsimile.*

One attestation will be a sufficient specimen of the language.

Ik winjaifrithas diakon handu meinai ufinelida jah (andnemum) skilliggans. I. Ego Winefridus Diaconus manu mea subscripsi et accepinus solidos 60

See Zahn's Gothic Gospels, p. 77; Massmann's St. John, pref. p. ix.: a facsimile is given by Sierakowsky, 1810, also in Marini's tab. 118.

jah faurthis thairh kawtsjon mith diakon(a) (ala) myda unsaramma jah mithet antea per cautionem cum Diacono nostro et congahlaibaim unsaraim andnemum skilliggans. RK. wairth thize saiwe.

ministris nostris accepimus solidos 120 pretium horum paludum.

Title-deed at Arezzo.

13. This is a contract written on Egyptian papyrus. A deacon, Gottlieb sells to another deacon, Alamud, an estate with some buildings. This document is written in barbarous Latin, and only contains one Gothic attestation. It is contemporary with the Neapolitan document, and of equal importance: the original MS. is unfortunately lost, but the following is copied from Zahn.*

Ik guthilub• dkn• tho frabauhta boka fram mis gawaurhta thus dkn• Ego Gottlieb Diaconus hæc vendidi librum a me feci tibi Diacone alamoda fidwor unkjana hugsis kaballarja jah killiggans• RLG• andnahm jah Alamod quatuor uncias fundi Caballaria et solidos 133 accepi et ufmelida. subscripsi.

14. Knittel, Archdeacon of Wolfenbuttel, in the Dutchy of Brunswick, found a palimpsest † manuscript of the 8th century, containing part of the 11th and following chapters, as far as the 13th verse of the xvth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, in Gothic and Latin.

This document is denominated Codex Carolinus, from Charles, Duke of Brunswick, who enabled Knittel to give his work to the world. He published it in twelve plates, 4to. 1761.‡ Republished by Ihre in Roman characters, with Latin version, notes, index, &c. pp. 90, Upsal, 1763. Again, by Manning, in the Appendix to his edition of Lye's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, 2 vols. folio, 1772. And by Büsching, Berlin, 4to. 1773.

15. Angelo Mai, while keeper of the Ambrosian Library at Milan, discovered some fragments of Gothic in palimpsest manuscripts, and, with Count Castiglione, published the following extracts:—

Esdras ii. 28—42: Nehem. v. 13—18; vi. 14—19; vii. 1—3: Mt. xxv. 38—46; xxvi. 1—3; 65—75; xxvii. 1: Philip. ii. 22—30; iii. 1—16: Titus i. 1—16; ii. 1:

- A more circumstantial description of both these documents is given in Zahn's preface, p. 77, 78, and in the following works:—Versuch einer Erläuterung der Gothischen Sprachüberreste in Neapel und Arezo als eine Einladungsschrift und Beilage zum Ulphilas, von J. C. Zahn, Braunschweig, 1804. Antonius Franciscus Gorius was the first who, in the year 1731, published the document of Arezzo in the following work: J. B. Doni Inscriptiones antique nunc primum editæ notisque illustratæ, &c. ab A. F. Gorio, Florent. 1731, folio. Professor H. F. Massman observes, that, notwithstanding the most minute investigation, he has not been able to discover the Gothic document of Arezo. (Preface to the Gothic Commentary on St. John, p. x.) It is, however, copied in No. 117 of Gaetano Marini's Papiri Diplomatici, &c. Romæ, 1805, folio, from the original attributed to A.D. 551, and again published in Codice diplomatico Toscano dal antiquario Brunetti, 11, p. 209—218, Firenze, 1833, 4to.
- † Rescript, from $\pi a \lambda i \nu$ again, and $\psi a \omega$ to wipe or cleanse. For an interesting account of the discoveries made in palimpsest MSS, see a paper by the venerable Archdeacon Nares in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, Vol. 1. part i. p. 122.
- † Friedrich Adolph Ebert, late librarian of the King of Saxony, has declared, after having collated it in the most minute manner, that this edition is the most correct copy of the MS. For want of sale many copies were used as waste paper, and the copper-plates were sold for old copper: it is therefore become very scarce. See Allgemeines bibliographisches Lexicon von F. A. Ebert, vol. ii. p. 992, Leipzig, F. A. Broekhaus, 1830, 4to.

Philem. i. 11—23;—A page from a Homily—A fragment of a Gothic Calendar. He concludes his small volume with a Glossary and two plates. The Gothic fragments are accompanied with a Latin version, and in the parts taken from the Scriptures the Greek text is given. This work was published with the following title:—Ulphilæ partium ineditarum in Ambrosianis Palimpsestis ab Angelo Maio repertarum specimen conjunctis curis ejusdem Maii et Caroli Octavii Castillionæi editum, Mediolani, 4to. 1819, pp. 1—36, Pref. xxiv.*

16. Count Castiglione again proved his zeal for Gothic literature by publishing...

Ulphilæ Gothica versio, epistolæ Divi Pauli ad Corinthios secundo quam ex Ambrosianæ Bibliothècæ palimpaestis depromptam cum interpretatione adnotationibus, glossario edidit Carolus Octavius Castillionæus, Mediolani, 4to. 1829.

17. Count Castiglione, rather than increase suspense by delay, most generously determined to satisfy at once the anxious wishes of the learned world, by publishing the text of the following work without preface or glossary:—

. Gothica versionis epistolarum Divi Pauli ad Romanos, ad Corinthios prime, ad Ephesios, qua supersunt ex Ambrosiana Bibliotheca palimpsestis deprompta cum adnotationibus edidit Carolus Octavius Castillionaus, Mediolani, Reglis typis, 1834, 4to. p. 64.

18. A commentary on parts of the Gospel according to St. John, written in Moeso-Gothic, has been published in Germany by Dr. H. Massmann, from a MS. in the Vatican.

It is a 4to. vol. of 182 pages, to which is prefixed a dedication and an account of the manuscript, in 17 pages. Then follow 34 pages of two columns in a page of the Commentary in Moeso-Gothic, printed in facsimile types. Immediately afterwards is given in 15 pages the same Moeso-Gothic, text in Roman type, in one column, and a literal Latin version in the other, with notes at the foot of the page. Then succeed an account of the proposed emendations of the MS., a short notice of the life of Ulphilas, and a complete Glossary of all the Moes. words not only in the text of the Commentary, but those found in Castiglione's extracts from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, first of Corinthians, and the Ephesians mentioned in the last paragraph. At the end is a copper-plate containing several facsimiles of MSS.† The full title of the work is, Skeirein's Aiwaggeljons thairh Johannen: Auslegung des Evangelii Johannis in gothischer Sprache. Aus römischen und mayländischen Handschriften nebst lateinischer Uebersetzung, belegenden Anmerkungen, geschichtlicher Untersuchung. gothisch-lateinischem Wörterbuche und Schriftproben. Im Auftrage seiner Königlichen Hoheit des Kronprinzen Maximilian von Bayern erlesen, erläutert und zum ersten Male herausgegeben von H. F. Massmann, Doctor der Philosophie, Professor der älteren deutschen Sprache, etc. 4to. München, 1834.

* Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, Vol. I. part i. p. 129.

[†] A new edition of all that is discovered of Ulphilas's translation of the Scriptures is advertised to appear in the course of this year, with this title: Ulfitas, vet. et novi test. versionis Goth. fragmenta que supersunt—cum glossario et grammatica, edid. H. C. de Gabelentz et Dr. J. Loebe, 2 tom. 4to. maj. Altenburgi, Schnuphase. See Allgemeines Verzeichniss der Bücher der Frankfurter und Leipziger Oster-messe, 1836, p. 251. Ina critique inserted in the Gottinger gelehrte Anzeigen, it is mentioned that the celebrated philologist, Prof. Jacob Grimm, has been long preparing a complete edition of all the fragments of Ulphilas's version of the Bible. The original text is to be printed in the Latin character.



CXX

HIGH-GERMAN—ALEMANNI.

The Gothic begins thus:

seei frathjai áiththáu
sökjái Guth.
Allái usvandidédum.
samana unbrûkjái vaúrthun,
jah ju uf dáutháus
atdrusun stáuái.

19. With the extinction of the Gothic dynasties, this pure and rich German tongue, though vestiges still remain, ceased to be a prevailing dialect. Like the Scandinavian branches, the Gothic retained a distinct form for the passive voice. The Scandinavians, having little interruption from other nations, would most likely retain their grammatical forms much longer than the southern German tribes, who (from the 4th century, when the Moeso-Gothic Gospels were written, to the 8th, when we find the next earliest specimen of German) must have lost many of the old forms, and with them probably the passive voice.

VIIL-THE ALRMANNI OR SUABIANS.

- 1. There are various opinions about the derivation of the word Alemanni. It was a name given to the Suabians,* who appear to have come from the shores of the Baltic to the southern part of Germany. This locality of the Suabians is, in some measure, confirmed by the ancient name of the Baltic, Mare Suevicum, Suavian, or Suabian Sea. In the beginning of the 3rd century, the Suabians assembled in great numbers on the borders of the Roman empire, between the Danube, Rhine, and Main,† and united with other tribes. To denote this coalition or union of various nations, they were called Alemanni various men, all men.‡
- * Schwaben (Suavi) according to Schmitthenner, Schwabe, m. pl. Schwaben, in Old High-Ger. Suab, pl. Suaba, and signifies the wite, the intelligent, a person full of understanding and discernment, from the Old High-Ger. sueban to perceive, understand, know, discern, comprehend.
- † Walafridus Strabo de Vita B. Galli apud Goldastum, tom. I. rer Alemann. p. 143: Igitar quia mixti Alemannis Suevi partem Germaniæ ultra Danubium, partem Retiæ inter Alpes et Histriam, partemque Galliæ circa Ararim obsederunt.—Jornandes de rebus Getichs, cap. lv.: Theodemir Gothorum rex emenso Danubie, Suevis improvisus a tergo apparuit. Nam regio ilia Suevorum ab oriente Baiobaros habet, ab occidente Francos, a meridie Burgundiones, a septentrione Thuringos. Quibus Suevis tunc juncti Alemanni etiam aderant, ipaique alpes erectas omnino regentes.
- † Ger. allerley serious, different: mann men. Schmitthenner says from the Oid-Ger. alloman such, in the plural alamanna many, a nation, community.—Von Schmid in his Suavian Dictionary, sub Alb, alp, informs us that alm, almand, or almang, denoted not only a commun, a pasture, but a mountain; hence the people dwelling on the mountains in Austria, Tyrol, &c.



HIGH-GERMAN-ALEMANNIO DIALECT, PECULIARITIES OF.

CXX

Thus increased in power, they soon ventured to make formidable inroads into the Roman territory, and not only entered the plains of Lombardy, but advanced almost in sight of Rome. They were repelled, and, in a new attack, vanquished by Aurelian.* The term Alemanni was used by foreigners as synonymous with Germans,† and, while in English they are called Germans, in French and Spanish they are to this day denominated Alemanns. This great confederacy terminated in A.D. 496, by a bloody victory of the Francic king, Clovis (Chlodovæus), at Tolbiac, near Cologne on the Rhine, the present Zullich or Zulpich.

2. The peculiarities of the Suabian or Alemannic dialect are these:

The first vowels very much prevails, and the final n of verbs is omitted: thus they say, saga for sagen to say; fraga for fragen to ask. They change the Ger. o into au, and use brant for brot bread; grauss for gross great. For the Ger. st, they put scht (sht); they use du bischt, kannscht, for du bist thou art; kannst canst. They form diminutives in li, le, as herzli for Ger. herzchen a little heart. In the inflections of sollen shall, wollen will, the l is generally omitted; as, du sottascht di doch schema, for du solltest dich doch schämen thou shouldst be ashamed. The oldest Sushian and Upper German dislect contained very few rough hissing sounds. In old documents, and till the time of Emperor Maximilian I. the sch is rarely found. The hissing sounds begin on the borders of Italy and France, diminish in the middle of Germany, and nearly disappear in North or Low-Germany.

- 3. The Suabians of the present day speak in a lively and quick manner;
- 4. The Alemannic or Suabian dialect prevails in the north of Switzer-land, in Alsace, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and the western part of the Austrian States.
- 5. Some of the authors who are generally said to have written in Alemannic, and some of the early compositions in this dialect, are—

An exhortation to Christians, A.D. 720 (x. 2).—Kero, A.D. 800 (x. 7).—Rhabanus Maurus, A.D. 850 (x. 11).—Otfrid, A.D. 860 (x. 12).—Notker, A.D. 1020 (x. 16).—Nibelungen Lied, A.D. 1150 (x. 24).—Walter von der Vogelweide, A.D. 1190 (x. 25).—Chunrad von Kirchberg, A.D. 1195 (x. 26).—Gotfrit von Nifen, A.D. 1235 (x. 29).—Schwaben-Spiegel, A.D. 1250 (x. 31), &c.

were called Alemanni. Οι δε Αλαμανοι είγε χρη Ασινιφ Κουαδρατφ έπεσθαι, ανδρι Ιταλιωτη, και τα Γερμανικα ές το ακριβες αναγραψαμενφ ξυνηλιδες έισιν άνθρωποι και μιγαδες και τουτο δυναται άντοις ή έπωνυμια. Alemanni, si Asinio Quadrato fides, viro Italo et Germanicarum rerum exacto Scriptori, communes sunt variis e nationibus collecti, id ipsum apud eos consignificante vocabulo.—Agathias, lib. i. Hist. p. 7.

Gibbon, ch. xi.

[†] Nota, quod partes viciniores Italicis, sicut sunt Bavaria, Suevia, dictæ fuerint, ab Italia primo Alemanna, et homines dicebantur Alemanni, nota secundum Orosium et Solinum, quod tunc temporis Germania et Alemania habebantur pro unc et eodem. Nam Ungaria dicebatur Pannonia, et ab Ungaria usque ad Rhenum dicebatur Germania, vel Alemania, et ultra Rhenum Gallia.—Auctor Hist. Landgrav. Thur. c. vi.; Struvil Corpus Hist. Ger. § 1; de Ger. orig. &c. p. 10, n. 22.—See II. § 2, and note (†).

IX.-THE FRANCS.

- 1. The Francs,* or Freemen, were a confederacy of high-spirited and independent German tribes, dwelling between the Rhine and Elbe. They were composed of the Tencteri, Catti, Sali, Bructeri, Chamavi, Chauci, &c. who occupied the modern Prussian provinces on the Rhine, Zwey-Brücken or Deux-Ponts, part of Hesse, the south of Saxony, and the northern part of Bavaria. The Francs lying to the north-east were called Salian Francs from the river Sala, and those on the Rhine were, from their situation, denominated Ripuarian Francs.
- 2. This confederation was known, under the denomination of Francs, about A.D. 240.† According to Schilter,‡ the Francs were first mentioned by Eumenius, a Latin orator, born at Autun in France, at the beginning of the 4th century. They had been harassed by the Romans; and having felt the importance of union for self-defence, they, when united, soon discovered not only an ability to resist their enemies, but in turn to invade some of the Roman territories. In the beginning of the 5th century they took possession of the west bank of the Rhine, and began to make incursions into Gaul.
- 3. About A.D. 420, their power extended from the Rhine nearly over the whole of Gaul, and they founded the Merovingian dynasty, under Pharamond their king, who, according to their custom, was elected by the chiefs of the nation, constituting the Francic confederacy. The Merovingian line continued for 323 years through a succession of twenty-two kings, from A.D. 428 to 751. One of the Merovingian kings, Clodwig, Chlothovecus, Clovis, Ludewig, or Lewis, subdued the Alemanni in A.D. 496; and, immediately after this conquest, he and many of his subjects made a public profession of the Christian faith by being baptized at Rheims.
- 4. After the Merovingian succeeded the Carlovingian family, which supplied eleven kings, who held the reins of the Francic government for 236 years; then succeeded in France the Capetian line, which needs not be further noticed, as it would lead to a history of France beyond the object of this notice.
- 5. Pepin, the first king of the Carlovingian race, seized the Francic crown in A.D. 751, and divided the kingdom between his two sons, Charlemagne and Carloman. After the death of his brother, Charlemagne became sole possessor of the kingdom in 768. As some short historical

^{*} Frank, according to Schmitthenner, signifies originally, preceding, bold, upright, free; hence, der Franke the Franc.; Old Ger. franho; Icel. frackr m. francus, liber, generosus, elatus, tumidus. Frackar m. pl. Francones, Franci; fracki m. virtuosus, potens.

[†] Gibbon, ch x. Turner's Hist. of Anglo-Saxons, bk. 2, ch. iii.

¹ Schilter's, Gloss. to Thes. vol. iii. p. 316.



HIGH-GERMAN—EXHORTATION TO CHRISTIANS, ABOUT A. D. 720. exxiii

remarks* will be made when specimens of the language are introduced, it will only be necessary to observe here, that Charlemagne, after showing himself one of the greatest men that ever reigned over a most extensive empire, died in A. D. 814.

6. It is difficult to name with minuteness and precision all the writers and the compositions in the Francic dialect; but the following are generally considered as written in this idiom:—

A translation of Isidore, A.D. 800 (x. 8).—Hildibraht and Hadubrant, A.D. 730 (x. 3).—Ludwigslied, A.D. 883 (x. 14).—A Translation of Boethius, A.D. 950 (x. 18).

—Willeram's Paraphrase, A.D. 1070 (x. 20).—The Praise of St. Anno, A.D. 1075 (x. 21), &c.

X.—HIGH-GERMAN, OR THE ALEMANNIC, SUABIAN, AND FRANCIC DIALECTS.

- 1. The translation of the Scriptures by Bishop Ulphilas, about A.D. 360, affords the earliest specimen of German. Almost four centuries elapsed between the writings of Ulphilas, and the composition of the following exhortation. When the Francs and Alemanni were converted to Christianity, their instructors not only wrote prayers, exhortations, sermons, hymns, and commentaries on the Scriptures, but also composed glossaries; thus preserving specimens of the German language in the 7th and 8th centuries.
- 2. AN EXHORTATION TO CHRISTIANS (exhortatio ad plebem Christianam) is taken from a MS. of the early part of the 8th century, originally preserved in the bishoprick of Freisingen in Bavaria, and Fulde in Hesse, but now in Munich and Kassel. It was published in Hottinger's Historia Ecclesiastica, vol. viii. p. 1220; in B. J. Docen's Miscellaneen, vol. i. p. 4—8; and in Wackernaget's Altdeutsches Lesebuch, 8vo. Basel, 1835.

EXHORTATIO.

Hlosêt ir, chindô liupôstun, rihtida therâ galaupâ the ir in herzin kahucclicho hapên sculut, ir den christânun namun intfangan eigut, thaz ist chundida iuuererâ christânheiti, fona demo trubtine in man gaplâsan, fona sin selpes jungirôn kasezzit.— Wackernagel's Altdeut. Les. p. 6.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Lauschet ihr, Kinder liebsten, der zucht des Glaubens, den ihr im Herzen behütlich haben sollet, (wenn) ihr den Christennamen empfangen habt, das ist Kunde eurer Christenheit, von dem Herrn eingeblasen, von seinen eigenen Jüngern gesetzt.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Listen ye, children dear, to the instruction of the belief, which you shall preserve in your hearts, (when) you have received the Christian name, that is, the knowledge of your Christianity, inspired by the Lord, (and) established by his own disciples.

3. The heroic Song, relating the combat between Hildibraht and Hadubrant. The language of this song is Francic, with a great intermixture of the Low-German dialect. Bouterweck considers it just what one would expect from the attempt of a Low-Saxon to write Francic. Like the Wessobrunn Prayer, it is alliterative,* and ascribed to the 8th century. It was first published by Eckard, in Commentariis de rebus Francorum, vol. i. p. 864, from the Fulda manuscript, now kept at Kassel, by Grimm, at Kassel, 1812, and in his Altdeutsche Wälder, vol. ii. p. 97. A lithographic specimen of the fragment preserved at Göttingen was given by Professor Grimm in 1830. An edition appeared in 1833, by Lachmann. An explanation of the difficult passages by W. Mohr, in 12mo. pp. 16, Marburg, 1836.

Old German. Literal Modern German. Literal English. Ich hörte das sagen, I heard it said Ik gihôrta dhat seggen, dhat sih urhêttun dass sich herausforderten that Hiltibraht and Hadubrant ênôn muotin einstimmig with one voice Hildebrand und Hadubrand Hiltibraht joh Hadubrant. challenged unter einander. untar herjun tvêm. one another. Sohn und Vater, wie sunufatarungôs Son and father, when iro saro rihtun, sie ihren Kampfplatz bethe (combat) place they fixed, garutun se iro gûdhamun, thaten sie ihre Kriegshemtheir coat of war they put den an gurtun sih svert ana, gürteten sich ihr Schwert girded their sword on, helidôs, ubar hringâ, die Helden zum Ringen the heroes for the fight, (Kampf) dô sie ti derô hiltju ritun. da sie zum Kampf ritten. when they to combat rode. Hiltibraht gimahalta: sprach Hildebrand: Hiltibraht spoke: er was hêrôro man, er war ein hehrer Mann he was a stately man, ferahes frôtôro: Geistes weise: of a prudent (wise) mind: er frågen gistuont er fragen that he did ask *f*ôhêm wortum mit wenigen Worten with few words hver sîn fater wâri wer sein Vater wäre who his father was fireô in folche, im Männer Volke, among the race of men, . eddo hvelîhhes cnuosles oder welches Stammes du or of what family (he was) du sîs. thou art. Wackernagel, p. 14.

^{*} The alliteration in the example is denoted by italic letters.



HIGH-GERMAN-ST. AMBROSE'S HYMNS, ABOUT A.D. 750.

CXXV

4. The following Latin hymns are ascribed to St. Ambrose, who was Bishop of Milan from A.D. 374 to 397. The German translations, made by an unknown hand, are thought to be of the 8th century. They are found in *Wackernagel's* Altdeutches Lesebuch, 8vo. Basel, 1835.

The Original Latin.

Deus qui celi lumen es satorque lucis, qui polum paterno fultum brachio pracciara pandis dextera.

Aurora stellas jam tegit rubrum sustollens gurgitem, humectis namque flatibus terram baptizans roribus.

Wackernagel, p. 7.

Old German Translation. cot dû der himiles lecht pist

cot dû der himiles leoht pist sâio joh leohtes dû der himil faterlîchemu arspriuztan arme duruheitareru spreitis zesauûn

tagarod sternå giu dechit rôtan ûfpurrenti uuâk fuhtêm kauuisso plâstim erda taufantêr tauum.

Old German Translation.

TE DEUM.

The Original Latin.

Te Deum kudamus. te dominum confitemur. te æternum patrem omnis terra veneratur.

Tibi omnes angeli, tibi cæli et universæ potestates, tibi cherubim et seraphim incessabili voce proclamant.

Senctus sanctus sanctus dominus deus sabsoth, pleni sunt cœli et terra majestate gloriæ tuæ.

Wachernagel, p. 11.

thih cot lopêmês
thih truhtnan gehemês
thih êuuîgan fater
êokiuuelih erda uuirdit (êrêt).
thir allê engilâ thir himilâ
inti allô kiuualtidô
thir cherubim inti seraphim
unbilibanlicheru stimmô forharênt.
uuihêr uuihêr uuihêr
truhtin cot herrô
folliu sint himilâ inti erda

therå meginchreft! tiuridå thinerå.

5. A HYMN to the honour of St. Peter, by an anonymous author of the 8th century, published from a MS. of Freisingen, in Docen's Miscellaneen, 2 vols. Munich, 1809: Hoffmann's Fundgruben, 8vo. 1 vol. Breslau, 1830.

Vnsar trohtin hat farsalt sancte petre ginualt, daz er mac ginerian ze imo dingenten man.

Kyrie eleyson. Christe eleyson.

Er hapet ouh mit vuortun himilriches portun, dar in mach er skerian, den er uuili nerian.

Kirie eleison. Christe (eleison).

Fundgruben, p. 1.

LITEBAL GERMAN.

Unser Herr hat verliehen St. Peter gewalt,
das er kann erhalten (den) zu ihm bittenden mann.

Κυριε έλεησου, Χριστε έλεησου.

Er hat auch mit worten (des) himmelreiches pforten,
dahin kann er bringen den er will erhalten

Κυριε έλεησου, Χριστε έλεησου.

• For a specimen of the Ts Deum, in German of the 12th century, see § 22.

LITEBAL ENGLISH.

Our Lord has given St. Peter power,
that he may preserve, the man that prays to him.
Lord have mercy, Christ have mercy.
He also keeps, with words, the portals of heaven's kingdom wherein he may take, whom he will preserve.
Lord have mercy. Christ have mercy.

6. THE WRSSOBRUNN PRAYER, so called from the MS. being first discovered in the monastery of Wessobrunn, in Bavaria. The MS. is of the latter part of the 8th century; it was published by *Professor J. Grimm* at Kassel, 1812, by *Massmann* at Berlin, 1824, and in *Wackernagel's* Altdeutsches Lesebuch, 8vo. Basel, 1835. The alliteration is denoted by italic letters.

Old German.

Dat gafregin ih mit firahim

firiwizzô meista, dat ero ni was noh ûfhimil, noh paum nohheinîg noh pereg ni was; ni noh sunna ni scein noh mâno ni liuhta noh der mareosêo. dô dâr niwiht ni was enteô nî wenteô, enti dô was der eino almahtîco cot, &c.

Literal Modern German. Das hörte ich bey Menschen mit Fürwitz meistem, dass Erde nicht war noch Aufhimmel. noch Baum einiger noch Berg nicht war; nicht noch Sonne nicht schien noch Mond nicht leuchtete noch der Meersee. Als da Nichts nicht war Ende noch Wende. und da war der eine allmächtige Gott, &c.

Literal English.

This I heard from men

of most curiosity,
that (the) earth was not
nor heaven,
nor any tree
nor mountain was;
not
nor sun did shine
nor moon gave light
nor the main (sea).
when there was no wight
end nor wend (turn),
and then was the one
Almighty God, &c.

Wackernagel, p. 17.

7. Kero, a monk in the abbey of St. Gallen in Switzerland, made a German translation of the Rules of St. Benedict, about A.D. 800, under the title, Interpretatio Regulæ Sancti Benedicti Thetisca, Schilter's Thes. at the end of vol i. p. 25, and a part of it in Graff's Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz.

De Taciturnitate, chap. VI.

daz qhuad vvizzago qhuad ih kehalte vveka mine daz nalles Faciamus quod ait Propheta: Dixi, custodiam vias meas, ut missitue in zungun mineru sazta munde minemu kehaltida ertumbeta indi mea: Posui custodiam: Obmutui delingam in lingua ori meo kedeomuatit pim indi suuiketa fona cuateem hiar keaugit uuizzago ibu bonis; hic ostendit propheta, si humiliatus sum, et silui â cuateem sprahhom ofto duruh suuigalii sculi suuigeen huueo meer eloquiis interdum propter taciturnitatem debet taceri. Quanto magis fona vbileem vvortum duruh vvizzi dera sunta sculi pilinnan. verbis propter poenam peccati debet cessari?

Graff, p. xlviii.



HIGH-GERMAN-ISIDORE, ABOUT A.D. 800.

CXXVII

LITERAL GERMAN.

Thuen wir das, was der Weissager sagt: ich habe gesagt, ich werde bewachen, die Wege mein, dass ich nichts missethue mit meiner Zunge; ich setzte dem Munde mein eine Wache, ich blu verstummt, und gedemüthiget und schweige von den Guten. Heir zeigt der Weissager, wenn von guten Reden oft wegen der Verschwiegenheit soll geschwiegen werden, wie viel mehr von übeln Worten wegen der Strafe der Sünde soll geschwiegen werden.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Let us do what the sayer (*Prophet*) saith: I have said I will keep my ways, that I nothing misdo with my tongue: I have set a watch over my mouth, I was dumb, and humbled, and silent (even) from good; here the wise-sayer shows, if from good speeches often for taciturnity we should be silent, how much more from evil words should we cease for punishment of the sin.

8. ISIDORE, born at Carthage, was archbishop of Seville, from 600 to 636. Amongst other works, he wrote a treatise, De Nativitate Domini, of which a Franc is supposed to have made a translation. The MS. is preserved at Paris. It was published by Jo. Phil. Palthen, at Greifswald, 1706, and again in Schilter's Thes. at the end of vol. i. Ulm, 1728: it was also inserted by Rostgaard in the Danish Bibliotheca, No. 2, Copenhagen, 1738.

The following specimen of Isidore is from Graff's Althochdeutschen Sprachschatz, vol. i. p. xlv. Berlin, 1834,* most carefully collated by this indefatigable scholar with the original MS. at Paris. It is to be found also in Schilter's Thes. p. 4 of vol. i., Isidore, ch. iv. 1.

Hear quhidit umbi dhea Bauhnunga, dhero dhrìo heideo gotes.

Araugit ist in dhes aldin uuizssodes boohhum. dhazs fater endi sunu endi heilac geist got sii. Oh dhes sindun unchilaubun iudeo liudi. dhazs sunu endi heilac gheist got sii. bi dhiu huuanda sie chihordon gotes stimma hluda in sina berge quhedhenda. Chihori dhu israhel druhtin got dhin. ist eino got.

LITEBAL GERMAN.

Hier wird gesprochen von der bedeutung der Dreieinigkeit Gottes.

Sichtbar ist in den alten bundes büchern, dass Vater und Sohn und heiliger Geist Gott seyn. O der sündigen (thörichten) Juden leute, unglaubig dass Sohn und heiliger Geist Gott seyn, darum weil sie hörten Gottes stimme laut auf dem berge Sinai sprechend: Höre du Israel der Herr dein Gott ist einge Gott.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Here is spoken about the signification of the Trinity of God.

It is visible, in the books of the Old Testament, that the Father and Son and Holy Ghost is God. O the sinful Jewish people, disbelieving that the Son and the Holy Ghost is God, because they heard God's voice loud on mount Sinai, saying, Hear thou, Israel, the Lord thy God is one God.

• In the preface to this laborious and learned work, from p. xxxiii. to lxxiii. there is a very valuable account of old Ger. MSS. Some specimens are given of unpublished glossaries and fragments of a translation of Boetius de consolatione philosophies, supposed to be Notker's work (in cod. 5, gall. 825) of Mart. Capella de Nuptiis Mercurii et Philologies, (in cod. 5, gall. 872,) and of Aristotle's Organon (in cod. 5, gall. 818). The glossaries are from the 7th to the 9th century. To give a true idea of the quality and state of the MSS. Graff has very properly given them with all their faults, &c. exactly as he found them.

- 9. CHARLEMAGNE,* who reigned from 768-814, united the German tribes, the Francs, Alemanni, Bavarians, Thuringians, Saxons, Longobards, Burgundians, &c. into one mighty empire, and governed all the nations from the Eider in the north of Germany, to the Ebro in Spainfrom the Baltic sea to the Tiber in Italy. Arts and sciences declined more and more after the time of Gregory the Great, in 604, who himself discouraged scientific pursuits so much, that at the time of Charlemagne there was scarcely a trace of science or literature on the continent. Charlemagne arose, and obtained the aid of the most learned men of his time for the improvement of his mighty empire. A few of these eminent men may be named. Alkuin, an Anglo-Saxon monk, born about 732, educated at York, was well versed in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, theology, rhetoric, poetry, and mathematics, and was also distinguished for his piety. He died, abbot of Tours, in 804. Theodulph died 821, bishop of Orleans. Eginhard, born in Odenwalde, South Germany, wrote the History of Charlemagne, and died in 839. Schools were also established in different parts of the empire. By these means science and literature were supported in the 9th and following centuries. Charlemagne enjoined the clergy to preach in German, and to translate homilies into that language. He himself attempted to form a German Grammar, and ordered a collection of the national songs to be made, which unfortunately are lost, but we may form some judgment of them from the Hildibraht, a remarkable fragment of early German.
- 10. The successors of Charlemagne inherited his empire, but not his talents. The second son of Charlemagne, Ludwig or Lewis the pious, in the year 843, divided the empire among his three sons:—1. Lewis had Germany, which comprised Suabia, East Franconia, Bavaria, Thuringia, Saxony. Germany, from this early period to the present day, has preserved its language, its customs, and independence. 2. To Charles, Gallia was assigned. 3. Lothar received for his portion, Dauphine, Alsace, and Burgundy.

At first the Francs, in Gallia under Charles, spoke German, but they soon mixed it with the language of the subdued Gauls. The oaths which Charles and Lewis and their subjects took near Strasburg in 842, to protect their empire against Lothar, their eldest brother, are preserved. The grandson of Charlemagne, Abbot Nidhart, who died 853, in his history of the disputes of the sons, has preserved the form of the oath in German and French. It is a curious specimen of both languages at this early period.†

Charles's Oath in Francic, or Old German.

In godes minna ind in thes christiânes folches ind unser bêdherô gehaltnissi, fon thesemo dage frammordes, sô fram sô mir got geuuizci indi mahd furgibit, sô haldih

Eginharti de Vita Carolimagni commentariis, cum annotationibus Ger. Nicolai Heerkens,
 Groningiæ, 12mo. 1755. Histoire de Charlemagne par Gaillard, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1819.

[†] Roquefort gloss. de la langue romane, tom. i. disc. prel. p. xx. Wackernagel's Altdeutsches Lesebuch, 8vo. Basel, 1835, p. 26.



HIGH-GERMAN-LEWIS'S OATH, A.D. 842.

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tesan mînan bruodher sôsô man mit rehtû sînan bruodher scal, in thiû thaz er mig sô soma duo, indi mit Ludherem in nobheiniu thing ne gegangu, thê mînan unillon imo ce scadhen werdhên.

LITERAL GERMAN.

In Gottes Minne und in (wegen) des christlichen Volkes und unser beider Erhaltung von diesem Tage fortan, so fern so mir Gott Weisheit und Macht giebt, so halte ich diesen meinen Bruder, so wie man mit Recht seinen Bruder soll, und dass er mir auch so thun und mit Ludherem (will ich) in keine Sache nicht gehen, mit meinem Willen ihm zu Schaden werden.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

In God's love and for the christian folk and our common preservation, from this day henceforth, so far as God gives me wisdom and power, so hold I (shall I preserve) this my brother, so as one (man) by right his brother should (preserve) and that he to me also so may do, and with Lothar I (will) not enter into any thing, with my will, to be an injury to him.

The Oath of Lewis, in the Romanic, or French.

Pro deo amur et pro christian poblo et nostro commun salvament, dist di in avant, in quant deus savir et podir me dunat, si salvarai eo cist meon fradre Karlo et in adjudha et in cadhuna cosa, si cum om per dreit son fradra salvar dist, in o quid il mi altresi fazet, et ab Ludher nul plaid nunquam prindrai, qui meon vol cist meon fradre Karle in damno sit.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

For God's love and for the christian people and our common preservation from this day and henceforth, in so far as God gives me wisdom and power, so shall I assist this my brother Charles, and in assistance and in any cause so as one (man) by right his brother ought to assist in such a manner as he may do to me; and with Lothar I will not enter into any treaty (placitum) which to me, or to this my brother Charles, can be an injury.

Oath of Charles's army, in Romanic or Old French.

Si Lodhuvigs sagrament que son fradre Karlo jurat conservat, et Karlus meos sendra de suo part non lo stanit, si io returnar non lint pois, ne io ne neuls cui eo returnar int pois, in nulla ajudha contra Lodhuwig nun li iver.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

If Lewis keeps the oath which to his brother Charles he swore, and Charles my Seignior (Lord) on his part does not keep it, if I cannot prevent him, neither I, nor any one whom I can prevent, shall give him any assistance against Lewis.

Oath of Lewis's army, in Francic or Old German.

Oba Karl then eid, then er sinemo bruodher Ludhuuuîge gesuor geleistit, indi Ludhuuuîg mîn hêrro then er imo gesuor forbrihchit, ob ih inan es iruuenden ne mag, noh ih noh therô nohhein, then ih es iruuenden mag, uuidhar Karle imo ce follustî ne uuirdhu.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Wenn Karl den Eid, den er seinem Bruder Ludwig schwur, leistet (hält) und Ludwig, mein Herr (den Eid), den er ihm schwur, bricht, wenn ich ihn davon abwenden (abhalten), nicht kann, (so) werden weder ich, noch deren einer, den ich davon abwenden (abhalten) kann ihm wider Karl zu Hülfe nicht seyn (beistehn).

LITERAL ENGLISH.

If Charles keeps the oath, which he swore (to) his brother Lewis, and Lewis my Lord breaks the (oath) which he swore (to) him, in case I cannot prevent him, (then) neither I, nor any one whom I can prevent, shall give him any assistance against Charles.

- 11. Rhabanus Maurus, born at Mayence in 776, became a celebrated teacher at Fulda. His attention was attracted to the German language, and, in a council at Mayence, A.D. 848, he succeeded in passing a canon that in future the clergy should preach in Romanic (French) or Theotisc (German). He died, Archbishop of Mayence, Feb. 4th, 856. Rhabanus Maurus compiled Glossæ Latino barbaricæ de partibus humani corporis Goldast script. rerum Alemannic, vol. i. p. 66—69.—Glossarium Latino Theodiscum in tota Biblia V. et N. Test. Goldast. id.
- 12. Otfrid belonged to the Alemanni or Suabians, and was educated He was a Benedictine monk at at Fulda under Rhabanus Maurus. Weissenburg in Alsace, a learned theologian, philosopher, orator, and poet, who flourished between 840 and 870. Offrid wrote in rhyme a poetical paraphrase of the Gospels in Alemannic, his native language, to banish the profane songs of the common people. In this work there is a disregard of chronological order, for the poet seems to have written down the circumstances as they came into his mind. The MS. was first discovered by Beatus Rhenanus in the monastery at Freisingen, near Munich; there are two other MSS., one at Heidelburg, and the other at Vienna. It was first published by Flaccius (Illericus), at Basle, 1571, in Schilter's Thes. vol. i. with Scherz's annotations; also at Bonn in 4to. Bonner Bruchstüche vom Otfried, durch H. Hoffmann von Fallersleben, 1821. Again in 4to. by E. G. Graff, Königsberg, 1831, under the title of Krist.

Otfrid's Krist.

Séhet these fógala. thie hiar flíagent óbana.

zi ákare sie ni gángent. ioh ouh uuíht ni spinnent

Thoh ni brístit in thes. zi uuáru thoh ginúages.

ní sie sih ginérien. ioh scóno giuuerien.

Biginnet ána scouuon. thie frónisgon blúomon.

thar líuti after uuége gent. thie in themo ákare stent.

Sálomon ther rícho. ni uuátta sih gilícho.

thaz ságen ih íú in ala uuár. so ein thero blúomono thar.

Krist by Graff, ii. 22, 9: p. 165, 9.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Sehet diese vögel, die hier fliegen oben.

Zum acker sie nicht gehen, und auch nichts nicht spinnen,
Doch nicht fehlt ihnen etwas, fürwahr zum genügen,
Nicht sie sich ernähren, und schön gewähren.

Beginnet anzuschauen, die herrlichen blumen
(Wo leute nach wege gehen) di in dem acker stehen:
Salomon der reiche, nicht kleidete (wattete) sich gleich mässig
Das sage ich euch in aller wahrheit, so wie eine der blumen dar.



high-german—ludwigslied, a.d. 883.

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LITERAL ENGLISH.

See these fowls, which here fly above.

To the field they go not (i. e. they till not), and also nothing spin, Yet want not any thing, they truly have enough,
They do not nourish themselves, nor make fine.
Begin to look on the splendid flowers
(After which people go) standing in the field:
Solomon, the rich, did not dress (wodded) himself like
(That say I to you, in all truth) one of the flowers there.

13. MUSPILLI, a fragment of an old High-German alliterative Poem on the end of the world, from a MS. of the middle of the 9th century, in the Royal Library at Munich, published by J. A. Schmeller, Munich, 1832.

. . . Dar ni mac denne mak andremo helfan uora demo muspille denne daz preita uuasal allaz uar prinnit enti uugir enti luft iz allaz arfurpit; uuar ist denne diu marha dar man dar heo mit sinen ma gon piehe;

Thus arranged and corrected by Schmeller.

Dar ni mac denne måk andremo

Denne daz preita wasal enti viur enti luft

war ist denne diu marha,

helfan vora demo Muspille.

allaz varprinnit, iz allaz arfurpit,

dar man dar eo mit sinen mâgon piehe?

LITERAL GERMAN.

helfen vor dem Muspille wenn die breite Erdfäche ganz verbrennet, und Feuer und Luft ist ganz verworfen; wo ist dann die marke, darum man hier mit seinen magen strit?

LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

. . . . Then may no kindred assist the other for the Muspille. When the broad surface of the earth all is burning, and fire and air are all cast away; where is then the mark about which one has been quarrelling here with his relatives?

14. Ludwigslied, a German heroic song by an unknown author, in praise of the East Francic King Lewis III. in the year A.D. 883. The MS. was originally at St. Amand, near Tournay, but it is now lost. It was published first in Schilter's Thes., then by Docen, Munich, 1813, and in 1835 in Wackernagel's Altdeutsches Lesebuch, 8vo. Basel, p. 46.

REROIC SONG.

Sang uuas gesungen. Uuig uuas bigunnen: Bluot skein in uuangôn, Spilôd under vrankon. Thâr vaht thegenô gelih, Nichein sô sô Hiuduuig: Snel indi kuoni, Thaz uuas imo gekunni.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Sang war gesungen, Kampf war begonnen, Blut schien in Wangen Kämpfender Franken. Da focht Degen (heroes) gleich Keiner so wie Ludwig, Schnell und kühn, Das war ihm angeboren. Schilter, Thes. vol. ii. p. 17.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Song was sung,
Fight was begun:
Blood shone in the cheeks
Of fighting Francs.

There fought like a hero Not one so as Lewis, Quick and bold,

Which was in him inborn.

- 15. SAXON EMPERORS. During the reign of the Saxon emperors, from 919 till 1024, literature and science made some progress. The Ottoes valued and loved the sciences, and patronised Gerbert the most learned man of their time. Gerbert became pope under the name Silvester II. and died 1003.
- 16. Notker wrote in the period of the Saxon emperors. The only important monument in High-German literature of this age is a translation and commentary on the Psalms by this learned monk, Notker of St. Gallen. He was called Labeo, from his broad lips. His Alemannic translation is free and natural; and, as it respects power and strength of expression, it equals the best modern translation. Notker died in 1022. His work was published in Schilter's Thes. vol. i.

PRATM I.

1. Beatus vir qui non abiit in consilio impiorum,

Der man ist salig, der in dero argon rat ne gegieng.

So Adam teta, do er dero chenun rates folgeta uuider Gote, Sicut adam fecit, cum mulieris consilium sequeretur adversus Deum.

Et in via peccatorum non stetit.

Noh an dero sundigon uuege ne stuont.

So er teta. Er cham dar ana, er cham an den breiten uueg ter ze hello gat, unde stuont dar ana, uuanda er hangta sinero geluste. Hengendo stuont er. Sicut idem fecit. Processit eò, processit ad viam latam qui ad Infernum ducit, et stetit ibi, namque pendebat à concupiscentia sua. Pendulus stetit.

Et in cathedra pestilentiæ non stetit.

Noh an demo suhtstuole ne saz.

Ih meino daz er richeson ne uuolta, uuanda diu suht sturet sie nah alle. So sie adamen teta, do er Got uuolta uuerden. Pestis chit latine pecora sternens (fieo niderslahinde) so pestis sih kebreitet, so ist iz pestilentis, i.e. late peruagata pestis (uuito uuallonde sterbo). Intelligo, quod gubernare, (pro tribunali) nollet. Namque hæc pestis corripuit fere omnes, sicut Adamo fecit, quum vellet Deus fieri. Pestis dicitur Latinè, quasi pecora sternens. Quando pestis se dilatat, dicitur Pestilentia, i.e. latè pervagata pestis.

17. After the extinction of the Saxon emperors, the line of Salian Francs governed in Germany from A.D. 1024 to 1125. The authors of this period generally wrote in Latin. Adam, called Bremensis, born

high-german—bobthius, 1024.

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at Meissen, Canon at Bremen, wrote in Latin a History of the Church which gives an account of Hamburg and Bremen, from the time of Charlemagne to Henry IV. It is of great value for the history of North Germany.

18. German literature had very few monuments in the time of the Salian Francs: the language is very stiff and mixed with Latin. The few specimens of German, in this period, are translations, such as the version of Boethius and Aristotle, by an unknown monk of St. Gallen, and the paraphrase of Canticum Canticorum by Willeram. E. G. Graff, in his Althochdeutschen Sprachschatz, vol. i. No. I. pref. p. xxxvi. 4to. Berlin, 1834, mentions a St. Gallen MS. of the 10th and 11th century, containing an old High-German translation of Boethius Cons. philos., and gives a specimen of this translation. The following extract is interesting, from the additions which the monk makes to the Latin text of Boethius,* showing the astronomical knowledge of his time.

Boethius.

Uuír uulzen, dáz tia érda daz uuázer úmbe gât, únde der fierdo téil nàhôr óbenân erbárôt ist, an dêmo sízzent tie ménnisken. Ter hímel lêret únsíh, táz iz ter fierdo téil ist. Alle die astronomiam chúnnen, die bechénnent táz æquinoctialis zona den hímel réhto in zuéi téilet, únde fóne íro ze dien ûzerôsten polis iouuéder hálb ében filo íst íh méino ze demo septentrionali, únde ze demo australi. Sô ist tiu érda sínunelbíu, únde íst úns únchúnt, úbe si, úndenân erbárôt si, óbenân dâr si erbárôt íst, târ sízzent tie linte ab æthiopico oceano, usque ad scithicum oceanum. Tie férrôst sízzent ad austrum, die sízzent in æthiopicis insulis, tien íst tiu súnna óbe hóubete, sô si gât ûzer ariete in uerno tempore, únde sô si beginnet kân in libram in autumno,—Graff's Sprachschatz, pref. p. xxxvi.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

We know that the water goes round the earth, and the fourth part above is bare; on it sit the men. The heaven learns (teaches) us that it is the fourth part. All, who know astronomy, confess that the equinoctial zone divides the heaven right in two, and that from it to the uttermost pole of each half is an equal distance, I mean to the north, and to the south. So is the earth round, and it is to us unknown, if it be bare underneath; above, where it is bare, there sit the people from the Ethiopian ocean to the Scythian ocean. The farthest sitting to the south, they sit in Ethiopian islands; to those is the sun over head, when he goes out of Aries in the spring, and when he begins to go into Libra in autumn.

- 19. PARABLE of the Sower, in old High-German, taken from MS. fragments of Homilies in the Imperial Library at Vienna, written at the beginning of the 11th century, and printed in Lambecsii Commentariis, &c. 2nd edit. 1. 11, p. 550: Schilter, vol. i. p. 76, at the end.
- Lr. 8.—Unser Herro der almahtige Got der sprichet in desmi Euangelio, suenne der acchirman sait sinen samen, so fellit sumelichis pi demo uuege, unde uuirdit firtretin, oder is essant die uogile.
- Boethius de consolatione philosophiæ, 12mo. Lugd. Batavorum, 1656, p. 42, Proca 7.—
 King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Translation, with an excellent English Version by Cardale,
 ch. xviii. 1, p. 95.

20. WILLERAM was educated at Fulda. He died 1085, abbot of the monastery Ebersberg in Bavaria, and probably composed his Paraphrase between 1070 and 1084. MSS. are preserved at Vienna, Breslaw, Stuttgard, Einsicdeln, published with this title, Willerami Abbatis in Canticum Canticorum paraphrasis, Latina et veteri lingua Francica, ed. P. Merula, Leyden, 1598, and by F. Vögelin, Worms, 1631, and in Schilter's Thes. Also by Hoffman, Breslaw, 1827.

Sage mir uuine min. uua du dine scaf uueidenes. uua du ruouues umbe mitten dag. Umbe uuaz biten ih des? Daz ih niet irre ne beginne gen. unter den corteron dinero gesellon. Kunde mir o sponse. den ih mit allen chreften minno. uuer die ueræ fidei doctores sin. die dine scaf uuisen ad pascua uitæ. unte die solich sin. daz du in iro herzen dir hereberga machest. unte sie beskirmes ab omni feruore temptationis.— Schilter's Thes. vol. i. p. 6, in fine.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Sage mir, mein Geliebter, wo du deine Schafe weidest, wo du ruhest um Mittag. Warum warte ich dessen? dass ich nicht irre noch fehl gehe unter den Hürden deiner Gesellen. Verkünde mir, o Gespons, den ich aus allen Kräften liebe, wer die veræfidei doctores sind, die deine Schafe weisen ad pascua vitæ, und die solche sind, dass du in ihren Herzen Herberge machest und sie beschirmst ab omni fervore temptationis.

VERBAL ENGLISH VERSION.

Say to me, my beloved, where thou pasturest thy sheep, where thou restest at midday. For what ask I this? That I may not err, nor begin to go among the number of thy companions. Inform me, O bridegroom, whom I love with all might, who are the teachers of true faith, who show thy sheep to the pastures of life, and who are such that you make dwellings in their hearts, and shelter them from all heat of temptation.

21. St. Anno. The praises of the archbishop of Cologne, St. Anno, who died 1075, concludes this period. The writer is unknown, but this poem was probably composed, soon after St. Anno's death, before the end of the 11th century. It is in rhyme, and consists of forty-nine stanzas, written, as Herzog says, in the Low-Rhinish or Francic dialect (Nieder Rhinisch). Meusel calls it Alemannic. Fragments of this poem were first published by Martin Opitz, 1639, who discovered them at Breslaw. The MS. is lost. It was printed by Schilter and others, and in 1816 by Goldmann. All the latter editions depend on the first incorrect publication.

MAN'S INGRATITUDE.

Mit bluomin cierint sich diu lant, mit loube dekkit sich der walt; daz wilt habit den sînin ganc, scône ist der vôgil sanc: ein iwelîch ding die ê noch havit, diemi got van êrist virgab: newære die zuei gescephte, di her gescuoph die bezziste, die virkêrten sich in die dobeheit: dannin huobin sich diu leith.

Wackernagel, p. 117.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Mit Blumen zieren sich die Lande,
Mit Laube decket sich der Wald,
Das Wild hat seinen Gang
Schön ist der Vogelsang;
Ein jeglich Ding das Gesetz noch hat,
Das ihm Gott zuerst gab.
Nur die zwei Geschöpfe,
Die er schuf die besten,
Die verkehrten sich in die Tollheit,
Davon erhub sich das Leid.



HIGH-GERMAN—MINNESINGERS, NIBELUNGEN, A.D. 1150. CXXXV

PORTICAL VERSION.

The flow'rs adorn the fields, Green leaves bedeck the groves, The beasts their courses run, Soft rings the sweet bird's song: All things obey the laws That God creating gave, Save the two latest born, Whom noblest, best, he framed; They spurn his high command, And turn to folly's course, From hence began the pain.*

22. Te Deum of the 12th century. †

Prof. Graff observes that the MS. is of the 12th century. It was originally the property of the monastery of St. Maria at Windberg, and contains many very rare words and expressions. The following extract is from the MS. in the Royal Library at Munich. It is inserted in the Diutiska of Prof. C. G. Graff, vol. iii. No. III. p. 459.

Das lobesanch dere saligen bischoue den si sungen beatorum episcoporum Ambrosii et Augustini quem cantaverunt deme herren websellichen unter in fure die becherde des uileheiteren lerares inter se pro conversione preclari domino viciasim unde unteres. Dih got wir loben Dih herren wir ueriehen dih ewigen et patris Augustini. Te deum laudamus te dominum confitemur. Te esternum uster elliu diu erde erwirdit. Dir alle engile dir die himile unde alle Tibi omnes angeli tibi cæli patrem omnis terra veneratur. Dir die guizzeneuolle, unde die minneflurige mit untuallicher stimme potestates. Tibi cherubim et seraphim incessabili furruoffent. Heiliger heiliger heiliger herro got dere here. Volle sint himile proclamant. Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus dominus deus sabaoth. Pleni sunt cali unde erde dere magenchrefte eren diner. et terra maiestatis gloriæ tuæ.

MINNESINGERS. 1

23. German national poetry and prose compositions, from the 12th to the 14th century. The Hohenstaussen or Suabian race of German emperors were great admirers and promoters of literature. Frederic I., Henry VI., Frederic II. and Conrad IV. were themselves poets, as well as the patrons of Minnesingers. A few of the chief Minnesingers and other authors will now be mentioned.

24. The Nibelungen Lied, or Song of the Nibelungen, is one of the most ancient and perfect Suabian epic poems. Pelegrin, bishop of Passau, who died in 991, is supposed to have collected the story of the Nibelungen, and to have written it in Latin by the aid of his scribe Conrad. The present poem is probably founded upon the Latin, and apparently written by Henry of Ofterdingen, about the middle of the 12th century. The following specimen and the English version are from the interesting

^{*} This flowing and spirited translation, with some others that follow, is taken from Lays of the Minnesingers, 8vo. Longman, London, 1825, a valuable little work, which is full of interesting information respecting the Minnesingers, and contains many beautiful specimens of their poetry.

⁺ See 4 4, for a specimen of the Te Deum in German of the 8th century.

³ Minne love, sänger singer.

work, "Lays of the Minnesingers," p. 114: the substance of the extract will be found in the edition of van der Hagen, 8vo. Berlin, 1807, p. 47, verse 1145.

SONG OF THE NIBELUNGEN.

Sam der liehte mane
Vor der sternen stat,
Der schin so lûterliche
Ab' den wolchen gat,
Dem stûnt si nu geliche
Vor maneger vrowen gût.
Des wart da wol gehôhet
Den zieren helden der mût.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

And as the beaming moon Rides high the stars among, And moves with lustre mild The mirky clouds along; So, midst her maiden throng, Up rose that matchless fair; And higher swell'd the soul Of many a hero there.

25. Walter von der Vogelweide, of Thurgau in Switzerland, flourished from 1190 to 1227.

SUMMER.

Do der sumer komen was, Und die bluomen dur das gras Wunneklich entsprungen, Und die vogel sungen, &c.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

'Twas summer—through the opening grass
The joyous flowers up sprang,
The birds in all their diff'rent tribes
Loud in the woodlands sang.

Minnesingers, p. 206.

26. Grave Chunrad von Kilchberg or Kirchberg, of Suabia, wrote in the latter part of the 12th century.

ON MAY.

Meige ist komen in dú lant,
Der uns ie von sorgen bant:
Kinder, kinder, sint gemant!
Wir sun schouwen wunne manigvalde;
Uf der liehten heide breit
Da hat er uns fúr gespreit
Manig bluemelin gemeit,
Erst bezeiget in dem gruenen walde;
Da hört man die nahtegal,
Uf dem bluenden rise,
Singen lobelichen schal, &c.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

May, sweet May, again is come,
May that frees the land from gloom;
Children, children, up and see
All her stores of jollity!
On the laughing hedgerow's side
She hath spread her treasures wide;
She is in the greenwood shade,
Where the nightingale hath made
Every branch and every tree
Ring with her sweet melody.

Minnesingers, p. 141.

27. HENRY RISPACH, commonly styled Der tugendhafte Schreiber the virtuous Clerk, lived about 1207.

THE LOVER'S LAMENT.

Es ist in den walt gesungen Das ich ir genaden klage Dú min herze hat betwungen Und noh twinget alle tage.

Mir ist sam der nahtegal, Dú so vil vergebne singet, Und ir doh ze leste bringet Niht wan schaden ir suezer schal.

FREE ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

The woodlards with my songs resound,
As still I seek to gain
The favours of that lady fair
Who causeth all my pain.

My fate is like the nightingale's

That singeth all night long,

While still the woodlands mournfully

But echo back her song.

Minnesingers, p. 144.

high-german—minnesingers, nipen, 1235.

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28. Wient von Grafenberg wrote a poem styled, Wigalois, about 1212. MSS. are preserved at Cologne, Leyden, Bremen, and Hamburg. A very valuable edition was published in 8vo. by Benecke, Berlin, 1819.

Artus Hofhaltung.

Ez was hie vor, so man seit, Ein Kunech der ie nach Eren streit; Des Name witen was erkant. Britanie hiez sin Lant; Selbe hiez er Artus. Ze Karidol da het er Hus. Mit solhen Freuden stunt es do, Das uns daz nu machet fro.

Court of King Arthur.

Heretofore there was, as men say,
A king who always for honour fought,
Whose name was widely known.
Britain was called his land,
He himself was called Arthur.
At Karidol there had he a house,
With such delights it stood there
That it now gives us pleasure.

Herzog, p. 79.

29. Gotfrit von Niegn, a Suabian nobleman, wrote about the year 1235. The following specimen is taken from Benecke's Additions to Bodner's Versuche über die alte schuäbische Poesie, Zürich, 1748.

BPRING.

Nu woluf! grüssen
Wir den süssen,
Der uns büssen
Wil des winters pin;
Der uns wil bringen
Vogelin singen,
Blümen springen,
Und der sunnen schin.
Da man sach e
Den kalten sne,
Da siht man gras,
Von touwe nas,
Bruevent das
Blumen unde der kle.

PREE ENGLISH VERSION.

Up, up, let us greet
The season so sweet,
For winter is gone;
And the flowers are springing,
And little birds singing,
Their soft notes ringing,
And bright is the sun!
Where all was drest
In a snowy vest,
There grass is growing,
With dew-drops glowing,
And flowers are seen
On beds so green.

Minnesingers, p. 155.

30. A notice of the following didactic poems in the old High-German dialect cannot be omitted. 1. Der König Tyrol von Schotten und sein sohn Fridebrant, King Tyrol of Scotland and his son Fridebrant.

2. Der Winsbeke an sinen sun, Winsbeke to his son. 3. Du(i) Winsbekin an ir Tohter, Winsbekin to her daughter. These three are by unknown authors, but they most likely belong to the beginning of the 13th century. They are printed in Schilter, vol. ii.; and in Manesse's Collection. 4. Frigedanks Bescheidenheit, Sentiments and Sentences. Whether Frigedank be the real or fictitious name of the author, is very doubtful. The poem was written before 1230. Published by Sebastian Brand, Strasburg, 1508, 4to., and lately by W. Grimm. These didactic poems, particularly the latter, are distinguished by elevated and philosophical views of life.

DER WINSBEKE.

Sun ellú wisheit ist ein wiht, Dú herze sin ertrahten kan, Hat er ze Gote minne niht, Vnd siht in niht mit vorhten an.

Schilter's Thes. vol. ii. p. 20, in fine.

And do not look to him in fear.

in fine.

LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

Son all wisdom is nothing,

If to God it has no love,

(Thy heart can do without it)

God serving without irresolution
That is of all wisdom the beginning.
He has deceived himself
Who builds upon the rainbow.

FRIGEDANKS BESCHEIDENHEIT.

Gote dienen ane Wank Deist aller Wisheit Anvank. Der hat sich selben betrogen Und zimbert uf den Regenbogen.

31. Schwaben-Spiegel, or Suabian Mirror, the Alemannic provincial law, probably compiled in the 13th century. Published in Schilter's Thes. vol. ii.

Introduction to the Laws.

Herre Got himelischer Vater, durch din milte gute geschufte du den menschen mit drivaltiger wirdikeit.

- 2. Diu erst ist daz er nach dir gebildet ist.
- 3. Daz ist auch ain alz groz uuirdikeit, der dir allez menschen kunne ymmer sunderlichen danken sol, uuan dez haben uuir groz reht, Vil lieber herre himelischer Vater sit du unz zu diner hohen gothait also uuirdiclich geedelt hast.
- 4. Diu ander uuirdikeit ist da du Herr almächtiger Schöpfer den menschen zu geschaffen hast, daz du alle die uuelt die sunnen und den maun die sterne und diu vier elemente, fiur, uuazzer, luft, erde, die vogel in den luften, die vische in dem uuage, diu tier in dem uualde, die uuurme in der erde, golt, silber, edelgestain und der edeln uuurtze suzzer smak, der plumen liehtiu varuue, der baume frucht korn und alle creatur, daz haust du herre allez dem menschen ze nutze und ze dienst geschaffen durch die triuuue und durch die minne die du zu dem menschen hetest.
- 5. Diu dritt uuirdikait ist da du Herr den menschen mit geedelt hast, daz ist diu daz der mensche die uuirde und ere und freude und uuunn die du selb bist ymmer mit dir euuiclich niezzen sol.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Lord God, heavenly father, by thy kind goodness, createst thou man with threefold dignity.

- 2. The first is, that he after thee is formed.
- 3. That is such a great dignity, for which all mankind always particularly shall thank thee, for which we have great right (obligation), much beloved Lord, heavenly father, since thou to thy high Godhead hast so honourably ennobled us.
- 4. The second dignity to which thou, Lord, almighty Creator, hast formed man, is that thou, all the world, the sun and moon, the stars, and the four elements, fire, water, air, earth, the fewls in the air, the fish in the waves, the animals in the wood, the worms on the earth, gold, silver, and precious stones, and the sweet flavour of costly spices, the shining colour of flowers, the fruit of the trees, corn, and all creatures, hast, the Lord, created for the use and service of man, by the favour and love which thou hadst to man.
- 5. The third dignity with which thou, Lord, hast ennobled man is this, that man shall enjoy the dignity and honour and pleasure and delight which thou thyself art (hast) always and eternally with thee.

HIGH-GERMAN—PARABLE OF THE SOWER, 1462.

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32. THE EDELSTEIN, or the Gem, a collection of fables by Boner, a Dominican monk whose name is often mentioned in documents from 1324—1349. An excellent edition of the Edelstein, with a glossary, is given by Prof. G. F. Beneke, of Gottingen, published at Berlin, 1816, 8vo.

Von einem Hund und einem Esel. (Von unbedachter Narreheit.)

Wel rechter Tore des begert,
Des sin Nature in nicht gewert,
Der mag des wol entgelten.
Dar zu sol man in schelten,
Der sich des Dinges nimet an,
Das sin Geslechte nie gewan.
Was du Nature hat gegeben,
Dem mag der Mensch kum wider streben.

Of a Dog and an Ass.
(Unthinking folly.)

He (is) a complete fool, who asks
What his nature does not grant,
He may for it well suffer.
Besides that we shall blame him,
Who undertakes a thing,
Which his species never acquired.
What nature has given
Man may hardly oppose.

Herzog, p. 144.

- 33. The following specimens show, from the year 1400, the gradual formation of the modern German. As best indicating the change in the language, the extracts are chiefly given from the same passage of the Scriptures.
- 34. THE GOSPELS (Evangelien uber al daz Jar) from a MS. at Munich of the 13th century.
- Lr. viii. 3.—(Do ein michel Menig chom zu Jesu, und von den Steten eilten zu im, do sprach er ei Bispel:) Der Ackerman gi aus seen sinen Samen.—4. Und do er ge seet, do viel ein Sam pi dem Weg und ward vertreten und gazzen in di Vogel.
- 35. THE EPISTLES and Gospels in High-German (Hoch-Teutsch), "Lectiones, Epistolæ et Evangelia per annum," A.D. 1431, from a MS. at Munich.
- Lr. vili. 3.—(Do ain michel menig cham zue iesu vnd von den stetten eilten zv im do sprach er ain peichspill) der Akcherman gie aus säen seinen samen.—4. Vnd do er gesäett, do viell ain sam peij dem weg vnd ward vertreten und azzn in auch die vogel.
- 36. Gospels for every day of the year (Evangelien auf alle Tage des Jahres), from a MS. at Munich, about 1450. Domin. Sexagesima.
- Lr. viii. 3.—Do ein michl menig chom zu jhm vnd vō dē stetn eylten zu jm do sprach er ein peyspill d'ackerman gye aus sänd sein samē,—4. vnd do er gesāt do viel ein samē pey dē weg vnd wart vertretten vnd gassn jn auch die vogl.
 - 37. Ain Postil uber dij Evangelij, from a MS. at Munich, about 1460.
- Lr. viii. 3.—(Vnd da das volck nû chom zu im da hueb er auf und sagt in ain peyspil vnd sprach) Es gie ain man aus zu ainen zeitn vnd sät, 4. vnd da er nu ward seen da viel ain sam zu dem weg vnd der ward vertreten vnd dartzu komen die vogel und assn den samen.
- 38. Bible in High-German (teutsche Bibel). One of the earliest Bibles, but without date; some say it was printed at Mayence, 1462, others at Strasburg, 1466.
- Mr. iv. 3.—Hört secht der Seer gieng aus ze seen. 4. Vnd do er seet: der ein viel bey dem Weg, vnd die Vogel des Himels kamen vnd assen jn.

39. A PLENARIUM (Sammlung der Episteln und Evangelien), Augsburg, 1473.

Mr. iv. 3.—Er get auss der da säen will seinen samen vn sät, 4. Vnd als er säet, das ein felt in den weg. vnd wirt verträtten, vnd die Vögel des hymels die essent es auff.

40. PLENARIUM, Augsburg, 1474.

Mr. iv. 3.—Der ist aussgangen der da seet zu seen seinen somen,—4. Vn als er seet da ist einer gefallen an den weg vnnd ist getretten worden, vnnd auch die vogel des himels habendt den gegessen.

41. BIBLE (teutsch), Augsburg, 1476.

 $M\kappa$. iv.—Hört secht d' da seet der ist aussgegange ze seen. Vnd da er seet. der ein viel bey dem weg vn die vogel des hymels kamen vnd assen in.

42. Bible (teutsch), Augsburg, 1487.

Mr. iv.—Hört. secht. der do seet, der ist aussgegangen ze seen. Vnd do er seet. der ein viel bey dem weg. vnd die vögel des hymmels kamen vnd assen jn.

43. Bible, printed by H. Schonsperger, Augsburg, 1490.

Mr. iv.—Hört. sehet. der da säet. d' ist aussgegangen ze säen. Vnnd da er säet. der ein viel bey dem weg. vnd die vögel des hymmels kamen vnnd assen jn.

44. Gospels, Strasburg, 1517.

Lk. viii.—Do zuomal als vil volcks gesammē kam zu Jesu, vn vō dē stettē zu im yltē. Jn der zeit da sagt er inē ein gleichniss Der da seiet d' ist vssgangen zu seen seinen somē. Vn als der seet da ist etlichs gefallē in dē weg, vn ist zertrettē worden vn die vögel des himels haben es gessen:

45. Dr. Keiserssberg's Postil, Strasburg, 1522.

Am Sonnentag Sexagesimæ. Horēt (sprach der her) nement war, der d' do seyet ist vssgangē zu seyen seinē somē. Vn so er seyt, ist d' ander som gefallē vff dē weg. (secus via, uit neben den weg. er wer sust ī dē acker gefallē) vn ist zertrettē wordē vō den wādleren, vn die fögel des himels seind kūmen vn habend den vffigessen.

46. New Testament, Zurich, 1524.

Mr. iv. 3, 4.—Hörend zu, sich es gieng ein säyer vss zu säyen, vn es begab sich in dem er säyet, fiel etlichs an den weg, do komend die vögel vnder dem himel vnd frassends vff.

47. Bible, by Dr. I. Eck, Ingolstadt, 1537.

Mr. iv. 3.—Höret zu, Sihe, Ainer der da säiet, gieg auss: zu säien:—4. Vnd in dem er säiet. fiel etlichs an den weg, da kamen die vögel des lufts vnd frassens auf.

48. NEW TESTAMENT (Deutssch), Wittenberg, 1522.

Mr. iv. 3.—Horet zu, Sihe, Es, gieng eyn seeman aus zu seen,—4. vnd es begab sich, ynn dem er seet, fiel ettlichs an den weg, da kamen die vogel vnter dem hymel vnd frassens auf.



HIGH-GERMAN-LUTHER'S BIBLE, 1545.

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49. HISTORY of the Gospels (Evangelisch Hijstori), by Othmaren Nachtgall, Augsburg, 1525.

Mr. iv. 3.—Es was ainer ausgegangen zu seen seynen Somen,—4. Vnnder dem siner gefallen was auff den Weg, vn zertretten worden, auch hetten in die Vogel des Hymels auffgessen.

50. Bible, Zurich, 1530.

Mr. iv. 3.—Hörend zu, sihe, es gieng ein Säyer auss ze säyen,—4. vnd es begab sich in dem er säyet, fiel etliches an den wäg, do kamend die vögel vnder dem himel, vnd frassends auf.

51. The present German language (Hoch-Deutsch) has a greater affinity to the Alemannic and Francic than to the Platt-Deutsch. inclination towards the High-German, or southerly branch of the German dialects, arose from the influence of Luther at the Reformation. Luther was Professor of Divinity at Wittenberg, where the high dialect prevailed. and in which he wrote his translation of the Bible. The New Testament first published in 1523, and the Old Testament from 1523 to 1534, was revised and the whole Bible published from 1541 to 1545. This revised translation soon became generally known, and the numerous students that crowded Wittenberg to benefit by the lectures of Luther, and subsequently dispersed into the different provinces, carried with them this High-German version, and a predilection for this dialect. Thus High-German became generally known, and was adopted as the language of the church, the learned, and the press. This tongue spread with the Reformation, and as it advanced in extent it increased in perfection, till it has become one of the most cultivated and extensive of all the Gothic or Teutonic dialects. It not only prevails in the German confederacy, but in the north of Switzerland, Alsace, in a great part of Hungary, Transylvania, Bohemia, the kingdom of Prussia, in Schleswick, part of Jutland, and in Russia as far north as Courland. Amongst the Germans are writers of the first order in every branch of literature and science; they are most prolific in the production of new works, nor can any easily exceed them in freedom of inquiry, in labour, or erudition.

52. Bible, by Dr. M. Luther, Wittenberg, 1545.

Mr. iv. 3.—Höret zu! Sihe, es gieng ein Seeman aus zu seen.—4. Vnd es begab sich, in dem er seet, fiel etlichs an den Weg, da kamen die Vogel unter dem Himel vnd frassens auff.

53. DER LAYEN Biblia, by J. Freydang, Frankfort, 1569.

Lz. viii.—Es gieng ein Säemann auss seim Hauss, Zu säen seinen Samen auss, Vnd etlichs fiel an weges gstetn, Das wurd gentzlich in staub vertretn,

> Vnd die Vögel vnder dem Himml Frassen das auff mit eim gewimbl : Auff den Felsen fiel etliches, Da es auffgieng verdorret es.

• For the origin of the Germans and their name, see § II. 1, 2, 3, note (†).

54. THE FROSCHMAUSELER, oder der Frösch und Mäuse wunderbare Hofhaltung, The court of the frogs and mice, Magdeburg, 1595, 8vo. is one of the most remarkable epic poems. It was written by George Rollenhagen, who was born 1542, at Bernau in Brandenburg, and died 1609, when rector of the Latin school of Magdeburg. He attempts to describe eternity in the following striking allegory.

Ewig, Ewig, ist lange Zeit. Wēr ein Sandberg uns vorgestelt, Viel grösser denn die gantze Welt, Und ein Vogel all tausend Iahr kēm, Auff einmahl nur ein Kornlein nem, Und Gott uns denn erlösen wolt, Wenn er das letzte Körnlein holt, So wer Hoffnung das uns elende, Zwar langsam, aber doch het ein ende. Nun bleiben wir in Gottes Zorn Ohn all Hoffnung ewig verlorn.

ENGLISH VERSION.

For ever and ever is a long time. Were a heap of sand before our eyes, Exceeding the whole world in size, And a bird ev'ry thousand years should come, To take but a single grain therefrom, And God would grant deliverance When the last grain were taken thence, We might have hope that our wretched state. Tho' long, might yet still terminate. But now beneath God's wrath we lie Lost, without hope, eternally.

Chap. xiii.

Morrell.

55. Bible, Nuremberg, 1703, 1708, &c.

Mr. iv. 3.—Höret zu, Sihe, es gieng ein Sae-Mann aus zu säen.—4. Und es begab sich, in dem er säete, fiel etliches an den Weg, da kamen die Vögel unter dem Himmel, und frassens auf.

- 56. New Testament, translated by J. Maria, Passau, in Bavaria, 1752. Mr. iv. 3. Höret: siehe, es gieng ein Sämann aus zu säen.-4. Und es begab sich, indem er säete, fiel ein Theil an den Weg, da kamen die Vögel, und frassen es auf.
- 57. A High-German translation of Reineke de Vos in the same metre as the Low-German of Henry van Alkmar, by Dietrich Wilhelm Soltau, This extract will not only serve as a specimen of Lüneburg, 1830. modern High-German, but as an example of the difference in the dialects.*

REINEKE DE VOS.

Es war an einem Mayentag, Wie Blum' und Laub die Knospen brach; Denn Nobel wollte Herr'n und Sassen Die Kräuter sprossten; froh erklang Im Hain der Vögel Lobgesang; Der Tag war schön, und Balsamduft Erfüllte weit umher die Luft; Als König Nobel, der mächtige Leu, Ein Fest gab, und liess mit Geschrey Hoftag verkünden überall.

Da kamen hin mit grossem Schall Viel edle Herr'n und stolze Gesellen; Es war kaum möglich sie zu zählen. Der Kranich Lütke, Matz der Staar

Und Marks der Häher kamen sogar; Ein frohes Gastmahl feyern lassen; Darum er alles her berief, Was ging, was kroch, was flog, was lief, Thier' und Gevögel, gross und klein, Bis auf Reinhard den Fuchs allein, Der sich so frevelhaft benommen, Dass er nicht durft' nach Hofe kommen.

Wer Böses thut, der scheu't das Licht; So ging's auch diesem falschen Wicht; Er hatt' am Hofe schlimmen Geruch, Drum er zu kommen Bedenken trug.

• See Dutch, VI. 17; and Low-German, V. 26.

HIGH-GERMAN-PROVINCIAL DIALECTS, 1827.

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58. A free High-German translation of Henry van Alkmar's Reineke de Vos by Göethe.

Pfingsten, das liebliche Fest, war gekommen; Es grünten und blüthen Feld und Wald; auf Hügeln und Höhn, in Büschen und Hecken Uebten ein fröhliches Lied die neuermunterten Vögel; Jede Wiese sprosste von Blumen in duftenden Gründen, Festlich heiter glänzte der Himmel und farbig die Erd. Nobel, der König, versammelt den Hof; und seine Vasallen Eilen gerufen herbey mit grossem Gepränge; da kommen Viele stolze Gesellen von allen Seiten und Enden, Lütke, der Kranich, und Markart der Häher und alle die Besten. Denn der König gedenkt mit allen seinen Baronen Hof zu halten in Feyer und Pracht; er lässt sie berufen Alle mit einander, so gut die grossen als kleinen. Niemand sollte fehlen ! und dennoch fehlte der eine, Reinecke Fuchs, der Schelm! der viel begangenen Frevels Halben des Hofs sich enthielt. So scheuet das böse Gewissen Licht und Tag, es scheute der Fuchs die versammleten Herren.

59. The Modern German of 1835 only differs in orthography from the first edition of Luther's Bible of 1545.*

High-German Provincial Dialects.

- 60. The following are a few specimens of the various provincial dialects spoken in Upper Germany in 1827.
 - Swiss provincial dialect in the canton Zurich, 1827.
- Mr. iv. 3.—Losät uf, äs ischt en Ackhersmä uffs Fäld gangä ge säen.—4. Und da er gsät hät, ischt öbbis ä d' Strass gfallä, da sind d' Vögel cho und händs ufgrässä.
 - 62. Swiss provincial dialect in the canton Uri, 1827.
- Mr. iv. 8.—Hört zuö, ksöscht, a Má ischt üssgangă go saïa; 4. und wie 'ne sait, falt'n öpis an die Strass, da sind die Vögel chō, und hand's aweg gefrässä.
 - 63. SUABIAN provincial dialect near the Alps, 1827.
- Mx. iv. 3.—Lôsăt und lûogăd, as îscht a Sayer usei gangă z' saiid;—4. Und wie car g'sait hêat, Ischt a Dôal uf a Weag, g'falla, dên henn-da d' Vögel g'noh', und ufg'fréassa.
 - 64. Suabian provincial dialect about Stuttgard, 1827.
- Mr. iv. 3.—Höhret me an: A Bauer ischt zum sää naus gangă ufs Feld.—4. Äbbes vom rumg' streută Sohmā ischt uf da Weeg g'fallă, do sind d' Vögel kommā, und hends g'îressă.
 - 65. SUABIAN provincial dialect about Ulm, 1827.
- Mr. iv. 8.—Hairet zûe, séand, es ischt a Sæmå ausganga z' sæa.—4. Und wia ær g'sæt haut, do ischt a Thoil an Wêag g'fallâ, dâ sénd d' Vegel kommå und hannds aufg' fresså.
 - 66. Alsacian dialect about Strasburg, 1827.
- Mr. iv. 3.—Hèrt, siet der Ackersmann esch üssgange zu'm Säije.—4. Un wie er g'saijit hätt, èsch eins (ebbs) ouf de Waij g'falle; då sind d' Vögel komme ounterm Himmel, un hans ouffg'frasse.

67. SALTZBURG dialect, 1827.

Mr. iv. 3.—Höscht's: Şchau, ös gàng à Sàmōn aus zum Sàn.—4. Und ös gàb si, indem à sát, völd à Doal an dem Wög, da kàmàn d' Vögl und fràss'ns auf.

68. Tirolese dialect, 1827.

Mr. iv. 3.—Da heàrts à Mâl zuê; às ischt à Mâl a Paur zê san aussi gàngn.—4. und às ischt g'schöch'n, wie ear g' sant hât, ischt ôan Thail àffn Wög g' fall'n, und dâ hànn d' Fögl kemmen, und hâb'ns àffg'frossen.

69. BAVARIAN dialect about Eichstadt, 1827.

Mr. 4. 3.—Iză schau! a Baur is zum sân gangă.—4. Und do, wi-a gsât hât, iss epàs an Wég hing'falln; dēs hâbn d' Vögl wek g'fressn.

70. BAVARIAN dialect about Munich, 1827.

Mĸ. iv. 3.—Lossts enk sogng! à Moî ïs ă Baur aufs Sàhn' naus gangă.—4. Und wîa r-a denn do g'saht hot, is e'am à Thoâi Sammă-r-ânn Weg nō gfôin; do sànn d' Vögl vonn Himmi rō kemma, und hammatn aufg'frössn.

71. BAVARIAN dialect about Nuremberg, 1827.

Mr. iv. 3.—Höirt zôu, segt, es iss a Bauer (a Säemoh) ausgangă z'sæă.—4. Und dâu hâuts es si zoutrăgn, wöi er g'sät hâut, iss etli's an Weeg g'falln; da senn die Vügel unterm Himmel kummă und hâbens àfg'fressn.

72. DIALECT about Frankfort on the Maine, (Sachsenhausen), 1827.

Mr. iv. 3.—Hihrt zôu, Sich, es gung ĕ Mōl a Sihmann ĕnausser z' sihn.—4. Unn dò hót sech's begäwwe, wäi ĕr gesiht hót, fäil Epăs d'rvun ân'n Wäg; do sénn (sain) di Vigel unnerm Hémmel kumme, unn håwwe's uffgĕfresse.

73. DIALECT of Wetteravia, or the district enclosed by the Sahn, Rhine, and Maine, 1827.

Mĸ. iv. 3.—Hirt zôu! Sich, es geng ĕ mohl ĕ Sehmann naus, der wullt sihĕ, — 4. Önn wêi ĕ sēt', do fêil a Dàl uf de Wèk; då kohme de Vigel onnerm Himmel onn frossens uf.

74. Hessian dialect about Kassel, 1827.

Mr. iv. 3.—Hehrt zu, sich, es gink en Sehmann us ze sehen. 4. Un es begab sich, wie hä (he) sehte, fiel etliches uf den Wäk; do kamen de Väggel unner dem Himmel und frassens uf.

75. High-Saxon dialect about Leipsic, 1827.

Mr. iv. 3.—Hürt zu säht! 's gung ä mal a Siämann aus zu siän.—4. Un da hä siäte, da feel eeniges an'n Wäg; da kamen de Vegel (Veggel) unggern Himmel, un frassens uf.

76. High-Saxon dialect about Ansbach, 1827.

Mr. iv. 3.—Härt zu! sich, es gieng à Sôama auf's Soa aus.—4. und es iss g' seheg'n, indemm ehr säte, fiel Etlichs an den Weeg. Dôa kamm die Viegel unt'rn Himmel und frassens auf.



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XI.-SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE, INCLUDING A SKETCH OF THE LAN-GUAGES OF ICELAND, DENMARK, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN.

- 1. ICELAND has been supposed to be the remote Thule † of Virgil, Pliny, and other classical authors; but it is more probable, that when they mention Thule, they refer to part of South Norway, probably the province of Tellemark. It is denominated Thyle; by king Alfred in his translation of Boethius, and Thila & in his Orosius. The cluster of islands called Ferroes were discovered by Scandinavian navigators at an early period, and in A.D. 861, Naddod, a Norwegian, was driven by storms on the coast of Iceland, which, from the snow, he named Snoeland. Soon after, Gardar Svarfarson, a Swede, by circumnavigation, ascertained it to be an island, and named it Gardarsholm, or the island of Gardar; it has, however, become generally known by the descriptive name Iceland.¶
- 2. Harald Harfager, or the Fairhaired, subduing all the petty kings of Norway, obtained the supreme power about A.D. 863, and continued king of Norway till his death in 934. Some of the independent and highspirited nobles spurned the usurped authority of Harald, and when, in their deadly feuds, they had slain an adversary, or in some other way broken the laws, rather than submit to Harald, they fled to Iceland, a land of prodigies, where subterraneous fires burst through the frozen soil, and boiling springs shoot up amidst eternal snows; where the powerful genius of liberty, and the no less powerful genius of poetry, have given most brilliant proofs of the energies of the human mind at the remotest confines of animated nature. ** Among those who first fled to this land of freedom, we have, in 874, a record of Ingolf, the son of a Norwegian Jarl, Comes, or Earl, and his brother-in-law Hjörleif, who landed on the promontory on the south-east coast, still called Ingolfshodi. In the next century, Thornvald with his son Erik, surnamed Raudi or the red, †† escaped to Iceland. In the space of 50 or 60 years

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^{*} This short sketch is much indebted to the important works published by THE ROYAL Whis short sketch is much indebted to the important works published by The Royal, Society of Northern Antiquance, Copenhagen, a Society which claims the especial attention of Englishmen. While too much praise cannot be given to the Professors Finn Magnusen and Rafn, as well as to the late Professor Rask, and the other active members of this institution, for their erudite publications, feelings of the highest respect and the warmest gratitude must ever be excited, when the author recollects the constant literary communications, and the very friendly assistance of Dr. Rash and Dr. Rask. An account of part of Professor Rafn's valuable works will be found in § 17, 18, and 19.

[†] The ultima Thule of Virgil, Georg. i. 30, and Pliny, iv. 16.

¹ Bt. 29, 8; Card. p. 166, 1. § Ors. 1, 1; Bar. p. 31, 1.

il Islands Landnámebók, sive Liber originum Islandiæ, I. 1. I'slandinga Sögur, I. p. 25, 26. Schoening, Norges Riges, Historie, vol. ii. p. 101. Wheaton's Hist. of Northmen, p. 17.

[¶] let is ice, land land. Dr. Ingram thinks, in Orosius, Bar. 25, 4, Ira-land ought to be Isa-land. Inaugural Lect. p. 79, note q.—Isa-land is the reading adopted by Professor Rask.

^{••} Malts Bren's Geog. vol. v. p. 98.

^{††} Landudmabák, i. 6-8. Schoening, vol. i. p. 107. Malte Brun's Geog. vol. v. p. 98.

the inhabitable parts of Iceland were occupied by refugees from Norway, who brought with them their families and a numerous retinue of dependants. Here they were amply repaid for their hardships and toil, in this severe clime, by the full enjoyment of liberty and independence; here they imported their language, the old Danish, their rites of heathen worship, and their civil institutions. They established a great national assembly, held annually, where all freeholders had a right to be present. This assembly bore a great resemblance to the Anglo-Saxon Witenagemot, and was called Alping.* The president of this meeting was elected for life, and was denominated Lögsöguma5r+ or Promulgator of the law. Iceland continued this species of government, or republic, for about three centuries, that is, till A.D. 1275, when it became subject to the kings of Norway. Christianity was introduced into Iceland about the end of the 10th century, and was established in 1016.

- 3. Iceland, in its pagan state, had a literature, a poetry, and mythology, peculiarly its own. The Icelanders preserved their learning and history in oral tradition, by means of their Skalds,‡ who were at once poets and historians. These Skalds were a sort of travelling minstrels, who composed and recited the praises of kings and heroes in verse, and continually migrated from one northern country to another. They were the chroniclers, and often the companions of kings, attended them in their conflicts, and thus, from their presence at the scenes they had to record, they were able to give a lively and faithful description. In the Icelandic language a list is kept of the 230 chief Skalds or poetical historians from Ragnar Lodbrok to Valdemar II. amongst whom are several crowned heads, and celebrated warriors.
- 4. A Saga-man § recalled the memory of past events in prose narratives as the Skalds did in verse. The memory of past transactions was thus transmitted from age to age by the poets or Skalds, and the Saga-men or story-tellers, till the introduction of writing, gave them a fixed and durable record.
- 5. The literature, mythology, and history of the Icelanders, and the old Scandinavians in general, in their pagan and early christian state, are chiefly preserved in the poetic or elder Edda,¶ the prose or younger Edda, and the Sagas, the Njála, the Heimskringla, the Konúngsskuggsjá, and the Landnámabók. A short account of these works, and their various editions, may be useful.**

[•] Ping in Icelandic signifies forum, conventus, a court of justice, an assize; and alþing a general meeting, or assize.

 $[\]dagger$ Icl. Lögsaga f. (gen. lögsögu) recitatio legum, from lög law; saga a telling, speaking; maðr a man, the man propounding the law.

[‡] Skald from Icl. skálld a poet.

| Wheaton's History of Northmen, p. 51.

[§] Saga historia, narratio; matr gen. manns, acc. mann man, that is, a story-teller.

[¶] Edda a grandmother, quasi prima mater ethnicæ religionis.

^{**} A minute account of the Icelandic works which are published may be found in "Lexicon Islandico Latino-Danicum Biörnonis Haldersonii, curá R. K. Raskii, editum Havniæ," 4to. 1814.

6. SEMUND SIGHUSSEN, a clergyman, born in Iceland in 1056, was the first compiler of the *Poetic Edda*. He appears to have written some of these poetic effusions from the recital of contemporary Skalds, and to have collected others from manuscripts.

The Icelandic text of the poetic Edda was published in 4to. at Copenhagen in 1787, with a Latin translation, notes, and glossary. A second volume was not printed till 1818, and a third in 1828, by Professor Finn Magnusen. Professor Rask and the Rev. Mr. Afzelius, in 1818, published, at Stockholm, the original of this Edda, carefully accented, and distinguishing i from j, u from v, and ö from o.

- 7. The Postic Edda contains the Völu-spá, which gives an account of the creation of the universe, and the gods and men who inhabited it. The Gróu-galár or Groa's Magic Song. The Sólarijós or Song of the Sun which is almost entirely Sæmund's own composition, containing ideas of a future life, evidently derived from a christian source. The Vafprábnis-mál, which is a sort of poetic dialogue between Odin and a famous giant.
- 8. The Grimms-ma'l, or the Song of Grimner, describing the habitations of the deities. The Abis-mál, Hyndlu-ljót, &c., Hýmnisquita, or the Song of Hymer, &c. Many of these poems can be traced back to the 10th, or even the 9th century.
- 9. The Prose or Younger Edda was written by the famous Snorre Sturleson, who was born of a noble family in 1178, at Hvamm on the west coast of Iceland, and was murdered in 1241. The Prose Edda was, therefore, more than a century later than the Poetic.

The first edition of the Prose Edda was published in an abridged form at Copenhagen in 1665, by Resenius, in Icelandic, Danish, and Latin. He appended to this edition the Völu-spá and Háva-mál, two poems from the Poetic Edda. A complete edition of the original text of the Prose Edda was published at Stockholm in 1818, by Professor Rask. The Prose Edda is a course of poetical lectures, drawn up for those young Icelanders who intended to become Skalds or poets. It consists of two parts. The first part, properly called the Edda, explains the mythology of the Poetic Edda, and forms a complete northern Pantheon in the form of fables. The second part is the Skalda or Poetics, which is the art of poetry adopted by the Skalds. It contains a dictionary of poetic synonymes, and the whole art of versification, alliteration, species of verse, &c. In explaining the mythology, and illustrating the different species of versification, Snorre extracted the most interesting parts of the Poetic Edda, and thus contrived in the form of dialogues to give the substance of it in a more intelligible form.

- 10. NJa'La, or Life of the celebrated Icelander, Njáli porgeirsson, and his sons. It is beautiful in style, and correct in its statements. The Icelandic text was published at Copenhagen, 1772, in 4to. and a Latin version in 1809.
- 11. Snorre may be justly called the Herodotus of the north, if we only consider his great historical work, Heimskringla, + or Annals of the Norwegian kings from Odin.;
 - Völu-spå the oracle or prophecy of vala, gen. völu.
 - + Heims-kringla orbis terrarum; heimr mundus, kringla orbis.
- In this account of the Edda and other Icelandic works, much use has been made of Wheaton's Hist. of Northmen, where more satisfactory information will be found. In Mallet's Northern Antiquities there is an English translation of the Prose Edda, and many useful notes, with the Icelandic text, and an English translation of five pieces of Runic poetry, amongst which is Ragnar Lodbrok.

It was published by Peringskjöld, with a Latin and Swedish translation, in 2 vols. fol. Stockholm, 1697, and with a Latin and Danish translation by Schöning and Thorlacius, in 3 vols. fol. Copenhagen, 1777—1783, and continued by the younger Thorlacius and Werlauff, in 3 vols. 1813—1826.*

- 12. Kónungsskuggsja',† or Royal Mirror. This is supposed to be the work of Sverre, king of Norway. It is in the form of dialogue, and gives a view of human life, with practical rules for different stations. It was published in Icelandic, Danish, and Latin, by Halfdan Einarsen, in 4to. 1768, Sorö.
- 13. The Landna'mabók is an account of the most remarkable events connected with the first settlement of Iceland, its revolutions, and the introduction of Christianity. This history commences in the 9th, and extends to the 12th century. It was begun by Are Frodi, and continued by other hands. Are Frodi was born in Iceland in 1067; he was the friend and fellow-student of Sæmund. His work is remarkable as being the earliest historical composition written in the Old Danish or northern tongue, which still remains the living language of Iceland. Only a few fragments of his works are remaining, which have been published under the title of Schedæ‡ and Landnámabók.§
- 14. The Sagas are very numerous. These were popular narratives, recording the lives of kings, chieftains, and noble families. To aid the memory of the Saga-man or Story-teller, he contrived to introduce the most striking metrical passages from the poems of the Skalds.
- 15. Under the well-directed patronage of The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, the following works have appeared.

FORNMANNA Sögur, vol. i.—xi.; Oldnordiske Sagaer, vol. i.—xi.; Scripta Historica Islandorum, vol. i.—vii. containing—of the historical Sagas, recording events out of Iceland—the history of the Norwegian kings from Olaf Tryggvason to Magnus Lagabætir, and of the Danish kings (Knytlinga) from Harald Blue-tooth to Canute VI., or the period between the middle of the 10th century, and the year 1274; in Icelandic, Danish, and Latin.

- 16. I'slendínga Sögur, vol. i. ii. containing—of the historical Sagas, recording events in Iceland itself—Are Frodi's Schedæ, Landnámabóh,¶ and Heisarviga-, Ljósvetnínga, Svarfdæla-, Vallnaljóts-, Vemundar oh Víga-Skútu, and Víga-Glúms Sagas, in Icelandic.
- 17. The following works are edited by the learned Secretary of the Society, Professor Rafn:—Færeyinga Saga, or the history of the inhabitants of the Farroes; in Icelandic, the Farroe dialect, and Danish, and with a map of the islands.
- 18. FORNALDAR Sögur Norstlanda, vol. i.—iii.; Nordiske Fortids Sagaer, vol. i.—iii., being a complete edition of the mytho-historical Sagas, recording events in
 - Rask's A.-S. Gr. by Thorpe, pref. p. iv. note 1.
- † Rask's A.-S. Gr. by Thorpe, pref. p. iv. note 2. Kóngr a king; skuggsia a mirror, speculum.
- † Are Frodi's Schedæ were published by C. Wormius, Oxford, 1716; by A. Bussæus, Copenhagen, 1733; but most correctly by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen in Islendinga Sögur, vol. i.
- § Wheaton's Northmen, p. 59, 99. Müller, Saga bibliothek, i. p. 34. Schedæ Ara Presta Fróda um l'sland, was published in 4to. pp. 26, Skálholt, 1688; Sagan Landnáma, in 4to. pp. 182, Skálholt, 1688. Again with a Latin version, index, &c. under the title Islands Landnámabók, 4to. pp. 510, Copenhagen, 1774; and in Islendinga Sögur, vol. i. See § 16.
 - || See Annual Report for 1834.
 - ¶ See § 13 for the particulars of this work.

the north, assignable to the period anterior to the colonisation of Iceland, or the era of authentic history; in Icelandic and Danish.

19. KRA'RUMA'L, sive Epicedium Ragnaris Lodbroci,* or Ode on the heroic deeds and death of the Danish king, Ragnar Lodbrok, in England; in Icelandic, Danish, Latin, and French. This Krakumál is by some called Lobbrokarkniou, or the Deathsong of Ragnar Lodbrok, who is said to have reigned in Denmark and Sweden in the latter part of the 8th century.† Ragner invaded Northumbria, and was opposed by Ella, king of Deira. This fact ascertains the date of the event, as Ella usurped the Northumbrian crown in 862, and perished in 867. Ragnar was taken prisoner, and Ella ordered him to be cast into a dungeon, where he might perish by venomous This song is sometimes quoted as the composition of Ragnar.§ It is probable that the first twenty-three verses constituted the war-song of Ragnar and his followers. The remaining six strophes may have been composed after the king's death by his queen Aslaga, or Kraka, or by some of the contemporary or later skalds. This song celebrates the fifty-one depredations of Ragnar in various countries. The death of Ragnar is not only important in an historical point of view, causing his sons Halfden, Ingwar, and Ubbo to undertake an invasion which destroyed the Octarchy of England, and, for a time, dethroned Alfred; but if the song were composed by him or in his time, it will serve as a very early specimen of the Scandinavian language.¶

20. From the Old Danish (Danska tinga) or Scandinavian (Norræna), spring those languages and dialects which are spoken from the coasts of Greenland to those of Finland, from the Frozen Ocean to the Eider.**

This Old Danish was, in its purest state, carried into Iceland by the first Norwegian refugees in the 9th century. Hence the Icelandic is the same language as the Old Danish, and the Icelanders, from their insular and high northern locality, have retained the Old Danish in such purity and with such slight variations, that it may still be considered the living language of Iceland. There is so little difference between the present writing and the most ancient records, that modern Icelandic scholars can read the oldest documents with the greatest facility.

^{*} It was first printed in *to. at Copenhagen, 1636, in the work of Olaus Wormius, in his Russir sew Danics literatures antiquissima, vulgo Gothica diota. It was afterwards printed six times more by different persons in various forms before it appeared in the original, with an English translation, entitled "Fire pieces of Rusic Poetry translated from the Icelandic language," London, 8vo. 1763. These pieces were translated by Dr. Thomas Percy, bishop of Dromore, and inserted at the end of the 2nd vol. of his translation of Mallet's Northern Antiquities. The afteenth time of im appearance was in 12mo. with the title of Lodbrokar-Quida; or, the Deathmang of Lodbroc, with a free English translation, an Islando-Lating glossary, and explanatory notes, by James Johnstone, printed [at Copenhagen by Aug. Ferd. Steen] 1782. The twenty-seventh form in which this celebrated song has appeared is the most splendid and complete. This is by far the best edition; followed by a Latin and French translation, and a complete critical apparatus, with a minute account of every edition, and a facsimile of the first page of a manuscript found in the Royal Museum, Copenhagen, 1821. The title of this work is "Krākumāh, cive Epicedism Regnerie Lodbroci Regis Danies."—Vide Fornaldar Sögur Norōrlandi, i. p. 305; Nordiske Fortida Sagaer, i. p. 282.

[†] Wheaton's Hist, of Northmen, p. 150.

¹ Turner's Hist. of A.-S. bk. iv. ch. iii. Langb. 277.

[§] Asby, Wormius, Bartholin, Stephanius, &c.; Turner, bk. iv. ch. iii. note 37.

Wheaton's Hist. of Northmen, p. 153.

[¶] See the specimen, § 25.

[•] Rask's Gr. of the Anglo-Saxon tongue, translated into English by Thorpe, p. 42.

Specimens of Old Danish and its dialects, from the earliest age to the present time.

21. A specimen of Old Danish composed by Starkad the Old, whose verses are supposed to be the most ancient of all the specimens of the Danska Tunga that are still extant, but the precise age of which is not ascertained,* though it was long before A.D. 645.

OLD DANISH.

pann hefi ek manna mennskra fundit hring heyjanda hrammastan at afii. MODERN DANISH.

Ham har jeg blandt Mænd af Menneske-Herkomst, blandt Stridsmænd fundet stærkest af Kræfter.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Him have I among men of the human race, †

among warriors, found the strongest of body.

22. A specimen of Old Danish, composed at so remote a period in heathen times, that it is impossible now to ascertain its age. It is from the Poetic Edda.

The first verse of the Völu-spá.1

OLD DANISH.

Hljóþs biþ ek allar helgar kindir, meiri ok minni mögu Heimþallar; vildo'at ek Valföþur vèl framteljak, fornspjöll fíra, þau ek fremst of-nam. MODERN DANISH.

Lytter til min Tale, alle hellige Væsener, större og mindre af Heimdals Slægt; jeg vil fortælle Valfaders Bedrifter Mænds gamle Sagn, de förste jeg lærte.

Finn Magnusen, p. 31.

LATIN.

Silentium rogo omnia Sacra entia; Majores et minores Posteros Heimdalli. Velim cœlestis patris Facinora enarrare, Antiquos hominum sermones, Quos primos recordor.

- 23. A specimen of Old Danish, composed probably during the former part of the 7th century, being the beginning of the *Bjarka-mál hin fornu*, so called after *Bödvar Bjarke*, one of king Rolf Krake's warriors, a song sung before a battle.§
- Halfdani Einari Hist. lit. Islandiæ, p. 49. This specimen is from the Snorra Edda ásamt Skáldu, edited by Rask, p. 311, 312.
 - † i.e. not of the Aser race.
- † From the Edda Sæmundar hins Fróða ex recensione E. C. Rask, Holmiæ, 1818, p. 1. See the edition of the same, at the expense of the Arna-Magnæan Commissioners by Prof. Finn Magnusen, as also his modern Danish version of it, under the title of Den ældre Edda, vol. i. p. 31.
- § Published by Professor Rafn in the Fornaldar Sögur Norörlanda, vol. i. p. 110. See his modern Danish version in the Nordiske Fortids Sagaer, vol. i. p. 103. This ancient song was sung at dawn of the day of the great battle of Stiklestad, A.D. 1030, in which king St. Olaf fell; vide Fornmanna Sögur, vol. v. p. 59, 60, and the Latin version by S. Egilsson in the Scripta historica Islandorum, vol. v. p. 64.





SCANDINAVIAN—OLD DANISH, A.D. 770.

OLD DANISH.

Dagr er uppkominu, dynja hana fjabrar, mál er vilmögum et vinna erfiti : vaki ok ze vaki vina-höfuð. allir binir æztu Adels of sinner. Hár binn hartgreini. Hrölfr skjótandi. ættæóðir menn. beir er ekki flýja ! vekjat yör at víni nè at vifs rúnum, heldr vek ek yör at hörbum Hildar leiki.

MODERN DANISH.

Solen er oprunden. rvate Hanens Fjædre. Tid er nu for Drenge til Daad at gange: vaager, stedse vaager, Venner kiære. alle I ypperste Adils Hofsinder. Har hin haardföre. Rolf den Skytte. ætgode Mænd, som Flugt ei kjende! eder jeg vækker ei til Viin. ikke til Kvindera Tale. men jeg eder til Hildes haarde Leg nu vækker.

LATIN.

Dies exortus est,
pennæ galli strepunt,
tempus est, ut servi
opus incipiant;
vigilent, semper vigilent
amicorum capita,
præstantissimi quique
Adilsis comites.

Har, manu fortis,
Rolvus jaculator,
genere præstantes viri,
qui non fugiunt!
Ad vina vos non excito,
neque ad puellarum colloquia,
sed excito vos ad durum
Bellonæ ludum.

24. A specimen of Old Danish of about the year 770, cut in Runic characters in a flat rock at Runamo, in the parish of Hoby in Bleking, now a province of Sweden, but formerly of Denmark, as interpreted by Professor Finn Magnusen.*

old Danish.
Hültekinn riki nam,
Garþr in hió,
U'li eit gaf
vígi O'þin rúnar !
Hringr fái

MODERN ICELANDIC. Hildikinn ríki nam, Garër inn hjó, O'li eið gaf vígi O'ëinn rúnar! Hríngr fái

The Danish king Valdemar the First, sent, probably at the suggestion of the historian Sano Grammaticus, some individuals skilled in Runes to Bleking, between the years 1157 and 1182, with the view of having this inscription deciphered. His emissaries, however, failed to accomplish the object of their mission. Subsequently, and especially during the last century or two, the attempt from time to time was renewed under the suspices of some of the most learned men of the day, but their endeavours led to no more satisfactory results. It was reserved for the great Archæologist and Runologist Finn Magnusen, after a personal inspection of the inscription on the spot, to interpret it in its entire state in May 1834, and to determine the form of verse (the ancient Forny Galag) in which it was written. Professor Magnusen's remarks upon this subject are inserted in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Nordisk Tidsskrift for Oldkyndighed, vol. ii. p. 276—304; and in Historisch-Antiquaries, Nordisk Tidsskrift for Oldkyndighed, vol. ii. p. 276—304; and in Historisch-Antiquaries, Kopenhagen, 1835, pp. 109—117. In p. 111 of the latter work, it is recorded that Professor Finn Magnusen for more than ten months tried in vain to decipher the inscription. On the 22nd of May, 1834, by attempting to read from right to left, he immediately succeeded in deciphering the first three words, and in less than two hours he explained the whole inscription.

fall á mold! A'lfar, ástagoð O'la (fjái);
O'þin ok Frei ok A'sakun fari (fari) flandum varum, unni Haraldi ærin sigr!

MODERN DANISH.
Hildekind modtog Riget,
Gard indhug (Runerne),
Ole aflagde Ed
Odin vie Runerne!
Gid Ring faae
Fald paa Muld!
Alfer Elskovsguder
Ole (forlade)!
Odin og Freij
og Asers Slægt
ödelægge (ödelægge)
vore Fjender,
unde Harald
fuldstændig Seier!

fall á mold!
Alfar, A'stagoð
O'la fjái (hati)
O'ðinn, og Frey
og A'sakyn
fari, fari
fjandum vorum,
unni Haraldi
ærinn sigr!

ENGLISH.

Hildekinn received the kingdom,
Gard hewed out (these characters),
Ole took the oath
Odin consecrate these Runes!
May Ring get
a fall on the mould;
Elves, gods of love,
Ole hate!
Odin and Frey
and the Aser-race
destroy (destroy)
our enemies,
grant to Harald
a great victory!

25. A specimen of Old Danish from Krákumál, or the Death-song of Ragnar Lodbrok,* probably composed between A.D. 862 and 867.

OLD DANISH.

Hjuggu vèr með hjörvi! hörð kom hríð á skjöldu, nár fèll niðr til jarðar á Norðimbralandi; varat um eina óttu öldum þörf at frýja Hildar leik, þar er hvassir hjálmstofn bitu skjómar; böðmána sá ek bresta, brá því fira lífi.

Krákumál Str. 14.

LITEBAL LATIN.

Percussimus nos cum gladio
Dura venit procella in scuta,
cadaver cecidit deorsum ad terram
in Northumbrià terrà.
Non erat, tempore matutino,
viris opus, ciere.
Ad Bellonæ ludum ibi anhelant,
galeæ fulcrum mordebant fulgores,
peltas lunatas vidi ego confractas,
invertit ideo virorum vita.

MODERN DANISH.

Svunge vi med Sværdet! stormede Regn mod Skjolde, Lig i Nordhumberland da laae paa Jorden ströede; man ei nödtes den Morgen Mænd til Strid at egge, der hvor skarpe Kaarder skare Hjelmens Flade; Kampmaaner saae jeg klöves, Kæmperne misted Livet.

Rafn, p. 13.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

We hewed with swords!
Hard came the storm on our shields,
dead they fell down on the earth,
in Northumberland.
None, on that morning,
needed men to incite.
For Bellona's sharp sport,
the glittering sword split the steel-capt skull,
the moon-round shield saw I broken,
and thus men's lives were lost.

• See § 19.

SCANDINAVIAN-OLD DANISH, FROM A.D. 900—1150.

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26. A specimen of Old Danish of the 10th century, being the Runic inscriptions at Jellinge in Jutland, on the tumulus of king Gorm the Old, and his consort Thyre, as interpreted by Professor Finn Magnusen.

OLD DANISH.

Gurmr kunugr gerbi kubl busi est Durvi kunu sina Danmarkar-but.

Haraldr kunugr bab giorva kubl þösi eft gurm fabur sin ök eft piurvi mubur sina; sa Haraldr ies van Danmörk ala ök Nurvieg ök tók kristno.

MODERN DANISH.

Kong Gorm gjorde denne Höi efter sin Kone Thyre Danmarks-Bod.

Kong Harald bad (bod) giöre denne Höi efter Gorm, sin Fader og efter Thyre sin Moder; den Harald som vandt al Dan-

Antiquariske Annaler, vol. iv. p 110-112.

MODERN ICELANDIC.

Gormr konúngt gerði kumbl þessi eftir Þýri konu sína Danmarkarbót.

Haraldr konúngr bað gjörva kumbl þessi eftir Gorm feður sinn og eftir Þýri, móður sína; sá Haraldr, er (es) vann Danmörk alla og Norveg ok tók kristni.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

King Gorm raised this barrow after (in memory of) his queen Thyre Danmarksbod (the improver of Denmark).

King Harald bade make this barrow for his father Gorm and his mother Thyre, the same Harald who conquered all Denmark mark og Norge, og antog Christendommen. and Norway, and embraced Christianity.

27. A specimen of Old Danish or Icelandic of the former part of the 11th century, from Ottar Svarte's ode on king St. Olaf.

OLD DANISH OR ICELANDIC. Komtu i land ok lendir. ládvörör! Abalrábi, Þin naut rekka reynir riki efldr at sliku ; harbr var fundr, så er færub friðland á vit niðja rès ettetudill ásan Eátmundar þar grundu.

LATIN. Terræ cuatos, valens potentia l' Venisti in terram, et Adalradum in regnum restituisti; tua ope est usus hac in re virorum amicus.

MODERN DANISH. Landbeskytter! du atter Adelraad til sit Rige förte, sligt dig Folkets mægtige Fyrste skijlder ; haardt var Slaget, da Edmunds Arving du indsatte i det fredede Rige, för behersket af Slægten.

Durus erat conflictus, quo nepotem Jatmundi pacato reddidisti regno; huic terræ avita proles imperaverat antea.*

28. A specimen of Old Danish or Icelandic, written before 1150, according to the opinion of Professor Rafn. †

OLD DANISH OR ICELANDIC.

Mastr er nefndr Grimr kamban, hann byggi fyrstr Færeyjar á dögum Haralds hins hárfagra; þá flýðu fyrir hans ofríki fjöldi manna, settust sumir í Færeyjum, ok bygön þar, en sumir leituön til annarra eybilanda.

MODERN PERROE DIALECT.

Ain Mävur er nevndur Grujmur Kamban, han fowr fistur at biggja Förjar, meni Håraldur hin hårfagri vär å Dövun; tå flujddi firi Owdömi hansara mengur Mävur; summir settu se uj Förjun og bigdu hár, men summir lajtavu til annur Ojulond.

Fornmanna Bögur, vol. iv. p. 50, and vol. xi. p. 185; Oldnordiske Sagaér, vol. iv. p. 47, and vol. xi. p. 164; Scripta historica Islandorum, vol. iv. p. 49.

† See Færeyinga Saga, p. 1. Improperly, by a pleonasm, called Ferroe Islands,—Islands being unnecessary, as Ferroe is derived from fær or faar, c. a theep, ovis; c, c. an island, insula, pl. cer islands, insulæ; Færoerne or Faar-cer osium insulæ, in Danish commonly called the Færcer.

30

LITERAL ENGLISH.

A man named Grim Kamban cultivated first the Fær islands in the time of Harald the fair-haired; then (when) many fled from his tyranny, some settled on the Fær islands, and built houses, and some sought for other uncultivated lands.

MODERN DANISH.

Grim Kamban hed en Mand; han bebyggede först Færöerne i Harald Haarfagers Dage. Der vare den Gang mange, som flyede for Kongens Her-skesyge, af hvilke nogle nedsatte sig paa Færöerne, og toge sig der Bopæl, men nogle sögte til andre öde Lande.

29. A specimen of Icelandic, written about A.D. 1200, from Snorre's Edda.

ICELANDIC.

Almáttigr guð skapaði í upphafi himin ok jörd ok alla þá luti er þeim fylgja, ok síðarst menn två, er ættir eru frá komnar, Adam ok Evo, ok fjölgaðist þeirra kynslóð, ok dreifðist um heim allan. En er fram liðu stundir, þá újafnaðist mannfólkið, voru sumir góðir ok rètt-trúaðir, en miklu fleiri snerust þá eptir girndum heimsins, ok úræktu guðs boðorð.—Snorra-Edda, Rask, Stockholm, 1818, p. 1.

MODERN DANISH.

Den almægtige Gud skabte i Begyndelsen Himlen og Jorden og alle de Ting som dertil höre, og tilsidst to Mennesker, fra hvem Slægter nedstamme, Adam og Eva, og deres Stamme formerede sig, og udbredtes over hele Verden. Men da Tiderne lede frem, blev Menneskeslægten ulig, nogle vare gode og rettroende, men langt flere vendte sig efter Verdens Begjerligheder, og forsömte Guds Bud.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The Almighty God created, in the beginning, heaven and earth, and all the things which thereto belong, and at last, men from whom families sprung forth, Adam and Eve, and their race increased themselves and spread over all the world. But as time passed (led) on, the race of men became different (unlike), some were good and right believing, but far more turned themselves to (after) the desires (lusts) of the world, and neglected God's commandment.

30. A specimen of Old Danish or Icelandic, as written towards the close of the 13th century, but dating from an earlier period, the year A D. 1117, being an extract from the ancient Icelandic Law-book, entitled the Grágás (*The Gray-goose*).*

OLD DANISH OR ICELANDIC.

Ef utlendir menn verþa vegnir á landi hèr, danskir eþr sönskir eþr norrönir, or þeirra konga veldi III. er vår túnga er, þar eigo frændr þeirra þær sakir, ef þeir eru út hèr, en af öllum túngum öþrum enn af danskri túngo, þá á engi maþr hèr vígsök at sökja af frændsemis sökum, nema faþir eþr sonr eþr bróþir, oc því at eino þeir, ef þeir höfþo hèr apr viþkennzt.

LATIN.

Si exteri, Dani, Sveii, vel Norvegi e tribus illorum regum imperiis, quæ lingva nostra utuntur, oriundi his in terris interfecti fuerint, cæsi propinqui si adfuerint actionem cædis suscipere liceat. Sedalia quam Danica lingva utentium nemo propinquitatis nomine, cædis causam hicagendi juregaudeat, nisi pater, filius vel frater, iique tantummodo, si hic antea noti fuerint.

See Hin forna lögbök I'slendinga sem nefnist Grágás. Codex juris Islandorum antiquissimus qui nominatur Grágás, Hafniæ, 1829, at the expense of the Arna-Magnæan Commissioners, Part II. p. 71, 72.

scandinavian—old danish, from a.d. 1397—1589.

cly

31. Old Danish before the Calmar Union in A.D. 1397.

OLD DANISH.

Satter war rest themne tvém wintrum oe fæm ukum, siden Rö war wnnin til Cristendóms af Waldemar kunungl, oe laght til Sjálanza biscopadóm(s) af Waldemare kunungi oc Alexandær paue.

Rask's Anglo-Saxon Gr. Pref. p. xxii.

ICELANDIC.

Settr var rèttr þessi tveim vetrum oc fimm vikum, síðan Rö var unnin til Cristindóms af Valdimar konúngi, oc logð til Sjálanz biskupadóms af Valdimari konúngi oc Alexandri páua.

REGLISH.

Set was this law, two winters and five weeks; since peace was bestowed on Christianity by Waldemar the king, and a law made for Sjálans bishoprick by Waldemar the king, and Alexander the pope.

32. Danish in 1433.

DANISH.

Wii Erick meth guths nathe Danmarks, Suerghes. Norghes-koning göre witerlikt alle the, thette breff see eller höre, at wi af vor serdelis Nadhe for Hr Erick Niëlssöns wor elschelike tro mans oc radhs bön sculd sva oc for troscap oc willich tieniste unne oc giue hanum . . . frilhet oc frelsse med suadane wapen . . . som her vnder nedhen vimaledh sta . . .

Datum 1433.

Rask's Anglo-Saxon Gr. Pref. p. xxi.

PNGLISH.

We Erick, by God's grace, king of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, make known to all, who see or hear this letter, that we by our peculiar grace for Mr. Erick Nielsöns, our beloved faithful man and counsellor, praying, and for fidelity and willing services, have conferred and given him . . . liberty and franchisement with such coat of arms as here under beneath painted stand.

Given 1433.

33. Old Danish, from a MS. of Homilies, or meditations, belonging to the Royal Swedish Historiographer of Hallenberg. It is without date, but appears to be about A.D. 1450.

DANISH.

Ther æffther drogh Nichodemus then annen spiger pa vinstræ handh, oc fæk han sammeledes Iohannes. Sidhen foor Nichodemus nether, oc foor op at ien liden stige, och togh spigene af födærnæ, mædæn iosep hiolt pa ligommæt.

Rask's Anglo-Saxon Gr. Pref. p. zviii.

RNGLISH.

Hereafter drew Nichodemus the other nail from the left hand, and gave it in the same manner to John. Afterwards Nichodemus went nearer, and went upon the small steps, and drew the nails from the feet, while Joseph held the corpse.

34. A few examples of Danish are given from the Scriptures, to facilitate the comparison, and thus shew the connexion of this tongue with those of Teutonic origin. The first example is from the Danish Epistles and Gospels, *Leipsic*, 1518, fol.

Mr. iv. 3, 6.—En mand gick wd ath saa sin Sæd. Som hå saade da falt somt aff korned hoss vegn. Oc det bleff traad bort oc sompt der aff ode fuglene i væred.

35. Bible, Copenhagen, 1589, fol.

Mr. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til! See, der gick en Sæmand ud ad san. Oc det skede, i det hand saade, at noget falt hoss Veyen: Da komme Fulene under Himmelen oc ode det.

36. Bible, 1647, 8vo.

Mr. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til; See, der gik en Sædemand ud at saae. Og det skede i det hand saaede, at noget faldt hos Vejen; og der komme Himmelens Fugle og aaede det op.

37. New Testament, Copenhagen, 1717, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer (til): see, en Sædemand gik ut at saae. Og det skede, i det hand saade, at noget faldt hos Veyen, og Himmelens Fugle kom og aad det op.

38. New Testament, London, 1827, 8vo.

Mr. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til; see, en Sædemand gik ud at saae. Og det skede, i det han saaede, at noget faldt ved Veien, og Himmelens Fugle kom, og aad det op.

39. As a specimen of the present Danish, a better cannot be selected than the following National Song, which is to the Danes what "God save the King" is to the English. It was written by Johannes Evald, a poet who flourished in the latter part of the last century. (Born 1743, died 1781).*

Kong Christian stod ved höien Mast
I Rög og Damp.
Hans Værge hamrede saa fast,
At Gothens Hielm og Hierne brast.
Da sank hver fiendtligt Speil og Mast
I Rög og Damp.
Flye, skreg de, flye, hvad flygte kan!
Hvo staaer for Danmarks Christian
I Kamp?

Niels Juel gav Agt paa Stormens Brag : Nu er det Tid! Han heisede det röde Flag, Og slog paa Fienden Slag i Slag. Da skreg de höit blant Stormens Brag :

Nu er det Tid! Flye, skreg de, hver, som veed et Skiul! Hvo kan bestaae for Danmarks Juel I strid?

O Nordhav, Glimt, af Vessel bröd
Din mörke Skye:
Da tyede Kæmper til dit Skiöd;
Thi med ham lynte Skræk og Död;
Fra Vallen hortes Vraal, som bröd
Din Skye:
Fra Danmark lyner Tordenskiold;
Hver give sig i Himlens Vold,
Og flye!

King Christian stood by the lofty mast
In mist and smoke.
His sword was hammering so fast,
Through Gothic helm and brain it passedThen sank each hostile hulk and mast
In mist and smoke.
Fly, shouted they, fly, he who can!
Who braves of Denmark's Christian
The stroke?

Niels Juel gave heed to the tempest's roar;
Now is the hour!
He hoisted his blood-red flag once more,
And smote the foe of the Dane full sore.†
And shouted loud through the tempest's
roar:

Now is the hour!
Fly, shouted they, for shelter fly!
Of Denmark's Juel who can defy
The power?

North Sea! a glimpse of Wessel rent
Thy murky sky!
Then champions to thine arms were sent;
Terror and death glared where he went;
From the waves was heard a wail, that rent
Thy murky sky!
From Denmark thunders Tordenskiol';
Let each to heaven commend his soul,
And fly!

• For this piece and the translation, I am indebted to my friend, H. W. Longfellow, Esq. M.A. Professor of Belles Lettres in Harvard University, Cambridge, America, Nov. 1835.

† "And smote upon the foe full sore."

Du Danakes Vei til Roes og Magt, Sortladne Hav! Modtag din Ven, som uforsagt Tör möde Faren med Forsgt, Saa stolt, som du, mod Stormens Magt,

Sortladne Hav!
Og rask iglennem Larm og Spil,
Og Kamp og Seier föer mig til
Min Grav!

Path of the Dane to fame and might,
Dark-rolling wave!
Receive thy friend, who scorning flight
Goes to meet danger with despite,
Proudly as thou meetest the tempest's
might,

Dark-rolling wave !
And amid pleasures and alarms
And war and victory, be thine arms
My grave !

40. The Icelandic, here called Norræni. For facility of comparison, a few extracts are given from the Icelandic Scriptures. Nach: Thetta er hid nye Testament Jesu Christi, &c. utlogd a Norræni, &c. or The New Testament in the Norrænn, northern, Old Danish, or Icelandic tongue, 8vo. 1539.

Mr. iv. 3, 4.—Og i sine predikan, the sagdi han til thra. Heyre thier, sinet l ein sadsædare gieck vt at sas. Thad vard the han sadi, at sumt fiell vtan his veginum, og the komu fuglet loptsins og atu thad vpp.

41. Biblia thad er, öll Heilög Rituing vtlögd a Norrænu, med formalum Mart. Lutheri, Prentad a Holum, af Ione Ionas Syne, fol. 1584, or *The Bible*, in Norse or Icelandic, after the version of Luther. Bible, Stockholm, 1584, fol.

Mx. iv. 3, 4.—Og i sine Predikan, the sagde han til thra, Fleyre thier. Sia: Eirn saadsædare gieck ut at sa. Og thad vard the han sade, at sumt fiell utan his veigenum, og thar komu fuglar Lopisins og satu thad vpp.

42. Stiernhelm's Gospels of Ulphilas, in *Moes., Icel., Swed., Ger.*, and *Latin*, 4to. Stockholm, 1671.*

Mr. iv. 3, 4.—Heyrod til. Sia, eirn Sadmadur gieck ut ad saa. Og thad vard i thui han saade, ad sumt fiell utann hia Veigenum; og tha komu Fuglar under Himnenum, og aatu thad upp.

43. Old Swedish can scarcely be distinguished from Danish; and Norwegian has been, from the earliest times on record, and is now, identical with Danish; but as more modern Swedish differs a little from the Danish, a few specimens may be desirable.

44. A specimen of Swedish from a document issued by king Magnus Smék in 1354.

SWEDISH.

Wi magnus, med guds nadh Sverikis konung, norghis oc akane, wiliom at thet scal allom mannom witerlikt wara, at wi aff wara serdelis nadh hafwm vnt bergxmannomen a noreberge thænnæ ræt oc stadhga, som hær æpter fölger: fförst hafwm wi stat oc skipat, at tolff skulu wara the som fore bergheno sculu standa oc thera rææt wæria oc fulfölghia i allom lutem, &c.

ENGLISH.

We Magnus, by the grace of God, king of Sweden, Norway, and Scania, will that it shall be known to all men that we by our peculiar grace have conceded to Bergaman (miner) of Noreberge the right and power as hereafter follows: first have we constituted and ordained, that twelve shall be the sum, &c.

* See Gothic, § 11.

45. Swedish Bible, Upsal, 1541, fol.

Mr. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til. Sij, en Sädhesman gick vth til at såä. Och hende sigh widh han sådde, föll somt widh wåghen, och foghlanar vnder himmelen komo, och åto thet vp.

46, The Swedish, from the Gospels of Ulphilas, Stockholm,* 1671.

Mr. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til; sÿ en Sädesman gik uth, til at sââ. Och hende sigh wid han sâdde, föll somt wid Wägen, og Foglarna under Himmelen komo, och âto thet up.

47. Bible, 8vo. London, 1828.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til: Si, en Sädesman gick ut, til at så. Och hände sig, wid han sådde, föll somt wid wägen, och foglarne under himmelen kommo, och åto thet up.

48. One of the most eminent of modern Swedish poets is Bishop Tegner. He took the story of Frithiof from one of the old Sagas, and under the title of Frithiof's Saga, he has written in flowing verse a most interesting story of royal affection. The following extract is from the *Exile of Frithiof*, in the original Swedish, in the Norwegian or Danish translation, and with a poetical version of the Rev. W. Strong.

SWEDISH.	DANISH.	english.
Nu sol gâr opp	Nu Sol gaaer op	The orb of day,
bak fjällens topp,	Bag Fjeldets Top;	Now tints the spray;
och vinden ljuder	Landvinden lyder,	From piping heights,
från land och bjuder	Hver Vove byder	The breeze invites
hvar våg till dans	Den op til Dands	Each beam and wave,
i morgonglans.	I Morgenglands.	To dance and lave.
Pâ böljans toppar	Paa Bölgetoppe	O'er the gay group,
Ellida hoppar	Assted de hoppe	Ellida's poop
i fröjd åstad,	Saa fro og glad,	Bounds light along;
men Frithiof qvad.	Men Frithjof qvad.	To Frithiof's wilder song.
Tegnér, cant. xiv. p. 113.	Foss, p. 135.	Strong, p. 187.

49. A fine passage from *The Reconciliation*, cannot be omitted: it is a description of Balder the good.

SWEDISH.

Frid var hans härski, härlek var hans blanka svärd, och oskuld satt som dufva på hans silfverhjelm.

From lefde han och lärde, dog han och förlät, och under fjerran palmer står hans graf i ljus.

Hans lära, sägs det, vandrar ifrån dal till dal, försmälter hårda hjertan, lägger hand i hand, och bygger fridens rike på försonad jord.—Tegnér, p. 164.

DANISH.

Fred var hans Hærraab, Kjerlighed hans blanke Sværd,
Og Uskyld sad som Due paa hans Sölverhjelm.
Fromt leved han og lærte, döde og tilgav,
Og under fjerne Palmer staaer hans Grav i Lys.
Hans Lære, siges der, gaaer vidt fra Dal til Dal,
Samsmelter haarde Hjerter, lægger Haand i Haand,
Og bygger Fredens Rige paa forsonet Jord.—Foss, p. 194.

^{*} See § 42, and Gothic, § 11.



SCANDINAVIAN-DALECARLIAN DIALECT.

THELICH.

His war-cry, peace, good-will: love was his two-edged sword; Crest of his silver helm, sat dove-like innocence; Grace mark'd his life, his word: his death-sigh breath'd 'Forgive.' In light 'neath distant palms, far pilgrims seek his tomb.
'Tis said his tidings walk, peace-shod from dale to dale,
Melting the flinty heart, cementing man to man,
Building of living stones, a temple to this God.—Strong, p. 303.

Dialect of Dalecarlia.*

50. The principal dialect + of Sweden is the Dalecarlian. The Dalcarls are spoken of as the Swedish Highlanders. Inhabiting that secluded region which stretches westward from the Silian Lake to the Alps of Norway, they have preserved comparatively unchanged the manners, customs, and language of their Gothic forefathers.

"Here," says Serenius,‡ "are the only remains in Sweden of the ancient Gothic stock, whereof the aspiration of the letters *l* and *w* bears witness upon their tongues, an infallible characteristic of the Moeso-Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and Icelandic." In another place, speaking of the guttural or aspirated *l*, he says: "Germans and Danes cannot pronounce it, no more than the aspirated *w*; for which reason this was a fatal letter three hundred years ago in these nations, when Engelbrect, a born Dalcarl, set it up for a shibboleth, and whoever could not say *Hivid hest i Korngulff*, was taken for a foreigner, because he could not aspirate the *w*, nor utter the guttural *l*."§ It is even asserted, that with their ancient customs and language the Dalcarla have preserved the use of the old Runic alphabet, although from feelings of religious superstition it was prohibited by Olaf Shātkonung at the beginning of the 11th century, and discontinued in all other parts of Sweden. This is mentioned on the authority of Näsman, who wrote in the first half of the last century.

The Dalecarlian dialect is spoken in its greatest purity in Elfdalen,
 Mora, and Orsa, parishes of East Dalecarlia.

In West Dalecarlia it is mingled with the dialects of the Norwegian mountains, and bears the name of *Mahlunge Shinnarmâl*. The peculiarities of this jargon are these:

—1. Prefixing the letter v to all monosyllables which begin with a vowel, as vom for om if; vord for ord a word, &c. 2. The transposition of syllables, as jasel for selja to sell; lata for tala to speak, &c. Thus they say—

Kan du lâta tæ korba, so kimi du lâvi? Kan du tala tæ baka, so miki du vilâ? Canst thou speak bachwards, as much as thou wilt?

- Professor Longfellow, of Harvard University, Cambridge, America, who has recently returned from Sweden, was so obliging as to draw up this notice of the Dalecarlian dialect, October, 1835.
- † Balbi and Malte Brun make two great divisions in the Swedish. I. Swedish proper, spoken in the north and east; and II. Moders Gothic, used in Gothland to the south.—I. Swedish Proper, subdivided into 1. The dialect of Upland, 2. Norland, 3. Eastern Dalecarlian, and 4. the dialect of Finland. II. Modenn Gothic, divided into 1. West Gothic, 2. East Gothic, 3. Werneland, 4. Smoland, and 5. Runze in Livonia.—Balbi's Atlas, Table xiii.; Malte Brus, bk. xevi. vol. vi. p. 109.
 - 1 J. Serenius' English and Swedish Dictionary, 4to. Nyköping, 1757, Pref. p. iii.
 - Ibid. p. ii.
 - Nikman (R. E.) Historiola Linguæ Dalekarlicæ, 4to. Upsaliæ, 1733, p. 80.

- 52. The inhabitants of the town of Särna, on the borders of the Norwegian Alps in East Dalecarlia, speak a mixed dialect of Dalecarlian and Norwegian; and it is said, that they understood the language spoken by certain Dutchmen, who were in the habit of visiting those mountains for the purpose of taking falcons, then used in hunting.* We are also told of a Dalecarlian boy who was taken by a Swedish ambassador to England, and who easily understood the language of the peasants of the northern counties.†
- 53. The three branches of the Dalecarlian dialect, as spoken in *Elf-dalen*, *Mora*, and *Orsa*, differ from each other not only in the change of letters and the inflexion of words, but also in accent and pronunciation. Between those of Elfdalen and Mora the difference is not, however, very great. That of Orsa stands more apart, as may be seen by the following versions of the Lord's Prayer.

54. Dialect of Elfdalen.

Fad uoer, so ir i himbluma.
Hielit ir dætt nam. Tilkum dætt riki.
Ski dænn uilja, so i himblum så å jordi.
Uott dagli brod giæf oss i dag.
Og firilat oss uorær skulldær.
Soss uir firilatum diöm so i oss nod skilldug.
Læd int uoss i nån jælok fræstilsæ
Autå los oss frå uondu. Amen.

55. Dialect of Mora.

Fad uær so ir i himmelim.

Hællit æ dætt nam. Tilkum dett rikiæ.

Ske dænn uilli so i himmelim so å jordi.

Uott dagli brod giæf huåss i dag.

Firilat huåss huårær skulldur.

Sos huir firilatum diöm så æ huåss nå skilldå.

Led int huåss i nån uondan fræstilsæ.

Int' åt fræls huåss frå illu. Amen.

56. Dialect of Orsa.

Falla orn, sa ir i himblim.

Hælgat uæri dætt nam. Tilkæmi dætt rikia.

Ski dæina uilju, så i himblum sa å jordi.

Ort dagliga brod gia huåss i dag.

Å farlåt huass orær skulldær,

Skai sa ui færlatum dæm huåss skilldugær irå.

Å inled huoss int i fræstilse.

Mæld fræls huåss frå uåndu. Amen.

Norwegian.

- 57. For several centuries, and especially since the Danish became a fixed and regular tongue, Norwegian has been identical with Danish.
 - Näsman, p. 12.



SCANDINAVIAN-FERROE DIALECT.

This common dialect has perhaps been as much settled and polished by Norwegians as by natives of Denmark.* As there is this identity in the Danish and Norwegian, the copious examples of the Danska tunga previously given, will serve also for the Norwegian, and will render further remarks unnecessary.

Ferroe Dialect.

58. A specimen of early Ferroe taken from Professor Rafn's Færeyinga Saga, Pref. p. iv. Thrand was one of the first inhabitants of Ferroe. Many religious verses are ascribed to him, and are still preserved by oral tradition among the inhabitants of the Ferroes. The following Creed, written down by a native Ferroe clergyman, Pastor Schröter, now Emeritus, who translated the Gospel of St. Matthew,† will serve as an example of this dialect.

FEREOR DIALECT.

Gjivnir eru Ajnglar gowir [af Gudi]
Aj gengji e ajna udi,
Ferun mujnun filgja
Fim Guds Ajnglar;
Bije e firi mär Bön,
Bera tajr tā [Bōn] firi Kriste.
Singje e Sālmana sjej,
Sār Gud til Sāluna mujna!

MODERN PERBOR DIALECT.

Gengji e aj ajna út, fujra mär filgja, fim Guds Ajnglar, beri e Bön firi mår, Bön firi Krist, singji e Sålma sjej, sjäji Gud til Luta mujn l

LITZRAL ENGLISH.

Go I not alone out, Four me follow, Five God's angels, I pray a prayer for me, A prayer for Christ. I sing seven Psalms, God will see for my lot!

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Good angels are given by God, I go not alone,
My steps follow
Five angels of God;
Pray I for me a prayer,
They bear it to Christ.
Sing I seven Psalms,
Sees God for my soul!

OLD ICELANDIC.

Gángat ek einn út,
fjórir mer fylgja,
flmm guðs einglar;
ber ek bæn fyrir mer,
bæn fyrir Kristi,
sýng ek sálma sjö,
sjái guð hluta minn!
Written about A.D. 1150.

MODERN DANISH.

Ene jeg ei gaaer ud, fire mig fölge, fem Guds Engle, Bön for mig jeg frembærer Bön for Christus. syv Salmer jeg synger, Sörge Gud for mit Bedste!

- See § 42, and Rask's A.-S. Gr. by Mr. Thorpe, p. xvi.
- † Evangelium St. Matthæussa å Færöisk o Dansk, Randers, 1823-8.

XIL-THE AFFINITY OF THE GERMANIC LANGUAGES.

- 1. The Germanic languages, comprehending not only the Low and High-German, but also the Scandinavian, have a striking similarity, and are evidently of cognate origin. The short history of each language, accompanied with extracts, and a detail of their most evident peculiarities, have occupied so much space, and engaged the attention so long, that it may be desirable to advert again to their similarity. They appear as dialects of one extensive language, branches of one vigorous stock, or streams from the same copious fountain. A recollection of this will, in some degree, restore to order the confusion of Babel, and therefore very much facilitate the acquisition of languages.* An appeal to the Germanic languages will be a sufficient proof, not only of their similarity, but of their identity. This likeness and close relationship will be clearly manifest by a few examples from their vocabularies and grammatical inflections.
- 2. In the following examples, the v in the Dutch visch has exactly the same sound as the English f; hence fish has the same name in all the Germanic languages.

Eng.	AS.	Dut.	Frs.	Ger.	Moes.	Dan.	Swed.	Icel.
a fish	fisc	visch	fisk	fisch	fisk-s	fisk	fisk	fisk-r
a fish's	fisc-es	visch-es†	fisk-es	fisch-es	fisk-is	fisk-s	fisk-s	fisk-s
to a fish	fisc-e	visch-e	fisk-e	fisch-e	fisk-a	fisk	fisk	fisk-i
a fish	fisc	visch	fisk	fisch	fisk	fisk	fisk	fisk
fishes	fisc-as	visch-en	fisk-ar	fisch-e	fisk-os	fisk-e	fisk-ar	fisk-ar
fishes'	fisc-a	visch-en	fisk-a	fisch-e	fisk-e	fisk-es	fisk-ars	fisk-a
to fishes	fisc-um	visch-en	fisk-um	fisch-en	fisk-en	fisk-e	fisk-ar	fisk-um
fishes	fisc-as	visch-en	fisk-ar	fisch-e	fisk-ans	fisk-e	fisk-ar	fisk-a.

- 3. The identity of the Germanic languages will be still more evident if a few examples be taken from what has been generally called the irregular parts of these languages. It may be useful to remark, that the *Moes. A.-S.* and *Eng.* b or *th*, in *Dut. Dan.* and *Swed.* is changed into *d.* The *Dan.* jeg and mig are pronounced yih and mih: the *Swed.* jag and mig are sounded yih and mih.
- Classification and association are of the utmost importance in learning languages. The greater part of European tongues in the south and west are those of Germanic, and those of Roman origin. The Germanic class embraces the modern English, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, &c.; the Roman or Latin comprises the Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, French, &c. To this subject has been drawn the attention of an old friend, the Rev. W. Pulling, M.A., A.S.L. Rector of Dymchurch, Kent. He was induced to deliver in the University of Cambridge "A course of Lectures on the French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, and their chief dialects, Cambridge, 1834." These interesting and valuable Lectures deserve attention, and it is greatly to be wished that Mr. Pulling may receive sufficient encouragement to carry into effect his intention of publishing a volume containing short grammars of the languages of Roman origin, to be followed by another volume comprising grammars of the Germanic tongues.
- † The Dutch, &c. now generally use prepositions instead of the old terminations: thus, Dut. van een visch of a fish, instead of visches.



Eag. I am, be: A.-S. ic com, beo: Frs. ik ben: Plat. ick bin, em: Dut. ik bin, em: Moss. ik im: Ger. ich bin: Icel. ek er, em: Dan. jeg er: Swed. jag är.—Eng. I was: A.-S. ic was: Frs. ik was: Plat. ick was: Dut. ik was. Moss. ik was: Ger. ich war: Icel. er var: Dan. jeg var: Swed. jag vas.—Eng. come, p. came, pp. come: A.-S. cume, p. com, pp. cumen: Frs. kem, p. kom, pp. kemen: Plat. kom, p. kwam, pp. gekomen. Dut. kome, p. kwam, pp. gekomen: Moss. quima, p. quam, pp. quuman(s): Ger. komme, p. kam, pp. (ge)kommen: Icel. kem, p. kom, pp. kommen.

—Eng. thou: A.-S. þu: Frs. thu: Plat. thû: Flem. du: Moss. thu: Ger. du: Icel. þu: Dan. du: Swed. du.—Eng. who: A.-S. hwa: Frs. hwa: Plat. huie: Dut. wie: Moss. hwa(s): Ger. wer: Icel. hwa(r): Dan. hwô: Swed. hô.—Eng. good, better, best. A.-S. gód (bet), betra, betst: Frs. gód, bettre, (betere), beste: Dat. good, better, best: Moss. goths (god(s) or bats), batiza, batist(s): Ger. gut, besser, beste: Icel. gód(r) bettri, bestr: Dan. god, bedre, beste: Swed. god, bättre, bass.

4. If these examples do not convince the reader that these languages are mere dialectic variations of one ancient tongue, perhaps the following decleration of the pronoun of the first person may produce full conviction.

Eng.	AS.	Dut.	Fra.	Ger.	Moes.	Dan.	Swed.	Icel.
1	ie	ik	ik	ich	ik	jeg	j≅g	ek
mine	min	mins	min	mein	meina	min	min	mín
to me	me	míj	mi	mir	mie	mig	mig	mér
Elife .	me	mųj	mi	mich	mik	mig	mig	mik
We	₩e	wij	wi	wir	weis	wi	wi	Wêr
eur	<u>úre</u>	onzer	Trác	unser	uncara	TOF	wâr	wár
to us	VAS	ons	110	uns	uns	08	088	085
466	13.6	ons	118	ude	uns	68	ORE	088.

5. In the most irregular parts of the Germanic languages, even at the present day, there is a complete correspondence, which shows that there must have been a time when the nations of Germanic origin were all united in one tribe. Some branches of this great Gothic family have not had any close intercourse or alliance for many centuries; the present similarity of their languages must then have arisen from a close anterior connexion. The period of this connexion it is not easy to specify; but it must have been very early and intimate, as the similarity is most evident in the words which designate what was most necessary, in the rudest state of society, and in those verbs generally called irregular,* and which are even now most in use. This early connexion it is very important to observe, and it is the part of scientific etymology to show it in the clearest light.

[•] Ten Kate's Anleiding tot de Kenisse van de Nederduitsche Sprake, vol. 11. p. 12, § XI.

XIII.—THE IMPORTANCE OF ETYMOLOGY, THE MANNER OF FORMING WORDS, AND AN OUTLINE OF THE GERMAN SYSTEM.

1. Words are the creation of mind. As the true philosopher looks with humble adoration, from the variety and perfection of God's visible creation to the power and goodness of the Creator, so the philosophic etymologist is constantly led, from the various forms and applications of words, to contemplate the intellectual powers in which man most resembles The true and judicious etymologist is anxious to obtain the his Creator. right meaning and application of words, and thus a good etymologist is most likely to become the best metaphysician. He is not satisfied with the common and external signification of words received from popular use, but he examines their structure, their radical, that is, their real and internal meaning, and thus endeavours to discover the reason of the application of the term. When the understanding is thus called into exercise in the formation of words, precision is not only given to expression, but the higher faculty of reason lends its powerful aid to the memory, and greatly facilitates the acquisition of a language. mology of a word being understood, and thus the sanction of reason obtained, neither that word nor any of its family can scarcely ever escape from the memory. The use of etymology will, however, be best proved by a few plain examples, showing the real meaning of some common words.

Acorn, A.-S. æceren, æcern, from æc, ác an oak; cern or corn corn, the corn or fruit of the oak.—Childhood, A.-S. cildhád, from cild a child, hád a condition, state, a child's condition.—Kingdom, A.-S. cyngdóm, cyningdóm, from cyning, cyng a king; dóm power, jurisdiction, a king's jurisdiction, or dominion.—Island, A.-S. ealand, from ea water, land land; water-land, land surrounded with water.—Sheriff, or shirereeve, A.-S. scir-gerefa, from scir a share, division, shire, county; gerefa a reeve, governor, a governor of a shire.—Neighbour, A.-S. neah-bur, from neah near; bur a bower, dwelling, one who has a dwelling near.—Righteous, A.-S. rihtwis, from riht right, just; wis wise, right wise, honest, virtuous.—Fosterchild, A.-S. fostercild, from foster food, nourishment; cild a child, a child that receives food from a person who is not its parent, &c.

2. In looking at the first formation of words in the origin of language, it may be observed, that a knowledge of things appears to be conveyed to the mind through the medium of the five senses, especially by the sight. An idea or image of a visible object is formed in the mind by means of the eye; and the word which, when written or spoken, conveys this image

[•] Etymology is thus defined:—Optime Cicero ἐτυμολογιαν. Latine vertit veriloquium. Eumque merito defendit Martinius: certe verbotim non potuit melius Cicero. Nam certum est, quod ἐτυμον sit verum: et ἐτυμολογος, qui το ἐτυμον λεγει. Scaliger tamen Etymologiam sic definit, tanquam esset a λογος ratio. Etymologia, inquit, est vocis ratio, id est vis, qua vox a voce generatur.—Wachter's Glos. Germ. Prolegom. VII.

to the mind, is called a noun. If it be most probable that the general appearance of a material thing would be impressed on the mind before any particular part or action of the thing, then nouns* must be the primitive words in language. Every noun or thing which has an existence, must have either an action or state of being, and the word which expresses that action or state of being is denominated a verb. If, after the general outline of an object was formed in the mind, the attention were fixed upon its action or state of being, then verbs were formed subsequently to nouns. Thus all things material were first designated by the noun, while the subsequent motions of these objects were indicated by the verb in its simplest form. †

3. This reasoning is corroborated by the structure not only of the Germanic languages but of the Shemitic.

A few examples may be first cited from the Hebrew, where the roots of words have been generally said to exist only in the verb, from which nouns were always said to The following verbs, however, evidently spring from nouns. From ath a stooping, ממה nethe to incline, bow down;—אל al power, strength, אל ale to exercise power in injuring, to curse; -? An labour, ?? anen to be faint with labour, to complain; אך ap heat, anger, אמרן ape to operate as heat, to bake; אר a river, what flows, ITM are to be flowing off, to crop, TIN are to flow or take from, to curse: -my as fire, mmy ases to be fired, angry, or grieved; -ny at a sign, thou, the substance of a thing, הווה ate to come, come near, to approach; ____ bed what is separate, a branch, desert, בדך běděd to be alone; בוך běn a son, בוך běne to build, to build up, to continue, as a son builds up or continues the family or line of his father:---id a hand, דרך ide to put forth, to extend;---עיץ oj a tree, דרך oje to be as a tree, to make firm or steady.

In Greek some verbs appear also to be formed from nouns.

Zador agitation of the sea, the sea, sadeva I sea, I act as the sea, I shake, or agitate: -- σγγελοι a messenger, angel, αγγελλω I act as a messenger, I bring information.

* Kimkhi expressly declares DEFTD NYT DEFT the verb proceeds from the nown. See Professor Lee's Heb. Gram. 8vo. London, 2nd edit. 1832, Lect. VI. Art. 144, 146; and Lect. X. Art. 182, § 2, note, for some interesting facts on this subject. "In Burman, verbs are nothing more than nouns conjugated with the pronouns."—Id. Lect. VI. Art. 144, § 1, note (*). See

also my Compendious Grum. of the Anglo-Sazon Language, 8vo. London, 1826, ch. VII. p. 57.

Locke says, "I doubt not, if we could trace words to their sources, we should find, in all languages, the names that stand for things that fall not under our senses, to have had their first rise from sensible objects.—On Human Understanding, bk. 3, ch. I.

Notiones verborum propriæ omnes sunt corporeæ, sive ad res pertinentes, quæ sensus nostros feriunt.—Van Lennep, p. 7. Nec alias esse (verborum significationes) nisi corporeas, cive eas, quibus res, sensibus, exterius expositæ, designantur.—Id. Anal. p. 41. Mr. Richardson in Gents. Mag. April, 1836, p. 373.

The Germanic literati differ in opinion on this subject. Many eminent etymologists declare that the roots of all words were originally verbs. Professor J. Grimm, though of the same

opinion, uses a more cautious expression, and says verbs appear to be the foundation of all words. (Deutsche Gram. II. 5.) It is true that many words originate from verbs; but it is erroneous to attempt to trace all words to verbs as their root. Professor Grimm, on the supposition that all roots were verbs, has quoted a great number of verbs as lost which probably never existed: this great investigator, adds Schmitthenner, is certainly led astray by a false supposition. (Schmetthenner's Etymol. Darmstadt, 8vo. 1833, p. 20-23.) In § 17 he says, "the root is neither a noun nor a verb, but what precedes both," &c.

+ Sir Graves C. Haughton's "Inquiry into the nature of Language," prefixed to his elaborate and very learned Dictionary of Bengah and Sanskrit, 4to. London, 1833, p. 4.

I tell:—αγων, -ωνος a combat, battle, αγωνια a conflict of mind, distress, agony, αγωνιαω I am in agony, am distressed:—αεθλος, άθλος a combat, αεθλευω, αθλεω I fight, combat:—diμα, -άτος the effusion of blood, diμας, -άδος blood streaming from a wound, diμασσω I stain with blood:—αιχμη a spear, αιχμαζω I fight with a spear, brandish:—ακμη the point, top, maturity, ακμαζω I grow up to maturity, ripen, &c.

- 5. The root or origin of a verb in Welsh is, as the learned Dr. Davies remarked, for the most part, a noun, as dysc doctrina; dyscais docui; car amicus, carav amo, vel amabo. This substantive, adds the same writer, is generally identical with the third person singular of the future indicative, (as in Hebrew the third of the preterite is the root,) or with the second of the imperative, which forms are generally the same.*
- 6. The Germanic languages afford many examples of verbs evidently derived from nouns.

From A.-S. dæl: Plat. Dut. deel: Frs. del: Moes. dails: Ger. theil: Old Ger. deil: Icel deil: Dan. deel: Swed. del a part, pars; we have the following verbs in A.-S. dæl-an: Plat. del-en: Dut. deel-en: Frs. del-a: Moes. dail-jan: Old Ger. deil-an: Icel. deil-a: Dan. deel-e: and Swed. del-a to give a part, to separate, divide. —From A.-S. meolc, milc: Plat. Dut. melk: Ger. milch: Old Ger. miluh, milich: Icel. mi6lk: Dan. malk: and Swed. mjölk mil.k, lac, we have the following verbs in A.-S. meolc-ean: Plat. Dut. melk-en: Ger. melk-en: Old Ger. melk-an: Icel. miolk-a: Dan. malk-e: and Swed. mjölk-a to afford or give milh, to milh, to draw milh; mulgere. —From A.-S. rec: Plat. Dut. rook: Frs. rec, rek: Ger. rauch: Icel. reykr: Dan. rög: and Swed. rök smohe, exhalatio; we have the following verbs in A.-S. rec-an: Plat. Dut. rook-en: Frs. rek-a to smoke, dwell in, inhabit: Ger. rauch-en: Icel. reyk-ia: Dan. rög-e: and Swed. rok-a to give a smoke, to smoke, to reek; fumare, exhalare.

7. Both nouns and verbs are formed into adjectives.

Some nouns are used as adjectives without any alteration; but adjectives in A.-S. are generally formed by annexing to the noun or verb, -en, -ig, -isc, from an, unnan, ican or ecan to give, add, eke; also, -bær bearing, producing;—cund born, a kind, sort; -ece eternal; -ende; -fæst fast, firm; -full full, plenty; -lic like; -sum some, part, &c.—As lat n. evil, mischief; lat adj. evil, pernicious; gold gold, -en add, add or join something, as golden þræd golden thread; blod blood, blodig bloody; wit mind, wit, witig witty; folc folk, folcisc like the people, plebeian; æppelbær apple-bearing; leohtbær light-bearing; eorðeund earthly; godeund divine; efenece coeternal; cennan to bear, cennende bearing; drincan to drink, drincende drinking; faran, feran to go, ferende going; æ law, æfæst fast in the law, firm, religious; tungful full of tongue, talkative; eorð earth, eorðlic earthlike, earthly; lufu love, luflic lovelike, lovely; lang long, langsum longsome, lasting; wyn pleasure, wynsum some pleasure, pleasant.

8. Adverbs are often formed by frequently using nouns in certain cases.

Thus hwilum awhile, now, d. of hwil time, space; bonces of gratitude, bonce with gratitude, gratefully, thankfully, g. and d. of banc favour, &c.

- 9. The remarks in paragraphs 3 and 4 can only refer to words in their first formation. In a subsequent stage of language, many nouns have evidently had their origin from verbs, adjectives, &c.
- * See Dr. Davies' Antiquæ Linguæ Britannicæ Rudimenta, and Dr. Prichard's Celtic Nations, p. 178.

Thus huntat a hunting, chase, from huntian to hunt; fiscot a fishing, from fiscien to fish; gelicues likeness, from gelic like; hradues readiness, from hradic ready, quick; blawing a blowing, from blawan to blow; hall healthy, sound; halig holy, haligan to consecrate; haligdom a sanctuary; halignes holiness; halgang, gehalgung a hallowing, consecration, &c.

10. All that is here stated, as well as what is advanced in the preceding paragraphs, is the mere threshold of etymology, that which is the most evident and palpable; but perhaps it may have appeared that even this incipient knowledge is not destitute of utility. Should there be a desire to enter into the arcana of etymology, or to fathom its deep abyss, much time and attention must be devoted to the works of German philologists. as the etymology of the Teutonic languages has been carried to great extent by some of the most able men in Germany. They have adopted the principle, and introduced much of the refinement discovered and applied by Sanscrit grammarians. Every one who investigates the subject must acknowledge there is much metaphysical nicety in their mode of treating it, and much laborious exertion to make it intelligible. Though such talents and industry certainly deserve attention, yet the great question is, whether in the western tongues these metaphysical subtleties can be made available to practical utility. The learned and indefatigable Dr. Becker, in his German Grammar for Englishmen, with many of his countrymen, asserts that their system is found most efficient in practice. It is, therefore, only common justice to let these erudite Germans speak for themselves, or rather to allow one to explain for the whole. A recent writer, and one of the least diffuse and most able after Professor Bopp † and Grimm, is Professor Schmitthenner, from whose Introduction to the Short German Dictionary: the following abstract of the German language is taken. The substance is only given, but where it is translated the version is as close as possible.

11. Of vowers. The modern German has five simple vowels, a, e, i, o, u. Three of these are radical vowels, a, i, u. The two others, e and o, are only shades of a, i, u. The y of the A.-S. and the old northern dialects has something analogous in a soft u, but it is unknown to the other German dialects. It is borrowed from the

* See Von der Wortbildung, in vol. ii. p. 1—923 of Professor J. Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik, 8vo. Göttingen, 1826.—Die Deutsche Wortbildung von Dr. Becker, 8vo. Frankfurt am Main, 1824, and all the other valuable publications of Der frankfurtischen Gelehrtenvereinigung für deutsche Sprache, Herman, Frankfurt, &c.

3 Kurzes Deutsches Wörterbuch für Etymologie, Synonymik, und Orthographie von Friedrich Schmitthenner, Darmstadt, 8vo. 1834.

[†] Though Professor Bopp, whose general erudition, and critical knowledge of Sanscrit in particular, are universally admitted, was so obliging as to send the author a copy of his Focalismus immediately on publication; it is impossible to give a clear abstract of so learned and profound a work in the short space which can be here devoted to the subject. Those, therefore, who read German, must peruse and reperuse Focalismus, ader Sprachvergleichende Kritiken über J. Grimm's deutsche Grammatik, und Graff's althochdeutchen Sprachvehatz, mit Begründung einer neuen Theorie des ablauts von Franz Bopp, 8vo. Berlin, 1836. An English translation of this work would be a most acceptable boon to the public. Professor Bopp goes at once to the oriental source, and with a new theory of the ablaut, opposed to Dr. Grimm, (see § 11) he shows how much the vocalism of the Germanic languages may be philosophically explained by the system of Indian grammarians, and proves that the ablaut, or change of the radical vowel, is influenced by the vowel of the termination.

Greek; but in earlier times it was also used in some original German words to express i. It must be ascribed to the form of the epiglottis, that there can only be three original vowels, though in a variety of shades and colouring. This is a natural fact in language and grammar. All other vowels are only considered as shades and approximations. Of these three,* the vowel a is the easiest, most simple, and universal sound.—The radical vowels undergo various changes in the declension and formation of words.—1. By a shade changing the i into e, and the u into o; as Moes. niman, Ger. nehmen to take: Moes. giban, Ger. geben to give: Moes. uftô, Ger. oft often: Moes. fugls, Ger. vogel a bird .- 2. By upsound (auflaut) or thinning of the vowel or sound, by earlier etymologists called (umlaut). If, for instance, in the inflection or formation of a radical syllable which has a, o, or u, and consequently a strong full vowel, an i is added, but which in the new German is changed into e, or entirely omitted; then these three vowels change into a higher but weaker sound, the a into \ddot{a} or e, the o into \ddot{o} , and the u into \ddot{u} ; as adel, edel: Old Ger. adal, edili: ast a branch, seste branches: Gott God, gotter gods: Old Ger. kot, kotier: blut, blütig, and blutig: Old Ger. pluot, pluotic, or pluotac. 3. By change of vowels (umlaut), or change of one vowel into another, by some etymologists improperly called offsound (ablaut). In the formation of a word it thus happens that some roots of a go over into i and u, as binde, band, gebunden, properly band, binde, gebunden. _4. By insound (inlaut), in the Sanscrit called Guna, that is, in the formation of a word another vowel is placed before the radical vowel, like an internal augment, to denote the change which an idea undergoes. From the nature of the vowels the following law is deduced,—that the insound or guna can only proceed in the following order, a, i, u. A can be placed before a(a+a), before i(a+i), and u(a+u); i only before i (i + i), and before u (i + u), and u only before u (u + u).—According to the radical vowels, or what we call organic sounds, there can, in reality, only exist the following six diphthongs, aa, ai, au, ii, iu, uu. In the reverse series, the vowels may be also compounded, but they form, as the pronunciation directly shows, no simple diphthongs. The diphthongs in the new High-German are formed partly by shades which the radical vowels or sounds suffer, and partly according to the peculiarity of the dialect which is become the written language, as û, (ô), ai, au, (ô), ei, eu, and ie.—In pronunciation and writing, the \hat{u} as a diphthong is put aside; but it ought to have the power of a + a in the explanation of words. The three simple vowels a, i, uwith the guna † aa, ai, au, ii, iu, uu, are partly the natural and partly the historical normal sounds, and the original type of vocalism.

12. In the different dialects, the vowels, by upsound, shading, disorganization, &c. are softened and tinged different ways, but all in a certain order and according to determined rules. Thus, as the comparative zoologist is able to recognise the type of the genus in all deviations of the form of the single animal, so the comparative etymologist must be able to reduce the vocalism of the dialect to its original type, and thus comprehend it, for otherwise his perception is dark, and his whole proceeding uncertain, and vain error. Some complain that the doctrine of the guna is difficult, but nothing is more simple. In the diphthong we have only to consider the first letter as a prefix, denoting the formation, an inserted vowel equal to the insound

A table of the changes of the radical vowels in the Germanic tongues will be found in Dr. Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik, vol. i. 573, 575; a table of the long vowels in p. 578.

[†] A table of the vowel forms, by the application of guna, in the Germanic languages may be seen in p. 59 of Schmitthenner's Deutsche Etymologie, 12mo. Darmstadt, 1883.

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(inlant), and the last letter as the radical vowel. In some cases, only ie makes an exception.

13. The modern German has the following sounds: A, $\ddot{a} = ae$; ai = a + i; au = a + u: B = a, \ddot{e} , \dot{e} : Ei = ai, \dot{i} ($\dot{i} + \dot{i}$): Eu = iu: I = old iu, io, ai, ei: O = u: $\dot{b} = au$, old uo, \dot{a} ; $\ddot{o} = the$ increased sound of o: U, $\dot{u} = gunited a$; \ddot{u} the upsound of u and \dot{u} .—4. By the preceding, it is clear there are only three radical vowels from which the others take their origin; thus from A originates o, \ddot{a} , e, i (e), u, (e), \dot{a} , \dot{a} : I goes over into e, $e\dot{i}$, ($a\dot{i}$), $\dot{i}e$: U changes into o, $\dot{i}e$, eu, au.—Hence it is very easy, in a great number of cases, to recognize the radical vowel in a word, especially by comparing it with other words of the same family. We often find the root in verbs, as soon as the vowel of the perfect tense is divested of all its changes by guns and upsound. From binde, band, bund bind, bound, bound, we find band is the root. From ritt rode, reiten to ride, is the root rit a riding. From fliege, flog I, I, I, I are is the root flug a flight.

14. OF CONSONANTS. The natural articulation of the consonants according to the organs, is represented in the following table.

A.	Half mu	te sounds.	G. labial.	b. lingual. h	c. palatine. j
			(B	reathing soun Spirans.)	ıd,
D.	The aibil	ant (sibilans)	f, s.		
C.	The liqu	ids	m	1	nr
D.	The mut	tes (mutæ).			
	Cimala	§ soft		đ	g
44.	Simple.	Mard	P P	t	k
1.1	Aspirate.	5	v	(dh)	
ου.	Aspuranc.	ì	f	(th)	ch
	Sibilant.	5	_	8 Z	-
CC.	DIGHTH.	į.	ψ	Z	¥,

It is evident, by this table, that in the modern Ger, the aspirated palatine and the sibilant labial sounds are wanting, while it has a double aspirated labial and a double sibilant lingual sound. The q is a double letter. The s possesses a double sound, the one is expressed by s, and the other by sh.

15. No root or radical word has originally a double consonant of the same kind. An original i in the derivation has given rise to gemination or hardening of the sound, which is found nearly in all words of the same family. In this manner originated

mm	from	mj	as schemmen	from	suamjan
11	_	lj	- hölle	_	helja
nn	_	nj	— rennen	-	ranjan
rr	_	rj	sperren	_	sparjan
pf (Old Ger. pph)		phj	→ hüpfen		huphjan
te (ez)	_	zj (tj)	— setzen	-	satjan
ck (Old Ger. ech)	-	kj or hj	zicke	_	zikja.

This law is of great importance in etymology, showing how to reduce words with a double final letter to their roots. Instead of the double letter, we ought to put the soft simple letter; and, instead of the upsound, originated by the derivative i, there must be a full original vowel. Thus, for example, from kennen to know, comes the

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root kan; Old Ger. chan; from fallen to fall, the root fal, Old Ger. val; from bücken to bow, the root bug—by guna biegen to bend (Old Ger. puk—piokan); from ricke a doe, reh (instead of rih), &c. In the old as well as in the modern Ger. language, a double consonant is used in writing only to express the sharpening of the consonant.

16. Of the root. The root is the simple syllable which designates the first appearance of a thing. According to its signification it has a simple vowel a, i, u, and a single consonant. It is often very easy to discover the root, for we need only take from the word the vowel forming the <u>umlaut</u>, and <u>the guna</u> (inlaut); the gemination, and the terminating syllables.

For example, let us take from the verb leuchten to light, the guna e, and the post-fixed syllable ten; then will remain luch, Old Ger. luh, Lat. luc-ere.—From fuhr (Old Ger. vuor) take the guna, then remains fahr (Old Ger. var), &c. In general, a comparison with the old form is quite necessary.

17. According to its signification the root is neither a noun nor a verb, but it is what precedes both. It is the expression of the simplest intuition by a sound, without determining any associate idea of the gender, the time, &c.

Let us take the appearance of blau,—then the root is blu, f. Lat. fulvus (which, however, signifies something else,) and by guna blau the expression of the sound instead of it without any further determination, whether it be a thing, a quality, or only a relation. But being in reality a quality, it is afterwards used as an adjective, and the principal word or noun blaue blueness, and the verb blauen to blue or to make blue, are only derived from it by additional letters. In the same manner let us take the impression which the cry of chickens or crows produces on the ear; the simplest expression of the sound will be kra, Old Ger. chra. As this impression quickly vanishes, there is directly formed the verb krähen to crow, Old Ger. chrâhan; present tense ich krähe I crow, Old Ger. chrâ-hu, and krähte, Old Ger. chrâ-ta I crew, and also in the same manner the noun das krähen the crowing, Old Ger. chrâ-t; die krâhe the crow, Old Ger. chrâ-ja, &c. In this manner language springs up everywhere full of fine signification and inexhaustible life.

Of the formation of words by umlaut and inlaut, or by change of vowels and by guna.

18. This takes place when, for the designation of the gender, case, or time, vowels or sounds are added. The transition of the root into different words is in all cases easily understood. Let us take the root luh, New Ger. hell clear, light, then by guna (inlaut) and an added t, is formed light, New Ger. light (instead of light) the clearness, light; and also the adj. light, &c.

The determination of the signification of words and roots.

19. Language generally originates from the most simple perception of our senses. The appearances which offer themselves to the sight, not yet dimmed by any reflection, are the qualities and the relation of things



in time and space, such as, light, dark:—black, white:—great, small:—standing, running—to rise, to fall, &c.

- 20. These appearances are immediately determined or marked by the language, whether they are resting qualities, as; blue, yellow, great, small, &c., or a temporal relation, as, flows, stands, burns, smokes, &c., or only relations of space and number, as; by, at, for—one, two, &c. Things, of which the appearance only shows the special situation, the number and their relation, can only be designated by language in such a manner that it either points to their situation in space, by which pronouns originate, as, I, he, his, that, &c., or it describes them by nominating their qualities and their temporal relation, as, the bird, the floating in air. Thus originate the names of things, and each name is originally a short description.
- 21. It is the task of etymology to pursue the signification now in use, through all changes, till we come to the radical signification. So we are led to a proper knowledge of the language, as a clear conception of the common signification can, in general, be only discovered in the light of the radical meaning.
- 22. Easy as it may be, in most cases, to find the form of the root by decomposing the words, yet it is often difficult to ascertain the original signification. Where it remains perceptible to the senses, it is immediately discovered: thus, fliessen to flow, from the moving on of the fluid; wehen to blow, from the soft movement of the air; blau blue, from a colour, &c. In other cases there are difficulties which can only be overcome by close investigation.
- 23. The doctrine of the interchange of consonants,* and that of umlaut† and guna; are the two gates which lead into the sanctuary of etymology. The former opens the insight into the true nature of the consonants, the latter into that of the vowels. He, then, who has a clear view of these two doctrines, has received the consecration, and can look into the interior of the sanctuary.§

* § 14. † § 11, iii. ; § 12, 13.

[§] It ought to be acknowledged again, that this is a very imperfect view, but the shortest and best that could be found. Those who would enter fully into the subject, must consult the original authorities quoted throughout this abstract, and especially Professor J. Grimm's invaluable Deutsche Grammatik, 3 vols. 8vo. Gottingen; Bopp's Vocalismus, with the works of Schmeller, Becker, Wüllner, Graff, &c. See xiii. § 10.

XIV.-AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK.

- 1. After much consideration, the Roman character has been adopted in printing the A.-S. words, with the exception of the two peculiar letters b and o, an account of which will be found under p in the Dictionary. With all the prejudices of an antiquarian taste, and an eve long familiar with the form in which the words had been accustomed to be read, in what has been called the Anglo-Saxon character, and with the difficulty of recognizing the same words when presented in a different dress, it required a strong reason to justify the rejection of the old letters. Nothing but a thorough conviction that the Roman character would be the most legible, and would best show the identity of the present English with the Anglo-Saxon, as well as the clear analogy existing in the words of all the other Germanic languages, would have led to the adoption of As a table is given for the sound of the letters in the chief languages used in the Dictionary, this opportunity is taken to introduce the peculiar characters of each language.* Words from the oriental tongues being written from right to left, and difficult to express in European letters alone, are given in their original characters; but for facility of comparison they are also represented in Roman letters.
- 2. It was originally intended to exclude all impure Anglo-Saxon words, and to introduce none of a later date than A.D. 1100. it was found desirable to take a wider range, and to include some terms of a more recent formation.† These are mostly from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, with their date affixed. As the authors are always quoted, the age and purity of a word can at once be seen. The radical and some other chief words are generally printed in capitals. Accents are now adopted, as they were evidently employed by the Anglo-Saxons to distinguish long from short vowels: thus, ac an oak, ac but; is ice, is is; be thee, be the; for went, for for, &c. They are only used in this Dictionary on the word and its variations standing at the head of each article, this being sufficient for all practical purposes.—That orthography is, for the most part, strictly followed which is found most frequently in the best authors: still the principal variations in the literal expression of a word are added in the order in which they vary from what is deemed the correct spelling. No fancy or presumption has been permitted in the orthography; but all authors have been allowed to answer for themselves and to appear in their own dress, without a wish to dictate the mode in which it is now presumed they ought to have written.

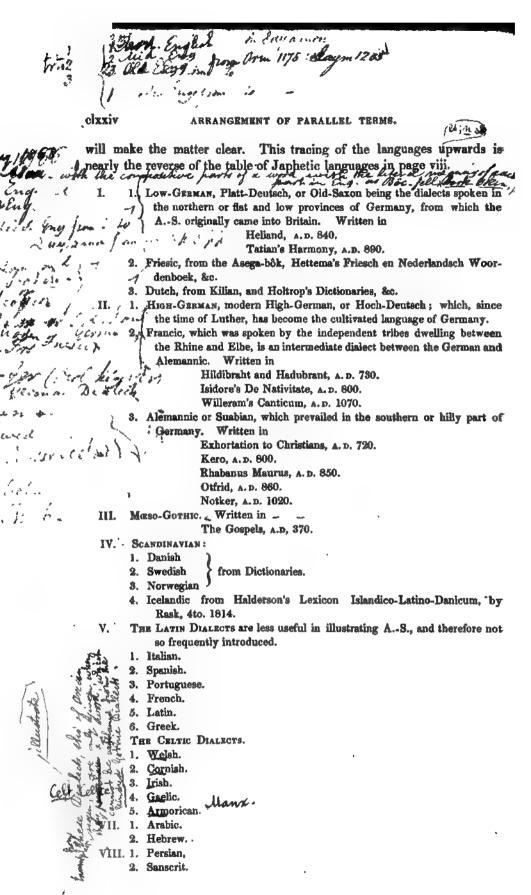
^{*} See the table at the end of the Dictionary.

[†] As many words were omitted in the early part of the alphabet, the supplement is rendered much more extensive than would otherwise have been necessary.

A reference is constantly made to the place where the word is found, and the reader left to form his own judgment. Even verbs in -gian are inserted when they are discovered so written. Verbs with the prefixes be-, ge-, on-, &c., are frequently placed under the radical word; but if found in the infinitive mood, or in any form directly derived from the infinitive, such verbs are given, with a brief explanation, in the alphabetical order of the prefixes be-, ge-, &c., with a reference to the radical word for a full explanation. The majority of words have exactly the same sense with or without the prefixed ge-, as nyderian, and genyserian to humble, (Lk. xiv, 11: Ps. xvii, 29.)—No pains have been spared to ascertain and express the precise grammatical inflections. known irregularity in a word is placed in its alphabetical order, with its meaning: thus, code went, delivered, the perfect tense, is referred to the infinitive gan to go. If the meaning be all that is required, it is thus ascertained at once; but should the derivation and other particulars be desired, they may be found under the word to which a reference is made.

3. With the view of illustrating the Anglo-Saxon, nearly all the radical words, and a few important compounds, are followed by the parallel terms from the cognate dialects. Synonymes without a meaning attached have the same signification as the A.-S. word under which they are brought. When it was difficult to ascertain whether the noun or verb was the radical, parallels are occasionally inserted under both. To show more clearly the analogy of cognate languages, an attempt has been made to arrange the parallel terms in the most natural order. The Low (Platt) German is generally placed first, because it is now apoken by the people who inhabit the territory formerly occupied by the Old-Saxons, the progenitors of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. The Dutch and Friesic words follow, because they are of the same Low-German branch, and most similar to the A.-S. and Platt. The German then succeeds with the Alemannic from Kero, Otfrid, &c. Francic, from a translation of Isidore De Nativitate, &c. and from Willeram's Canticum Canticorum: these are followed by the Mœso-Gothic. With this Teutonic or German branch is connected the Scandinavian, including the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Old Danish or Norse. The Sclavonic, Latin, Greek, and Celtic synonymes are not given unless they bear some striking affinity to the word under consideration. The following arrangement, beginning with the Low-German, and, as frequently as practicable, tracing the word through the cognute dialects, up to some oriental source,

[•] The author has here the pleasure of recording the exertions of a very learned and zealous friend, a native of Holstein, well acquainted with all the Teutonic and Scandinavian dialects. This crudite friend, who will not allow his name to appear, has used his utmost efforts to verify every word introduced amongst the parallels, and to give the orthography and gender correctly. The laborious work of Meidinger, entitled Etymologische Wörterbuch Frankfurt, am Main, 8vo. 1853, has been occasionally used. The Rev. G. Phillips, M.A. Fellow of Queenz' Coll., Cambridge, has enriched the latter part of this Dictionary by his knowledge of the oriental languages, in selecting some parallel words from the Shemitic family.



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4. The derivation immediately follows the synonymes. If the word be uncompounded in A.-S. it is occasionally traced to an oriental origin. From the danger of giving way to fancy, on the debateable ground of etymology, it has been an anxious wish and constant care rather to do too little than too much, and to avoid a dictatorial and dogmatical spirit on every point, but especially in the derivation of words. Immediately after compound terms will be found their constituent parts with their separate meanings: but such compounds as at once indicate their composition, are is then only given in words

nation, tained, n idenc Latin hat this sanction

are also al from ie exact onsisted ius, and rom the lation is rom the <u>ie Saxon</u> English al order adopted * various ppeared ten practhors by «rked(¶), ave been lanations t in view. pace as is

g attentions Cambridge, ~

ctical inof Lye. r part of English and Latin terms may be found, the derivation and original meaning of most English words may be ascertained, and a comparison instituted with their radical cognates in the other Gothic languages.

- 6. Some words have been collected from old Glossaries, with a mere Latin meaning. In such cases, the only mode of discovering the real sense was by the derivation and analogy of cognate words of Teutonic origin. When this failed, there was no alternative but to translate the Latin signification into English: thus, geman the hollow of the hand, sole of the foot, could only be known by translating, vola, Cot. 198. Some words are from Somner, Benson, and Lye, for which no other authority could be found. The orthography, inflection, and meaning of these words are given, without alteration, on the responsibility of these authors.
- 7. As there has been a careful citation of authorities, and at the same time particular obligations expressed, very little more can be now required. A free use, without continued reference, has been made of preceding Dictionaries and Vocabularies, and of the A.-S. Grammar of an erudite friend, the late Professor Rask. Mr. Thorpe's Glossaries, appended to his Analecta Anglo-Saxonica, and Apollonius, and his index to Cædmon, have been useful auxiliaries. Citations from Cædmon have always been made from Mr. Thorpe's improved text, through whom, and the kindness of Sir Nicholas Carlisle, the learned secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, the perusal of some sheets was allowed before the work was published. Amongst those to whom the greatest debt of gratitude is due, is an old and faithful friend, C. S. Cardale, Esq., known to A.-S. students by the benefit he has rendered them in publishing his elegant and correct edition of Boethius. This gentleman allowed the full and free use of his extensive and very valuable Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary in MS. It would be ingratitude not to mention the friendly communications of the Rev. S. Fox. or to leave unnoticed the advantages derived from his published works.* A well known collector of choice books, Mr. Bohn, was so obliging as spontaneously to lend an interleaved copy of Lye's Dictionary, with MS. notes by the late Rev. S. Henshall. The Rev. M. White, B.D. Professor of A.-S. in the University of Oxford, had given notice of his intention to prepare an A.-S. Dictionary, but being informed that this work was far advanced, Mr. White, in the most gentlemanly manner, gave up his He has, however, taken the most lively interest in intended publication. the progress of this Dictionary.
- 8. This work was begun with a sanguine hope of soon bringing it toa satisfactory conclusion; but it has employed every leisure hour of the compiler for more than seven years, four of which it has been in the

[•] The following neat and valuable publications of Mr. Fox deserve the especial notice of Anglo-Saxon students:—Menologium, or the Poetical Calendar of the Anglo-Saxons, 8vo. 1830. See p. xx. note No. 17.—King Alfred's A.-S. version of Boethius, with an English translation and notes, 8vo. 1835. See p. xix. note No. 11.



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press. It is at last brought to a close; and, though he has used all the diligence, and availed himself of every means in his power, having the patriotism, amidst many disadvantages, to print in his own country at his own expense and risk, it is far, very far from answering even his own expectations. He can, however, honestly declare that his utmost exertions have been continually made to lay before the public, in this Dictionary, a brief but comprehensive summary of the Anglo-Saxon language. The sources of information are constantly pointed out; hence, where there are errors, there also are the means of discovering truth. Though he has always endeavoured to guard against prejudice and predilection, he is conscious that opinions have sometimes been advanced which may appear to want support. In such, and indeed in all cases, as he has stated in another place, he invites liberal criticism, being assured that, by the collision of opposite opinions, new light, if not truth, is often elicited; and should this be the case, he will have cause to rejoice, whether it be produced by himself or by a more successful investigator.

ROTTERDAM, January 1st, 1837.



THE ESSENTIALS

OF

ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR,

WITH AN OUTLINE OF

PROPESSOR RASK AND GRIMM'S SYSTEMS.

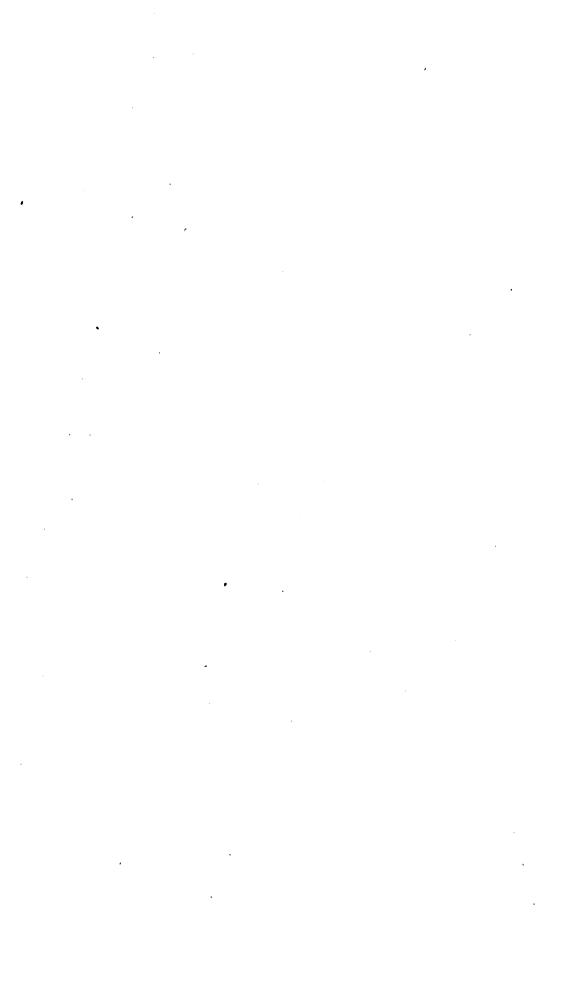
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PREFACE.

Thirteen years have elapsed since a zealous, but very imperfect attempt was made to divest Anglo-Saxon Grammar of its Latin incumbrances, and to offer one formed on the true genius and structure of the language in the publication of The Elements of the Anglo-Saxon Grammar with copious Notes, 8vo. 1823, pp. 330. Before committing this work to the press every accessible source of information was explored, and a complete English Translation made of Angelsaksisk Sproglære ved R. K. Rask, 8vo. Stockholm, 1817. In 1826, the most practical part of The Elements with such corrections and additions as naturally arose from a farther consideration of the subject, appeared with the title of A Compendious Grammar of the primitive English or Anglo-Saxon Language, 8vo. pp. 84.* The following Essentials are given as the result of a still longer and closer investigation of the language in the preparation of the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, and a continued appeal to the grammar of a lamented friend, the late Professor Rask, and to the learned Deutsche Grammatik of Professor Grimm. It will be seen that, as information has increased, there has been a gradual approximation, in grammatical forms and accents, to the views of Professor Rask and Grimm. While there is a hope that these Essentials, referring only to Etymology, may be found the most simple and practical, a very short abstract is given of Professor Rask and Grimm's Grammars for the use of those who prefer, what may be considered the more complete systems of these celebrated men.

^{*} See Preface to Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language, p. xx. note (§) 21.





THE ESSENTIALS.

&c.

- THE Anglo-Saxon letters are a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, (k), l, m, n, o, p, (q), r, s, t, u, w, x, y, b, 5.*
- 2. The letters j, k, q, v, and z, are not found in genuine Anglo-Saxon; for k and q the Anglo-Saxons used c and cw. p, p had the hard sound of tk in tkin, tking; and p, p soft, as tk in tkine, smooth.
- 8. All nouns, having the nom. s. ending in -a, -acipe, -dóm, -end, and -ere, are masculine: those having the nom. s. in -nes, -um, -ub, -b, and -estre, are feminine: and those in -ern, -ed, are neuter. All nouns having the nom. and ac. pl. in -u are of the first declension, neuter gender. Every noun, having the nom. and ac. pl. in as, is masculine.—All nouns making g. s. in -e are feminine.
- 4. If a noun be masculine and have the nom. s. in -e, it always makes the g. in -an; it is therefore of the second declension. All other masculine nouns make the g. s. in -es, and are hence of the first declension.—All neuter nouns make the g. s. in -es, and are of the first declension, except a very few in -e, which are of the second declension, and have the g. in -an.—All feminine nouns having the nom. s. in -e are of the second declension, and make the g. in -an; all other feminine nouns make the g. in -e, and are of the third declension.
 - 5. Synopsis of the declensions of nouns.

	_		_					
1st d	ec iens	ion.		2nd c	lecien	rion.	3rd dec	lension.
e. nom.			#. [e]	ти. -8	<i>f.</i> -e	». -e	<i>f</i>	f. -m
g.	-65	-68	-68	-813	-an	-an	- c	-e
đ.	-e	-e	-е	-an	-an	-An	-e	~0
ac.	[e]	_	[e]	-an °	-an	-e	-6	-8
pł. nom. ac.	-88	_	u	-an	-an	-an	-8	-a
g.	-8.	-a.	-a [ena]	-ena	-ena	-ena	-8	-ena
đ.	-um	-11111	-11III	-um	-um	-mm	-um	-um.

- 6. The first declension, (except those in -u, see § 13) only comprehending m. and n. nouns, is known by the genitive case singular ending in -es. It includes almost
 - * The following characters have been generally called Anglo-Saxon:-

Та, Вb, Сс, Do, Се, Fr, Сд, ph, II, Kk, Ll, От, Nn, Oo, Pp, Rp. Sr. Тъ, Uu, Хх, Yý, Zz, pp, Dö. all masculine nouns, not ending in -a or -u, such as those in -dóm, wisdóm, es; m. wisdóm; -end (derived from participles) as Hælend, es; m. the healer, Saviour: -ere, fiscere, es; m. a fisher: -els, récels, es; m. incense: -ing, cyning, es; m. a hing: -erd, -ord, -est, as hlaford, es; m. a lord: -a&, -e&, -o&, as mona&, es; m. a month: -scype, or -scipe, as freondscipe, es; m. friendship: and generally, nouns ending in -l, -m, -n, -r, as eorl, es; m. a nobleman: æ&m, es; m. breath: also neuter nouns ending in a consonant, or in two or more consonants; as word, es; n. a word: neuters in -e and -incle; as ríce, es; n. a kingdom: dissyllables in -el, -ol, -en, -er; as tungel, es; n. a star: nouns in -ed, -et, -od, heafod, es; n. a head.

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m /

•	smits smits-es smits-e	m. end-e end-es end-e	m. stæf stæf-es stæf-e	word word-es word-e	n. ric-e ric-es ric-e	n. fæt fæt-es fæt-e
•	smið-as	end-as	staf-as	word	ric-u	fat-u
	smið-a	end-a	staf-a	word-a	ric-a	fat-a
	smið-um	end-um	staf-um	word-um	ric-um	fat-um

- 7. In this declension the nom. and ac. cases are always the same. Masculines ending in a consonant, like smit a smith; and those in e like ende an end, are the most regular: nouns in -e are declined as if they had no e, like smit, except in the nom. and ac. s. where it is preserved.—Monosyllables with a before a single consonant, and before st, sc, assuming another syllable with a, o, or u, in declining, change æ into a, as in stæf a letter, stafas letters; fæt a vat, fatu vats; gæst a guest, gastas quests; but the æ is unchanged in stæfes of a letter, in fæte to a vat, or in cræft craft, cræftas crafts; because the syllables es, e, assumed in declining, do not contain a, o, or u, or because æ comes before other double consonants, than st, sc.—Dissyllables in -l, -n, -r, -d, are often contracted when a vowel follows, as tungel a star, q. tungles of a star, instead of tungeles; heafod a head, q. heafdes of a head. Neuters ending in a single or double consonant as word a word, make the nom. and ac. in the s. and pl. all alike; but dissyllable nouns of the neuter gender ending in -el, -ol, -en, -er, diminutives in -incle and neuters ending in -e, make the nom. and ac. pl. in -u, as tungel a star, tunglu stars, ricu kingdoms; neuter monosyllables having the diphthong æ make the pl. in -u, and also change the vowel, as fæt a vat, pl. nom. ac. fatu vats.*
- 8. The second declension has the genitive case singular ending in -an, as witega, an; m. a prophet: wuce, an; f. a week: eare, an; n. an ear. All nouns having the nom. ending in -a are masculine, and of this declension; so also are all feminine nouns in -e, -estre, -istre, as sangistre, an; f. a songstress; and names of men and women in -a, as Attila, Anna, &c.

	m.	f.
s. nom.	witeg-a	wuc-e
g.	witeg-an	wuc-an
d.	w≇eg-an	wuc-an
ac.	witeg-an	wuc-an
pl. nom. ac.	witeg-an	wuc-an
g.	witeg-ena	wuc-ena
d.	witeg-um	wuc-um.

9. Very few neuters have been found of this declension, eare an ear, and eage an eye, stace a stake, like all neuters, make the ac. s. like the nom., thus, nom. ac. eare, eage; in the other cases they are declined exactly like wuce.

^{*} See example in § 6.

- 10. Names of countries and places in -a, are sometimes indeclinable, and sometimes they take the Latin form. Európa has Európam, Európe, Európe (i. e. Europe) in Orosius.
- 11. The third Declension, which only includes feminine nouns, is known by the genitive case singular ending in e. All feminine nouns ending in a consonant, or in -u, or -o; as wylen or wyln a female slave, gifu a gift, syn sin, are of this declension. Nouns in -ung, styrung, e; f. a motion, and a few in -ing; those in -nis, -nes, -nys, as gelicnes, se; f. a likeness, -ut, geogut, e; f. youth are all feminine, and of this declension.

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f.		f.	f.	f.
8+ #IO28.	wyln	gif-u	syn	gelicnes
g.	wyłn-e	gif-e	syn-ne	gelicnes-se
d.	wyln-e	gif-e	syn-ne	gelicnes-se
ac.	wyln-e	gif-e	syn-ne	gelicnes-se
рілот ас-	wyln-a	gif-a	syn-na	gelicnes-sa
g.	wyln-a	gif-ena	syn-na	gelicnes-sa
d.	wyln-um	gifum	syn-num	gelicnes-sum.

12. Nouns ending in a consonant make the g. pl. in -a, as wylna of female slaves, synna of sins; those in -u or -o have the g. pl. in -ena, as gif-ena of gifts, and sometimes the ac. in u. Those which end in a single consonant, after a short vowel, double the final letter in the g. and all the other cases formed from it, as sin sin, synne of sin, gelicnes a likeness, gelicnesse of a likeness. Nouns in -ung sometimes make the d. s. in -a. A few words have the ac. like the nom. as tid time, hand a hand, mint might,

Irregular Nouns.

- 13. The few masculine nouns which end in -u, such as, lagu water, medu mead, sidu custom, sunu a son, are thus declined: s. nom, ac. sunu a son; g. d. sunu; pl. nom. ac. sunu, g. suna, or sunena; d. sunum. In the pl. they are declined like nouns of the second declension.—A few names of nations are only used in the plural, and end in -e, as Romane the Romans, Angle the Angles, Dene the Danes. They are declined, nom ac. Romane, g. Romana, d. Romanum.
- 14. A few words ending in -or, and -er denoting relationship, such as brosor a brother, dohter a daughter, whether masculine or feminine, are thus declined s. nom. g. Brosor; d. broser: pl. nom. g. ac. brosen, d. brosen.
- 15. Some nouns chiefly monosyllables, containing the vowels a, u, u, and o, change those vowels in d. s. and nom. ac, pl. as man a man, in d. s. is men to or with a man, and pl. nom. ac. men men: also fot a foot, tot a tooth, box a book, brox breeches, gos a gnose, turf a turf, burh a castle, cu a cow, lus a louse, mus a mouse, modor a mother, dohtor a daughter, make in the d. singular, and in the nom. and ac. pl. fet, tet, bec, bree, ges, tyrf, byrh, and byrig, cy, lys, mys, meder, dehter. They are mostly regular without change of vowel in the g. s. as mannes, fotes, totes, boxe, broce, gose, muse, turfe; and also in the g. and d. pl. as manna, mannum; fota, fotum; tota, totam, boxa, boxum; broca, brocum; gosa, gosum; musa, musum; turfa, turfum; dohtra, dohtrum.

Adjectives.

- 16. Anglo-Saxon adjectives have variable terminations to correspond with their nouns.
 - Mr. Thorpe's translation of Rask, § 65.
 - † See Dr. Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik, vol. i. p. 646,647.

- 17. There is an indefinite and a definite form of declension.
- 18. Synopsis of Adjective terminations.

Indefinite Adjectives.

Definite Adjectives.

	m.	f.	n.	m. f. n.	m.	f.	n.	m. f. n.
s. nom.	-	_	_	<i>pl</i> e	sa	-е	-e	$m{pl}$ an
g.	-es	-re	-es	-ra	-an	-an	-an	-ena
d.	-um	-re	-um	-um	-an	-an	-an	-um
ac.	-ne	-e		-е	-an	-an	-e	-an.

Indefinite Adjectives.

19. Gód good, læt late, will serve as examples of declining indefinite adjectives. All adjectives of one syllable, except when the vowel is æ before a single consonant; also those ending in -e, participles in -ende, -od, -ed; dissyllables in -el, &c., as sóð true, hál sound, leoht light, niwe new, willende wishing, gehered praised, mycel great, are declined like gód good.

	m.	f.	n.	m. f. n.
s. nom.	gód	gód	gód	pl. nom. god-e
$oldsymbol{g}.$	gód-es	gód-re	gód-es	g. gód-ra
d.*	gód-um	gód-re	gód-um	d. gód-um
ac.	gód-ne	gód-e	g6d	• ac. gód-e.

- 20. Those that end in -e, drop the e in declining; as niwe new, g. niw-es, niw-re, niw-es. Adjectives, ending in a single consonant, after a short vowel, double the consonant in declining; but one consonant is omitted before -ne, -re, -ra; as, grim severe, g. m. grim-mes, f. grim-re.
- 21. Polysyllabic adjectives formed by the derivative terminations, -ful, -ig, -isc, -leás, -lic, -sum, &c., make the nom. s. f. and the nom. pl. n. in -u; and monosyllables, ending in a single consonant preceded by x, have the same cases in -u. The latter, when x is followed by a single consonant, and x, x, x, or x, or x, change x into x; but before double consonants x is unchanged. An example will make the matter plain: let x

	m.	f.	n.		m.f.	n.
s. nom.	læt	lat-u	læt	pl.	lat-e	lat-u
g.	lat-es	læt-re	lat-es		læ t-ra	læt-ra
d.*	lat-um	læt-re	lat-um		lat-um	lat-um
ac.	læt-ne	lat-e	læt		lat-e	lat-u.

22. Dissyllables, when the inflection begins with a vowel, are often contracted; as, halig holy; g. s. m. halg-es, but not when the inflection begins with a consonant; as, g. s. f. halig-re.

Definite Adjectives.

- 23. The definite declension is used when the adjective has before it a definite article, or a demonstrative or possessive pronoun. The inflections are exactly the same as nouns of the second declension.
 - Professor Rask gives a distinct form for the ablative singular.

m.	f.	n.
ab. gód-e,	gód-re,	gód-e.
ab. lat-e.	let-re	lat-e



PRONOUNS.

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	25.	f.	20.	m. f. s.
s. nom.	se gód-a	seo gód-e	þæt gód-e	<i>pl.</i> þá gód-an
g.	þæs gód-an	þære gód-an	þæs gód-an	þára gód-ena
d.*	þám gód-an	þære gód-an	þám gód-an	þám gód-um
ac.	Þone gód-an	þá gód-an	þæt gód-e	þá gód-an.

24. Adjectives of one syllable with a before a single consonant, in all cases reject the a from a, hence the simple vowel a remains, or, in accordance with the rule in § 21, when a single consonant is followed by a, a, a, a is changed into a. Let late is declined definitely, thus:

		1	1 -		f.			я	l.	m. f	. a.
s.	nom.	вe	lat-a	. 3	e0	lat-e	þ	eŧ	lat-e		lat-an
	g.	þæs	lat-an	· þ	ære	lat-an	þi	e:	lat-an	þára	lat-ena
	d.*	þám	lat-an	þ	ære	lat-an	þá	ш	lat-an	þám	lat-um
	ac.	bone	lat-an	þ	É	lat-an	þs	et	lat-e	þá	lat-an.

Comparison.

25. The comparative degree is formed both definitely and indefinitely by annexing -ra, m. -re, f. -re, n. to the positive; the superlative indefinite by annexing -ost or -ost, and the definite by -esta or -osta, m. -este, f. -este, n., and sometimes by -mest, -mast.

·IIIIIIAr.					
Indefinite	Positive. . Smæl		arative. Smæl-re f. n.	Superlative. smal-ost	
	small	smaller	3	smallest	
Definite.	ae smal-a	se smæl-ra	seo, þæt smæl-re	se smal-esta,	seo, þæt smal-este
	the small	the smaller		the smallest	
Indefinite	. swið	swið-ra m.	swið-re f. n.	swib_ost	
	strong	stronger		strongest	
Definite.	se swi 5-a	se swið-ra	seo, þæt swið-re	se swib-esta,	seo, þæt swið-este
	the atrong	the stronger		the strongest	
	læt	læt-ra		lat-ost or lat-	emest
	late	later		latest, most l	ate
1	liteweard	útre		ytemest	
	outward	outer		outermost.	

- 26. The irregular comparisons, as god good, betera better, betst best, &c. will be found in the Dictionary.
- 27. All adj. in the comparative degree, and all definite superlatives, are declined like se gód-a; all indefinite superlatives like gód good.

28.	Perso	onal pi	ronouns		Prono	uns.			
8.	nom.	I ic min	thou þú bín	λε he his	<i>she</i> heo hire*	<i>it</i> hit ^r his	sor† pl. we úre≠	y#‡ ge eower	<i>they</i> hí ^k híra ^t
	d.	me me	þe Þe ^b	hime hine	hire*	him hit ^e	us us ⁴	60M _f	him ^m hí ^k ,

^{*} meh, mec-b beh, bec-e hym-s byne-s byre-f byt-s user-b usih, usic-i cowih, cowick hig, beo, bic--l heora-m beom.

· Professor Rask gives an express form for the ablative case.

ab. þy gód-an, ab. þy lat-an,	þære gód-an, þære lat-an,	þy gód-an, þy lat-an.
† 1. Dual of ic. nom. wit, wyt we two. g. uncer of as two. d. unc to us two. ac. unc us two.		2. Deal of bu. git, gyt ye two. incer of you two. inc to you two. inc* you two.
	B incit.	

elxxxviii pronouns.

29. Sylf self is declined like god indefinitely and definitely, and is added to personal pronouns in the same gender and case, as ic sylf I myself, min sylfes of myself, me sylfum to myself; but the d. of the personal pron. is sometimes as in Eng. prefixed to the nom. of sylf, me-sylf myself, he-sylf thyself, him-sylf himself. Definitely it signifies the same, as, se sylfa man the same man. Sometimes agen own, declined like the indefinite of god good, is added. To his agenum to his own, In. i.11. The reciprocal sense of his, as his own is also expressed by sin.

Adjective Pronouns.

30. Adjective pronouns are only the genitive cases of the personal pronouns taken and declined as the indefinite adjective god. They are min my, hin thine, uncer our two, ure, or user our, incer your two, eower your.

m.	f. n.	m.	f.	n.
s. nom. n	ún g .	mín-es g .	mín-re g .	min-esa, &c.
þ	ín	þín-es	þín-re	þín-es, &c.
u	ncer	unc-res	unc-re	unc-res, &c.
ú	re ^b	úr-es	úre	úr-es, &c.
ir	ncer	inc-res	inc-re	inc-res, &c.
e	ower	eow-res	eow-re	eow-res, &c.

ac. mine or minne; b nom. s.'m. f. n. user; g. m. n. usses, f. usse; d. m. n. ussum, f. usse; ac. m. userne, f. usse, n. user; pl. nom. ac. m. f. n. usse, user; g. m. f. n. ussa; d. m. f. n. ussum.

Definite or Demonstrative Pronouns.

31. The article or definite se the, and the definite pes this, are thus declined.

	m.	f.	n.	m.f.n.	m.	f.	n.	m.f. n.
s. nom.	se	seô	þæt	pl. þá	s. þes	þeós	þis	<i>pl</i> . þás ^h
g.	þæs	þære ·	þæs	þárad	þises _e	þisseg	þises _e	þissa
d.*	þámª	þære	þám¢	þámª	† þisum ^r	þisse ^g	þisum	þisum ^f
ac.	þone ⁵	þá	þæt	þá	þisne	þás	þis	þás.h

а þæm-ь þæne-с þan, þon-а þæra-е þisses, þesses- f þissum, þis-s þissere- h þæs- і þissera.

32. The indeclinable article be is used instead of the various cases of se, seo, bæt. Se, seo, bæt are used relatively like the English that for the relative hwa who, hwæt what.

Relative Pronouns.

33. The article or definitive se, seo, bæt, be are generally used for the relative who, which. The interrogatives hwa who? hwæt what? are thus declined.

	m. f.		n.
s. and pl. nom.	hwá	8.	hwæt
- g.	hwæs		hwæs
<i>d</i> .c	hwám ^a		hwám ^a
ac.	hwone ^b .		hwæt.

hwæm-b hwæne-c ablative hwi.

• Professor Rask makes a distinct ablative case, and says: "by seems justly to be received as a proper ablativus instrumenti, as it occurs so often in this character, even in the masculine gender, as mid by abe with that oath, L. In. 53; and in the same place, in the dative, on been abe in that oath."—Mr. Thorpe's Trans. § 147.

m.		f.	n.
ab. þ	У	þære	þy.
† ab. þ	ise	þisse	þise



NUMERALS-VERBS.

84. Hwylc, hwilc, hwelc which? hwæber which of the two? are declined indefinitely like god good.

Numerals.

35. The numerals will be found in the Dictionary: A'n one is declined like géd good.
Twegen m. twa f. n. two, begen m. ba f. n. both, and bry three, are declined thus:

	m.	f. n.	202.	f. n.
nom.	twegen	twaº	þry	þreó
g.	twegra*	twegra*	ртебга	þreóra
d.	twimb	twim*	þrym	þrym
ac.	twegen	twá	Þry	breć.

a twega-- twem-e tú.

36. Feower four makes the g. feowera; fif five, six six, section seven, are also found in the g. fifa, sixa, and sectiona. When used absolutely, tyn ten makes in nom. actione, and d. tynum; also twelf, nom. twelfe; g. twelfa; d. twelfum, but they are often undeclined. Twentig, and other words in tig, are thus inflected in all genders, nom. ac. tig; g. tigra; d. tigum. The ordinal numbers are all declined definitely like se goda, as se forma; seo, but forme the first, except over second, which has only the indefinite declension like god good.

Verbs.

- 37. The conjugation of Anglo-Sazon verbs, like the English, is very simple.* According to the inflection, all Anglo-Saxon verbs may be divided into two classes, the one more simple and regular, the other more complex and irregular; hence, formerly called regular and irregular.
- 38. The most simple, regular, and prevailing mode of forming the perfect tense and perfect participle is by the addition of a syllable. Hence in Anglo-Saxon, as in the modern English, this plan universally prevails when new verbs are formed, or when verbs from a foreign language are adopted; when verbs are formed from adjectives, nouns, or from the perfect tense of complex verbs with a modified meaning. This prevalence in forming the principal parts of such verbs requires that they should be placed in the first class, especially since it is the permanent and unalterable inflection of verbs; for, though there is an increased and continued verging of complex verbs to the simple mode of formation, yet the simple or more regular class of verbs are always stable, and never assume the complex form.
- 39. The simple and more regular class of verbs is distinguished by having the perfect tense of two or more syllables, and the termination in -ode, -ede, -de, or -te, while the perfect participle ends in -od, -ed, -d, or -t; as, luf-ian to love; p. luf-ode; pp. luf-od; segel-ian to sail; p. segel-ede, or segel-ode; pp. gesegel-ed, gesegel-od; bærn-an to burn; p. bærn-de; pp. bærn-ed; met-an to meet; p. met-te; pp. met, or gemet.
- 40. The more complex and irregular verbs are known by having the perfect tense a monosyllable, ending in the last consonant coming before the infinitive -an, with a change of the vowel, and the perfect participle ending in -en, or -n; as, far-an to go; p. for; pp. far-en; sing-an to sing; p. sang; pp. gesung-en.
- What is generally termed the passive voice has no existence in A.-S. any more than in modern English. The Anglo-Saxons wrote, he is lufed he is loved. Here he is, is the indindef. of the neut. verb wesan, and lufed loved, is the pp. of the verb lufian to love. In parsing, every word should be considered a distinct part of speech: "to a king," is not called a dative case in English, as regi in Laum, because the English phrase is not formed by inflection, but by the auxiliary words "to a." If auxiliaries do not form cases in English nouns, why should they be allowed to form various tenses, and a passive voice either in the English, or in its parent the Saxon? Thus, Ic mag beon lufod I may be loved, instead of being called the potential mood, pass. mag is more rationally considered a verb in the indic. mood, indef. tense, let sing. beon, the neut, verb in the infin. mood, after the verb mag: lufod is the perf. part. of the verb lufian.

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- 41. There are four moods—the indicative, imperative, subjunctive, and infinitive, with a sort of second infinitive, and two participles. The infinitive does not admit of a preposition before it, but the second infinitive is always preceded by to, as to etanne to eat; it seems to be the dative case of the infin. etan to eat, which is a sort of a noun. With the neuter verb it has a passive signification, or seems to denote a duty. Hit is to witanne it is to be known, it must or ought to be known, Elf. Pref. Gen.
- 42. There are two tenses—the indefinite and perfect. The indefinite* tense may refer either to the present period or to a future, and thus comprehend what are generally termed the present and future tenses. Ic write I write now, or I write to-morrow.
 - 43. The conjugation of a regular verb, or a verb of the simple class, § 39.

THE PRINCIPAL PARTS.

infinitive.	perfect.	perfect participle
bærn-an to burn,	bærn-de <i>burned</i> ,	bærn-ed burned.
luf-ian to love,	luf-ode loved,	luf-od loved.

They are thus conjugated:

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

indefinite. perfect.		indefinite.	perfect.
do or shall burn.	burned or have burned.	if I, etc. burn. if	I, etc. have burned.
s. ic bærn-e	bærn-de	bærn-e	bærn-de
þu bærn-st	bærn-dest	bærn-e	bærn-de
heª bærn-ቔ	bærn-de	bærn-e	bærn-de
pl. we bærn-að⁵	bærn-don	bærn-ond	bærn-don
ge bærn-aŏ _b	bærn-don	bærn-ond	bærn-don
hi bærn-að⁵	bærn-don	bærn-on ^d	bærn-don.
IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PAR	TICIPLES.
s. bærn þu burn tha	ou, bærn-an to burn,	indef.	perf.
pl. bærn-aðbge burn	ye, tó bærn-enne <i>to burn</i>	, bærn-ende <i>burni</i>	ng, bærn-ed <i>burned</i> .

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

indefinite.	perfect.	indefinite.	perfect.
do or shall love.	loved or have loved.	if I, etc. love.	if I, etc. have loved.
s. ic luf-ige	luf-ode	luf-ige	luf-ode
þu luf-ast	luf-odest	luf-ige	luf-ode
he• luf-aŏ	luf-ode	luf-ige	luf-ode
pl. we luf-iaðb	luf-odone	luf-iond	luf-odone
ge luf-iað	· luf-odonc	luf-iond	luf-odone
hi luf-iaŏ⁵	luf-odon ^c	luf-iond	luf-odone.

IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLES.

lufa bu love thou, luf-ian or -igean to love, indef. perf. luf-iad ge love ye, to luf-ienne or -igenne to love, luf-ieude loving, luf-od loved.

- Also heo she, hit it: bbærn-e and lufige are used when the pronoun follows the verb, as in asking a question, or commanding: but when the pronoun is omitted, or it precedes the verb -að is used: calso, -edon: dalso, -an.
- * The future form is the same as the present, for example: "Hi dod eow of gesomnungum, ac see tid cymd bæt ælc be eow ofslyhd, wend bæt he benige Gode they shall put you from the synagogue: and the time shall come that every one who slayeth you, will think that he serveth God." St. John xvi. 2.

 The words Ic wille, sceal, &c. generally signify volition, obligation, and injunction, rather than

the property of time. Sometimes, however, they have some appearance of denoting time.

verbs. exci

Remarks on the formation of Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

- 44. The imperative mood is formed from the infinitive by rejecting the infinitive termination -an, as, bærn-an to burn, bærn burn. If the consonant be double, after the rejection of the infin. an, one consonant is rejected, and e added; as, syll-an to give, sell; imper. syle give, sell. Verbs in -ian, make the imper. in -a, as luf-ian to love, luf-a love.
- 45. The p. tense is formed by changing the infinitive -an, or -ian, into -ode, -ede, or -de; and the pp. by changing -an, or -ian, into -od, or -ed: as luf-ian to love; p. luf-ode; pp. luf-od: segl-ian to sail; p. segl-ede; pp. segl-ed.
- 46. Verbs having the consonants d, f, g, l, m, n, r, s, w, and 5, before the infinitive termination, often contract the p, tense, and have only -de added instead of -ede or -ode; as, betyn-an to shut, betyn-de I shut or have shut; alys-an to redeem, alys-de I redeemed.
- 47. Verbs which end in -dan or -tan with a consonant preceding, do not take an additional d or t in the past tense; as, send-an to send, send-e I sent; ahred-dan to liberate, ahred-de I liberated; pliht-an to plight or pledge; pliht-e I plighted or pledged; set-tan to set, set-te I set. Those with c or cc change the c or cc into h before t; as, rec-can to regard; p. reh-te regarded.
- 48. When verbs have the letters t, p, c, h, x, and s, after another consonant before the infinitive -an, they often not only reject the vowel before d in the p, and pp, but change d into t; as from dypp-an to dip, would be regularly formed dypp-ede, dypp-ed dipped, but they are contracted into dypde, dypte, dyppt, and dypt dipped.
- 49. Formation of persons. The first person singular is formed from the infinitive by changing -an, &c. into -e, and the second into -st, -ast, or -est, and the third into -s, -as, -es.
- 50. In the third person singular, the aspirate 5 is changed into the soft t, when the infinitive ends in -dan, or -san; as, fed-an to feed, fet he feedeth or will feed; resan to rush, rest he rusheth: verbs in -pan or -tan receive no additional 5; as, cy8-an to tell, he cy5 he makes known; hat-an to name, to call, het he calls. Verbs in -dan have the 2nd s. in -tst; as, send-an to send, pu sentst thou sendest,—yet sendest is sometimes found.
- 51. When the infinitive ends in -an with a vowel before it, the plural persons end in -ia5; as, hingr-ian to hunger, hingr-ia5 we, ye, they hunger; wyr-ian to curse, wyr-ia5 we, ye, they curse; but if a consonant go before -an, then they end in -a5; as, hyrst-an to thirst, hyrsta5 we, ye, they thirst.
- 52. The plural persons often end in the same manner as the first person singular, especially when the Saxon pronoun is placed after the verb: as, hweat etc we what shall we eat? (See note b to § 43.)
- 53. If there be a double consonant in the verb, one is always rejected in forming the persons when another follows: as, spillan to spill, spilst spillest, spil's spillest, spil's spillest. Spillest spillest. Where it would be too harsh to add st and 5 to the bare root, an e is inserted, but only in the indefinite tense; as, nemn-an to name, nemn-est namest, nemn-est nameth: the perfect is regularly formed, nem-de named; and so is the perfect participle, nemn-ed named.
- 54. On all occasions when e follows i, a g is inserted between them; hence, lufte I love, becomes luftge I love; and luftende loving, becomes luftgende loving; g is also often found before an a or ea; as, seeawigan or seeawigean to shew, which are the same as seeawian to shew.
- 55. Complex verbs. Those verbs which become monosyllables after casting away the infinitive termination, are called complex, because the perf. tense is formed by various

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or complex modifications or changes of the radical vowel. Though there are only about 188 complex radical verbs, they are divided into many classes, and can hardly be known without giving a complete list. It is not deemed necessary to give them here, as they are all inserted in the Dictionary. For Englishmen, such a list is not absolutely required, as almost all the A.-S. verbs which have been usually called irregular form their p. and pp. as in English, thus ete, æt, eten eat, ate, eaten; gifan, geaf, gifen give, gave, given; writan, wrât, writen write, wrote, written. The following rules will, however, be useful in forming the p. and pp. of these verbs.

- 56. Verbs which become monosyllables after casting away the infinitive termination when the remaining vowel is a, often change it into o, and occasionally into eo; and ea generally into eo, in the past tense, while the vowel in the pp. remains unchanged; as infin. stand-an to stand, p. stod stood; pp. gestanden stood; infin. beat-an to beat; p. beot beat; pp. beaten beaten.
- 57. Verbs which have e or eo before the letters ll, lf, lg, lt, rp, rf, rg, and the like, have ea—and in a few cases e—in the past tense, and e in the e, as delft-an e e, dealf e, e, delft-an e e.
- 58. Verbs which have *i* before the double consonants *rn*, *nn*, *ng*, *nc*, *nd*, *mb*, *mp*, &c. often change the *i* into *a* in the past tense, and into *u* in the *pp*.; as, sing-an to sing; *p*. sang sang; *pp*. sungen sung. Those which have *i* before a single consonant also changed the *i* into *a* in the perfect tense; the *pp*. is like the infinitive, or in *u*; as, bit-an to bite; *p* bat bit; *pp*. biten bitten; nim-an to take; *p*. nam took; *pp* numen taken.
- 59. Verbs, with ℓ or $e\delta$ in the infinitive, have the p. in $e\delta$ and the pp. in o; as, clúf-an to cleave; p. cleaf clove; pp. clofen; creop-an to creep; p. creap crept; pp. cropen crept.
- 60. Formation of persons in complex verbs. The personal terminations are most commonly like those in the simple or more regular verbs; the first vowel in the verb, however, is often changed in the second and third persons of the singular in the indefinite tense; but the plural persons retain the vowel of the first person singular: thus a is generally changed to a, and sometimes to e or y;—c, ea, and u often become y, and sometimes $i:=\delta$ is converted into $e:=\delta$ or $e\delta$ becomes y. The other vowels i and y are not changed. From bac-an to bake, we have Ic bace I bake, bu bæcst thou bakest, he bæc δ he baketh: pl. we, ge, hi baca δ we, ye, they bake. From stand-an to stand, we also sometimes find Ic stande I stand, bu stenst thou standest, he stent he standeth; pl. we, ge, hi standa δ we, ye, they stand. From et-an to eat, we have Ic ete I eat, bu ytst thou eatest, he yt he eateth: we, ge, hi eta δ we, ye, they eat. From sceot-an to shoot, are formed Ic sceote I shoot, bu scytst thou shootest, he scyt he shooteth; pl. we, ge, hi sceota δ we, ye, they shoot.
- 61. The same observations which were made on the formation of the third person of simple verbs ending in -dan, -san, -tan, &c. (see § 50), will be applicable here: as, Ic ride I ride, he rit or rides he rides; Ic cwese I say, bu cwyst thou sayest, he cwys he saith; Ic ceose I choose, bu cyst thou choosest, he cyst he chooses; and in et-an to eat, as in § 60.
- 62. The persons in the perfect tense are often formed like regular verbs; but the second person singular more frequently ends in e: as, from bacan to bake, we have the past tense boc, boce; thus p. s. Ic boc I baked, bu boce thou bakedst, he, &c. boc he, &c. baked; pl. we, ge, hi bocon we, ye, they baked.
- 63. Verbs which have u or o for the first vowel in the perfect participle, mostly have u in the second person singular, and all the plural persons of the p. tense; as in simple verbs, the third person singular is like the first: thus p. s. It sang I sang, bu sunge thou sangest, he or heo sang he or she sung; pl. we, ge, hi sungon we, ye, they sang.



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- 64. Verbs, having a for the first vowel of the p, and i for the pp, make the second person s, and all the persons in the pl, of the p, in i; as, arisan to arise; p, ic, he, aras I, he arose, bu arise thou aroses; we, ge, hi arison we, ye, they arose.—writan to write; p, ic, he wrat I, he wrote; bu write thou wrotest; we, ge, hi writon we, ye, they wrote.
- 65. Verbs of one syllable, terminating in a vowel, have an h annexed to them; and those in g, generally change the g into h in all parts of the verb, as well as in the imperative mood; as p because p because

The conjugation of complex, or more irregular verbs. writen to write; p. wrat wrote; pp. writen written. standan to stand; p. stad stood; pp. gestanden stood.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

indefinite. I, etc. do or shall write.	perfect. I, etc. wrote.	indefinite. if I, etc. write.	perfect. if I, etc. wrote.	
s. ic writ-e	wrát	writ-e	writ-e	
pu writ-st	writ-e	writ-e	writ-e	
hec writ	wrát	writ-e	writ-e	
pl. we writ-a5*	writ-on	writ-on ⁴	writ-on ^d	
ge writ-a5*	writ-on	writ-on ⁴	writ-on ^d	
hi writ_a5*	writ-on	writ-on ^d	writ-ond.	
Imprrative.	Infinitive.	Parti		
writ þu <i>write thou.</i>	writ-an <i>to write</i> ,		ende <i>writing.</i>	
writ-e ^e ge <i>write ye.</i>	to writ-anne		en <i>writte</i> n.	

INDICATIVE.

write, stand-ab stand. See § 43, note b.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

indefinite.	perfect.	indefinite.	perfect.	
I, etc. do or shall stand.	I, etc. stood.	if I, etc. stand.	if I, etc. stood.	
s. ic stand-e	stód	stand-e	stód-e	
þu stenst ^þ	stód-e	stand-e	stód-e	
hec stent ^b	stód.	stand-e	stód-e	
pl. we stand-ab	stéd-on	stand-ond	stód-on ⁴	
ge stand-a5*	atód-on	stand-on ^d	stod-on ⁴	
hi stand-a5°	stód-on	stand-on ^d	stód-on ^d .	
IMPERATIVE.	infinitive.	PAE	TICIPLES.	
stand bu stand thou.	stand-an to stand	. indef. stand	-ende <i>standing</i> .	

stand-e^a ge stand ye. tó stand-anne. pp. ge-stand-en stood.

* writ-e and stand-e are used when a pronoun follows the verb, see § 43, note b.— Also pu stand-est or pu stand-st; he stand-c5.— Also heo she, hit it, as, he, heo, hit stent he, she, or it stands.— Also, -en.— When the pronoun is omitted, the termination is -a5, as writ-a5

- 66. The auxiliary verbs wesan or beon to be, habban to have,* magan to be able, seeal shall,† wyllan to will, wish, &c. need not be conjugated here, as all these will be found in the Dictionary.
- Habban is used with a pp. to express what is called in Latin the preterperfect tense; as, ic habbe genet I have set or placed, posui, for ic sette I placed or have placed.
- † Ic sceal frestan I shall fast; jejunabo: here ic sceal is a verb of the first person s. indef. and frestan is in the inf. governed by sceal. See § 87, note (*), and § 42, note (*).

AN ABSTRACT

OF

PROFESSOR RASK'S ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR.

- 1. Nouns are divided into two orders. I. The Simple order. II. The Complex order.
- 2. I. The Simple order of nouns contains only words ending in an essential vowel; viz. -a in the m. as steorra a star; and -e in the f. and n. as tunge a tongue, and eage an eye.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.				
	n.	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.
nom.	eág-e	steorr-a	tung-e	eág-an	steorr-an	tung-an
ac.	eág-e	steorr-an	tung-an	eág-an	steorr-an	tung-an
ab. d.	eág-an	stèorr-an	tung-an	eág-um	steorr-um	tung-um
g.	eág-an	steorr-an	tung-an	eág-ena	steorr-ena	tung-ena.

- 3. II. The Complex order comprehends all words ending in a consonant, and some also in an unessential, -e, (for i) or u.
- 4. 2nd Declension, 1st class, most neuters ending in a consonant; as, leaf a leaf, and word a word.

s. nom. ac.	leáf	word	pl.	leáf	word
ab. d.	leáf-e	word-e		leáf-um	word-um
. g.	leáf-es	word-es		leáf-a	word-a.

5. 2nd Declension, 2nd class, nearly all masculines not ending in -a or u; as, smið a smith, ende an end, and dæg a day.

s. nom. ac. sm	ið end-e	dæg	pl. smið-as	end-as	dag-as
<i>ab. d.</i> sm	ið-e end-e	dæg-e	smið-um	end-um	dag-um
g. smi	iŏ-es end-es	dæg-es	smið-a	end-a	dag-a.

6. 2nd Declension. 3rd class, all feminines ending in a consonant; as, wylen a female slave, and spræ'c a speech.

s. nom. wylen	spræ'c	<i>pl</i> . wyln-a	spræ'c-a
ac. wyln-e	spræ'c-e	wyln-a	spræ'c-a
ab. d. wyln-e	spræ'c-e	wyln-um	spræ'c-um
q. wyln-e	spræ'c-e	wyln-a	spræ'c-a.

ABSTRACT OF RASK.

7. 3rd Declaration, 1st class, all neuters in -e (for i); as, treow a tree, rice a hing-dom, and feet a vessel.

s. nom. ac.	treow	ríc-e	fæt	pł.	treow-u	ric-u	fat-u
ab. d.	treow-e	ríc-e	fæt-e		treow-um	ric-um	fat-um
a.	treow-es	ric-es	fæt-es		treow-a	ric-a	fat-a.

8. 3rd Declension, 2nd class, all masculines in -u, which form their pl. in -a; also words for kindred in -or; as, sunu a son, brôsor a brother, man a man.

s. nom. ac.	sun-u	br68-or(er)	man p	l. sun-a	brósr-a(u)	menn
ab. d.	sun-a	brés-er	men	sun-um	bróðr-um	man-num
g.	sun-a	brôß-or(er)	man-nes	sun-ena	progr-a	man-na.

9. 3rd Declension, 3rd class, all feminines in -u or -o; as, gifu a gift, and denu a den.

s. nom.	gif-u	den-u	pl. gif-a	den-a
ac.	gif-e(u)	den-e(u)	gif-a	den-a
ab. d.	gif-e	den-e	gif-um	den-um
g.	gif-e	den-e	gif-ena	den-ena.

- 10. For the declension of adjectives, see § 18—27; pronouns, § 28—34; and numerals, § 35 and 36.
 - 11. VERBS are divided into I. the Simple, and II. the Complex order.
- 12. I. The Simple order of verbs contains one conjugation and three classes. In this order the p. is more than one syllable, and ends in -de or -te; and the pp. in -d or -t.

1st conjugation.

class. inf.	indf.	p.	pp.
1. luf-ian to love	luf-ige	luf-ode	geluf-od
2. bærn-an to burn	bærn-e	bærn-de	bærn-ed
3. syll-an to give	svll-e	scald-de	seald.

19T CONJUGATION, INDICATIVE MOOD.

pres. s. ic lufige	, bærne	sylle
þu lufast	bærnst	sylst
he lufa8	bærnö	sylö
pl. we, ge, hi lufias	bærnað	syllað
lufige	bærne	sylle
p. s. ic lufode	bærnde	sealde
Þu lufodest	bærndest	sealdest
he lufode	bærnde	sealde
pl. we, ge, hi lufodon(edo	on) bærndon	sealdon

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

pres. s. ic, þu, he lufige	bærne	sylle
we, ge, hi lufion(an)	bærnon(an)	sylion
p. s. ic, þu, he lufode pl. we.ge, hi lufodon(edon)	bærnde	sealde sealdon

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

s. lufa þu	bærn	syle
pl. lufia8 ge	bærnað	sylla5
lufige ge	bærne	sylle

INFINITIVE MOOD.

pres. lufian
gerund. (tó)lufigenne

bærnan bærnenne syllan syllanne (enne)

PARTICIPLES.

act. lufigende pp. (ge)lufod

bærnende bærned syllende seald.

- 13. 1st Class.* As lufian are also conjugated all verbs in -ian; as, peowian, pres. peowige, p. peowode, pp. gepeowod to serve, clypian to call, halgian to consecrate, hallow, macian to make, eardian to dwell, labian to invite, fulian to rot, fullian to baptize, wunian to dwell, getimbrian to build, neósian to spy, bletsian to bless, rícsian to govern, gitsian to desire, syngian to sin, myngian to admonish, gehýrsumian to obey.
- 14. 2nd Class. As bærnan are inflected all verbs derived from nouns, adjectives, and other verbs; as, belæ'wan, pres. belæ'we, p. belæ'wde, pp. belæ'wed to betray, adræ'fan to expel, wrégan to accuse, læ'ran to instruct, todæ'lan to divide, déman to deem, wénan to imagine, ween, fyllan to fell, drencan, drencean to give to drink, to drench, bæ'tan to bridle, weccan to awaken, alýsan to redeem, amyrran to waste, métan to meet, dyppan to dip, nemnan to name, grétan to greet, scrýdan to clothe, ræsan to rush, gán or gangan to go.
- 15. 3rd Class, includes those verbs not belonging to the other two classes, and yet having the p. of more than one syllable; as, tellan, pres. ic telle, imp. tele bu, p. tealde, pp. geteald, stellan to leap, cwellan to kill, gedwellan to mislead, beccan to thatch, reccan to care about, secgan to say, lecgan to lay, bycgan to buy, secan to seek, recan to care for, wyrcan to work, bringan to bring, bencan to think, bincan to seem, habban to have, willan to will.
- 16. Anomolous verbs—Ic, he can (bu cunne, caust) pl. cunnon, inf. cunnan, cube, cubon, pp. cub know.—An, ic an I grant (bu unne) pl. unnon, inf. unnan, ube, ubon give, bestow. Also ic gean, we geunnon, geunnan, geube, pp. geunnen.—Geman, Jn. 16, 21, (bu gemanst, Bt. p. 118), pl. gemunon, gemunan, gemunde, gemundon remember.—Sceal (bu scealt), sculon, (sceolon), pres. sub. scyle, imp. sceolde, sceoldon shall, should.—Dear (bu dearst, Beo. 42), durron, sub. durre, dorste, dorston dare.—Pearf (pearft, Bt. p. 8, or purfe, Elf. gr. p. 5), purfon, subj. purfe, porfte, porfton need. Also bepearf, bepurfon, &c .- Deáh, dugon, inf. dugan, dohte, Bt. p. 158, Beo. 42, bu dohtest, Deut. 15, 11, dohton, Bt. p. 40, (not dûhte) help, be good for (Icel. dugi).—Mæg (þu miht, Jn. 13, 36), magon (not mågon), sub. mæge (mage), mihte, mihton or meahte, meahton may, might.—Ah (þu áge), ágon, sub. áge, ágan, áhte, áhton possess, own. Also the negative náh, Elf. gr. 2, he náh, Jn. 10, 12, pl. nágon, and sub. náge, Wilk. L. p. 160, náhte, náhtest, náhton I do not possess.—Wát, (bu wast), witon, wite, witan, wiste, wiston supine, witod know. Likewise the negative nát (þu nást), nyton, nyte, nytan, nyste, nystest or nestest, Bt. 5, 3, nyston.—Mót (þu móst) móton, móte, móste, móston must.
- 17. II. Complex order makes the p. a monosyllable with a change of vowel, and the pp. in -en, or -n; as,

21	TION.		3RD CONJUGATION.				
class. inf.	pres.	p.	pp.	class. inf.	pres.	p.	pp.
1. et-an	e te	æŧ	eten to eat.	1. byrn-an	byrne	barn	burnen to burn.
2. læt-an	læte	let	læten to let.	2. writ-an	write	wrát	writen to write.
3. far-an	fare	fór	faren to go.	3. sceót-an	sceóte	sceát	scoten to shoot.

^{*} This abstract is taken from the English Translation of Mr. Thorpe, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1830.

2110	CONJUGATION, E	NDICATIV	в моор,	\$UBJUKC1	TYE MOOD.	
pres.s.	ic ete	læ'te	fare	p. s. ic, þu, he æ'te	lete	fóre
	þu ytst	læ'tst	færst	pl. we, ge, hi æ'ton	leton	főron
	he yt	læ't	færð	IMPERAT	IVE MOOD.	
pl.	we, ge, hi etab	læ't-a8	farab	s. et þu	læ't	far
or	ete or	læ'te or	fare	pl. etaš ge	læ'ta5	faras
p. s.	icæ't	let	fór	or ete ge	or læ'te or	fare
	þu æ'te	lete	fóre	INFINIT	TIVE MOOD.	
	he æ't	let	fór	pres. etan	læ'ten	faran
pl.	we, ge, hi seton	leton	fóron	gerund, etanne	læ'tanne	faranne
	SUBJUNCTIV	B MOOD.		PAR1	TCIPLES.	
pres.s.	ic, þu, he ete	læ'te	fare	act. etende	læ'tende	farende
pl.	we, ge, hi eton	læ'ton	faron	pp. eten	læ'ten	faren.

18. 1st Class, conjugated like etan, contains those verbs which have a long -e or -i before a single characteristic; as, inf. sprecan, pres. ic sprece, he sprice, p. ic sprece, we sprecon, pp. gesprecen to speak, wrecan to revenge, tredan to tread, fretan to fret, metan to measure, genesan to recover, lesan to gather, biddan to bid, beg, sittan to sit, licgan to lie, ongitan to understand, gifan to give, swefan to sleep, beran to bear, teran to tear, sceran to shear, acwelan to perish, forhelan to conceal, stelan to steal, niman to take.—Irregulars, geseen to see, cweban to say, wesan to be, been to be; for their formation, see the Dictionary.

19. 2nd Class, includes verbs which have short e and short eo in p. conjugated like letan; as, inf. hátan, pres. he hæ't, p. ic het, we heton, pp. háten to command, healdan, pres. he hylt, healt, p. ic heold, we heoldon, pp. healden, ondræ'dan to dread, slápan to sleep; hôn, p. heng, pp. hangen to hang; onfon to receive, fealdan to fold, wealdan to govern, feallan to fall, wealian to boil, weaxan to grow, sceádan to divide, gesceátan, to fall to, heátan to beat, blótan to sacrifice, hleápan to leap, swápan to sweep, wépan to weep, bláwan to blow, cnáwan to know, cráwan to crow, sáwan to sow, heawan to hew, flówan to flow, spówan to succeed, grówan to grow, rówan to row.

20. 3rd Class, includes verbs which form the perfect in δ ; as, wacan, pres. he wace; p. ic woc, we wocon; pp. wacen to arise, awaken, bacan to bake, widescan to deny, scacan to shake, dragan to draw, gnagan to gnaw, hlihhan to laugh, slean to slay, bwean to wash, lean to blame, wadan to wade, hladan to load, grafan to dig, scafan to shave, hebban to lift, steppan to step, scyppan to create, wacsan to wash, standan to stand, galan to enchant, spanan to allure, cuman to come.

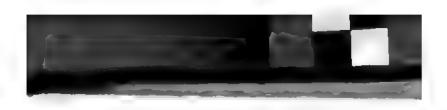
SED CONJUGATION, IN	DICATIV	E MOOD,		SUB	JUNCI	TYE MOOD,	
þu byrnst	write writst	w	_	ic, þu, he bur we, ge, hibur	non '	writon	scute scuton
	writ	scyt	_			IVE MOOD.	
£, Ø - , ,	writað write o		pl.	byrn þu byrna8 ge		writ þu writað ge	sceót þu sceótað ge
p. s. ic barn	wrát	sceát	or	byт пе ge	or	write ge <i>or</i>	sceote ge
þu burne	write	acute		IN	PINITI	VE MOOD.	
he barn	wrát	sceat	pres.	byrnan		writan	sceótan
pl. we, ge, hiburnon	writon	scuton g	erund	. byrnanne		writanne	sceótanne
BUDJUNCTIV	E MOOD.	,			PART	iciples.	
pr.s. ic, þu, he byrne	write	sceóte	act.	byrnende	•	writende	sceótende
pl. we, ge, hi byrnon	writon	sceóton	pp.	burnen	1	writen	scoten.

21. 1st Class, comprises those verbs which have a short i(y) before m, nn, ng, nc, nd, mb, mp; a short a(o) in the p, and u in the pp; also those with a short e or eo

before *ll*, *lg*, *lt*, *rp*, *rf*, *rg*; in the *p*. *ea* (æ) short, and *o* in the *pp*.; as, spinnan, *pres*. he spint; *p*. ic span, we spunnon; *pp*. spunnen; yrnan *to run*, blinnan *to cease*, onginnan *to begin*, winnan *to war*, frinan *or* fregnan *to ask*, singan *to sing*, swingan *to scourge*, *beat*, springan *to spring*, ofstingan *to sting*, *stab*, wringan *to wring*, þringan *to throng*, drincan *to drink*, besincan *to sink*, forscrincan *to shrink*, wither, stincan *to stink*, swincan *to toil*, bindan *to bind*, findan *to find*, grindan *to grind*, swindan *to vanish*, windan *to wind*, swimman *to swim*, climban *to climb*, gelimpan *to happen*, swellan *to swell*, belgan *to be wroth*, swelgan *to swallow*, meltan *to melt*, sweltan *to die*, geldan *to pay*, helpan *to help*, gelpan *to boast*, delfan *to delve*, murnan *to mourn*, spurnan *to spurn*, gesweorcan *deficire*, beorgan *to save*, weorpan *to throw*, ceorfan *to cut*, gedeorfan *to suffer*, steorfan *to die*, hweorfan *to return*, berstan *to burst*, þerscan *to thresh*, bredan *to braid*, bregdan *to braid*, feohtan *to fight*.

22. 2nd Class, includes all verbs with a hard i in the pres. and a in the p; as, dwinan, pres. he dwind; p ic dwin, we dwinon; pp. dwinen to pine, fade, hrinan to touch, scinan to shine, arisan to arise, blican to shine, beswican to seduce, hnigan to sink, bow, migan mingere, sigan to fall, stigan to ascend, wrigan to cover. bitan to bite, flitan to contend, slitan to tear, slit, smitan to smite, gewitan to depart, wlitan to look, bidan to stay, bide, glidan to glide, gnidan to rub, aslidan to slide, gripan to seize, toslipan to dissolve, belifan to remain, slifan to split, spiwan to spit, vomit.

23. 3rd Class, bears a near resemblance to the preceding; as, brúcan, pres. he bryce; p. ic breác, we brucon; pp. brocen to use, belúcan to shut up, súcan to suck, reócan to reek, smeócan to smoke, gebúgan to bow, dreógan to do, leógan to lie, fleógan, fleon to fly, flee, teógan, teon to draw, wreón to cover, gebéon to thrive, lútan to bow, incline, geótan to pour, fleótan to float, hleótan to obtain; sortiri, neótan to enjoy, beótan to howl, toslúpan to dissolve, creópan to creep, clúfan to cleave, gedúfan to dive, scúfan to shove, ceówan to chew, hreówan to rue.



AN ABSTRACT

OF

PROF. GRIMM'S* DECLENSIONS AND CONJUGATIONS.

Strong Masculine Nouns.

1. 1st Decl. fisc a fish; 2nd Decl. hirde a shepherd; 3rd Decl. sunu a son; 4th Decl. läde people.

lst.	fisc pl. fisc-es fisc-e fisc	fisc-as fisc-a fisc-um fisc-as	h	lird-e ird-es ird-e ird-e	pl.	hird-as hird-a bird-um hird-as
3rd.	sun-u	sun-a	4th			leód-e
	sun-a	aun-a	_			leód-a
	sun-a	sun-um	_			léód-um
	sun-u	sun-a				lëód-e,

Strong Feminine Nouns.

2. 1st Decl. gifu a gift; 2nd Decl. &belo nobility; 4th Decl. ded a deed.

_		=		
l <i>st</i> . gif-u	pl. gif-a	2nd. æðel-o	4th. dæd	<i>pl</i> . dæd-a
gif-e	gif-ena	æðel-o	dæd-e	dæd-a
gif-e	gif-um	æ8el-o	dæd-e	dæd-um
gif-e	gif-a	æðel-o	dæd-e	dæd-a.

Strong Neuter Nouns.

3. 1st Decl. word a word, feet a vat; 2nd Decl. rice a kingdom.

lst. word	pl. word	fæt	pl. fat-u	2nd. ric-e	pl. ric-u
word-es	word-a	fæt-es	fat-a	ric-es	ric-a
word-e	word-um	fæt-e	fat-um	rîc-e	ric-um
word	word	fæt	fat-u	rfc-e	riç-u.

This abstract is taken from the Göttingen edition of 1822, vol. I. p. 638—647: 732—735: 895—910.

Weak Nouns.

4. A weak masculine, hana a cock; a weak feminine, tunge a tongue; a weak neuter, eare an ear.

m. han-a	<i>pl.</i> han-an	f. tung-e	<i>pl</i> . tung-an	n. eár-e	<i>pl</i> . eár-an
han-an	han-en a	tung-an	tung-ena	eár-an	eár-ena
han-an	han-um	tung-an	tung-um	eár-an	eár-um
han-an	han-an	tung-an	tung-an	eár-e	eár-an.

Adjectives.

5. Declension of strong adjectives.

<i>77</i> 4-	f	n.	m.	f.	n.
s. blind	blind(u)	blind	_s. hwæt	hwat-u	hwæt
blind-es	blind-re	blind-es	hwat-es	hwæt-re	hwat-es
blind-um	blind-re	blind-um	hwat-um	hwæt-re	hwat-um
blind-ne	blind-e	blind	hwæt-ne	hwat-e	hwæt
pl. blind-e	blind-e	blind-u	pl. hwat-e	hwat-e	hwat-u
blind-ra	blind-ra	blind-ra	hwæ t-ra	hwæt-ra	hwæt-ra
blind-um	blind-um	blind-um	hwat-um	hwat-um	hwat-um
blind-e	blind-e	blind-u	hwat-e	hwat-e	hwat-u.

- 6. Weak adjectives are declined exactly like the weak nouns, see § 4 in this page, and Definite Adjectives in § 23 and 24 of the ESSENTIALS.
 - 7. The pronouns and articles, see Essentials, § 28-31.

Verbs.

8. In strong verbs, there are twelve conjugations;* viz.

	p.	p. pl.	pp.
1. Fëalle cado	fëol	fëollon	fëallen
2. Swâpe <i>verro</i>	swëop	swëopon	swâpen
3. Hleápe salio	hlëôp	hlëôpo n	hleà pen
4. Slæpe dormio	slêp	slèpon	slæp en
5. Blawe spiro	blëôw	blëôwon	blàwen
6. ——			
7. Gale cano	gôl	gôlon	galen
8. Dwine tabesco	dwân	dwinon	dwinen
Grîpe <i>arripio</i>	grâp	gripon	gripen
9. Crëópe <i>repo</i>	creáp	crupon	cropen
10. Drëpe ferio	dräp	dræpon	drëpen
11. Cwële necor	cwäl	cwælon	cwëlen
12. Swëlle tumeo	swëall	swullon	swollen
Binde necto	· band	bundon	bunden.

[•] In the first edition, Professor Grimm made fourteen conjugations.



ABSTRACT OF GRIMM.

CCI

9. Terminations of strong verbs.

ind. pres. s.	-	-est	-e8	<i>sub.</i> -e	-8 *	-е
pl.	-80	-85	-85	-er	ı -en	-en
p. s.	_	-8	_	-е	-e	-0
pl.	-on	-on	-on	-ег	ı -en	+en

imp. e. - pl. -a5; inf. -an; part. pres. -ende; pp. -en.

10. Bindan to bind, and gripan to gripe.*

ind. pres. s. pl.	bind-e bind-a8	bind-est bind-a5	bind-e5 bind-a5	grip-e grip-aŏ	grip-est grip-at	grip-e5 grip-a5
p. s.	band	bunde	PORT I	grap	gripe	grap
pl.	bund-on	bund-on	bund-on	grip-on	grip-on	grip-on
sub. pres. s.	bind-e	bind-e	bind-e	grip-e	grip-e	grip-e
pl.	bind-en	bind-en	bind-en	grip-en	grip-en	grip-en
p. s.	bund-e	bund-e	bund-e	grip-e	grip-е	grip-e
-	bund-en	bund-en	bund-en	grip-en	grip-en	grip-en.

imp. s. bind, grip; pl. bind-ab, grip-ab; inf. bind-an, grip-an; past. pres. bind-ende, grip-ende; pp. bunden, gripen.

Weak Verbs.

11. There are two conjugations of weak verbs. Terminations of weak verbs.

ind. pres. s.	-e	-st	-6	sub. pres.	-e	-e	-e
pl.	-a8	-85	-a5		-en	-en	-en
p. s.	-de	-dest	-de		-de	-de	-de
pl.	-don	-don	-don		-den	-den	-den.

imp. s. = pl. -5; inf. -an; part. pres. -ende; pp. -d.

12. First conjugation, nerian to keep. 13. Second conjugation, sealfian to anoint.

ind. pres. s. ner-je pl. ner-jab p. s. ner-ëde pl. ner-ëdon sub. pres. s. ner-je pl. ner-jen p. s. ner-ëde	ner-ëst	ner-ëë	sëalf-ige	sëalf-ast	sëalf-aë
	ner-jaë	ner-jaë	sëalf-jaë	sëalf-jaë	sëalf-jaë
	ner-ëdest	ner-ede	sëalf-ode	sëalf-odest	sëalf-ode
	ner-ëdon	ner-edon	sëalf-edon	sëalf-edon	sëalf-edon
	ner-je	ner-je	sëalf-ige	sëalf-ige	sëalf-ige
	ner-jen	ner-jen	sëalf-jon	sëalf-jon	sëalf-jon
	ner-ëde	ner-ëde	sëalf-ode	sëalf-ode	sëalf-ode
pl. ner-ëden	ner-ëden	ner-ëden	sëalf-eden	sëalf-eden	sëalf-eden.

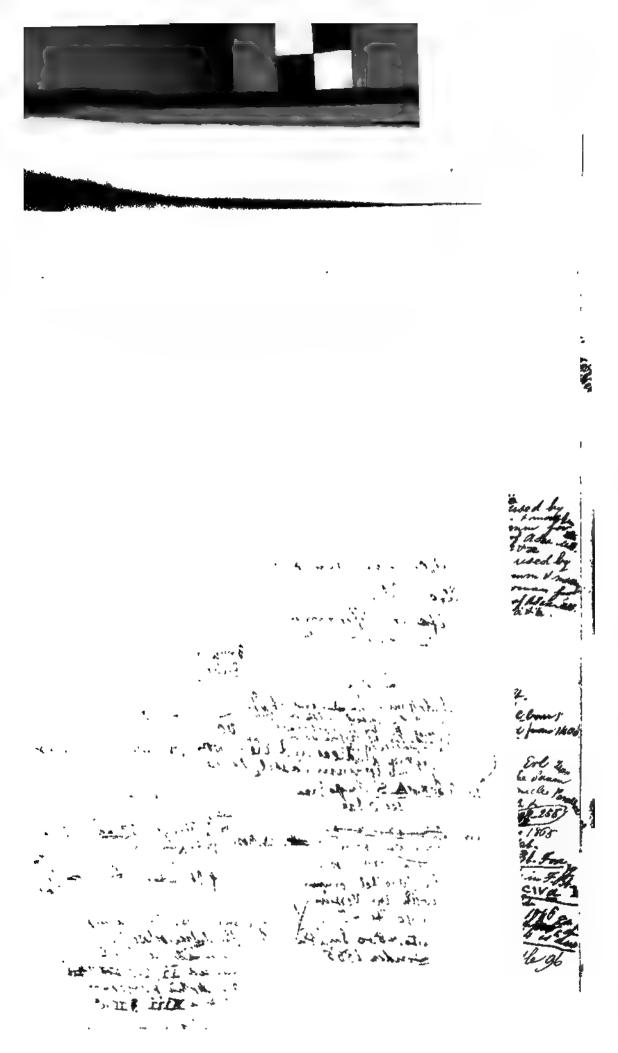
imp. s. ner-ë; pl. ner-jab; inf. ner-jan; imp. s. sëalfa; pl. sëalf-jab; inf. sealf-jan; part. pres. ner-jende; pp. ner-ëd. part. pres. sëalf-igende; pp. gesëalf-od.

The Anomolous Verbs.

14. Pres. ind. s. čom, čart, is; pl. sind, sindon; sub. sl, sl, sl, or sig, or sēó; pl. sln, sln, sln; p. wäs, wære, wäs; pl. wæron; inf. wēsan; imp. wës; pl. wēsaš;

* These examples are from the first edition, 1819.

pres. part. wësende; pp. gewësen.—Future or pres. bëo or bëom, bist, bië; pl. bëoë; sub. bëo; pl. bëon; inf. bëon; imp. bëo; pl. bëoë.—Môt, môst, môt; pl. môton; p. môste.—Wât, wâst, wât; pl. witon; p. wiste.—Nât nescio, nâst, nât; pl. nyton; p. nyste.—Ah possideo, âge? âh; pl. âgon; p. âhte.—Deâh prosum, duge, deâh; pl. dugon; p. dûhte.—Mäg, mëaht, mäg; pl. mågon; p. mëahte.—Scëal, scëal, scëal; pl. sculon; p. scëolde.—Gemon memini, Beo. 90, pl. gemunon; p. gemunde. Dëar, dëarst or durre, dëar; pl. durron; p. dorste.—Dëarf, þurfe or þëarft? þëarf; pl. þurfon; p. þorfte.—Can, canst, or const, or cunne, can; pl. cunnon; p. cuðe.—An, unne, an; pl. unnon; p. uðe.—Wille, wilt, wille; pl. willað; p. wolde.—Nylle nolo, nylt, nylle; pl. nyllað; p. nolde.—Dô, dêst, dêð; pl. dôð; p. dide, didest, dide; pl. didon; inf. dôn; pp. gedôn.—See Dictionary for gangan ire, bûan habitare, §c.



Alfo age in Sommish 52-96

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EXPLANATION

OF THE

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTIONS.

c. or act. stands for active verb. A Vern.
ab. ablative case. ac. or acc. accusative case. adj. adjective. ad calc. ad calcem at the end. Adl. Adelung. 2 sade. adverb.
2 self. Elfredus, v. Alf.
2 Elfr Elfrecus, v. Elf.
Al. Alemannic from which the High Dutch or South German is derived. Alb. Resp. Albini responsa ad Sigewifi interrogationes. Sigewlfi interrogationes. Bibl. Bodl. Cod. Jun. xxiii. fol.122; xxiv. p. 300 : Cod. eiv. Bibl. C.C.C. Cant. S. 5, p. 139: S. 17, p. 317, Bibl. Cott. Julius, E. 7, fol. 228. Alf. or Ælf. Alfred, Ælfredus, king of England, A.D. 890, an. anno in the year. Apol. Apollonius, v. Th. Apol. Arb. or Arab. Arabic. Arm. Armenian. 4.-S. Anglo-Saxon, or Anglo Saxona botter A. Jan. To A.-S.-L. Anglo-Saxon laws.

Asg. bk. The Friesic Asega

book. Asser. Amerius Menevensis,

b. book. B. v. Brom. Bar. Barrington's Orosius, 8vo. Londou, 1773, v. pref. p. xix. note, number 13. Bd. Venerable Bede, A. D. 780. Bd. S. or Sm. Bede, by Smith, Camb. fol. 1722, v. pref. p. xix. note, number 6.

Atkan. Athanasian Creed.

Bd. W. or Wh. Bede, by Whelock, Cambridge, fol. 1644, v. pref. p. xix. note, num-ber 6. Bel. v. Fl. Flemish. Ben. Benson's vocabularium Anglo-Saxonicum, Oxford, 8vo. 1701, v. pref. p. xx. note, number 22.

Beag. Bengalee language.

Beo. Beowulf, by Thorkelin, 4to. Copenhagen, 1815. Reo. K. -- Kemble, London, 1833, 2nd vol. 1837, v. pref. p. xz. note, number 15. Bl. Bilderdijk's Geslachtlijst. Seb. Bohemian. Boz. or Boxh. Boxhornii Glos. Brem. Bremish Dictionary of the Low-German dialect about Bremen, 5 vols. 1767. Bret. Celto Breton. Brit. British. Brock. Brockett's Glossary of North-country words, New-castle-upon-Tyne, 1825. Beom. Bromtonus, A. D. 1380. Bt. Boetnius, v. pref. p. xix. note, number 11.

To. London, 1829, C. Chr.

W. Bt. Metalogy C. Mt. Mk. &c. the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, &c. in the Bt. & Fox's Boethius, 8vo. Pub. Lib. Cambridge, Wander Rowl. Boethius, by Cod. Ex. Exerc.

Rawlinson, 8vo. Oxon 1200

Barrington's Cod. Ex. Exerc. e. chapter.

Bt. Card. Boethius, Saxon and

C. vel. Cot. Glossarii Ælfrici exemplar Cottonianusi Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 2. cale, ad calcem at the

Cant. Moys. or Cant. M. Can-ticum Moysis, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch, v. pref. p. xix. note, number Œ

C. v. Cot.

The Cd. or Cadm. Cadmon. references are to the figures, within brackets, in the body of the page of Junius's edit. and to the figures, within brackets, between the co-lumns of Mr. Thorpe's, v. pref. p. xix. note, number 7. Cd. Jun. Junius's Cædmon, small 4to. Amsterdam, 1655, v. Cd.

Cd. Th. Cardmon, by Thorpe, Black & Co. London, 1882, v. Cd.

Charl. Charlemagne. Charac Chaucer to to work a steel has

Chr. Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, v. pref. p. xix. note, numher 9

Chr. Gib. Gibson's Chronicle, 4to. Oxford, 1692, v. Chr. Chr. Ing. Ingram's Chronicle, 4to. London, 1823, v. Chr.

ley's Catalogue, p. 152.
Cod. Ex. Exeter MS. y Wanley's Catalogue, p. 279, but
especially Conybeare's illusfration of A.S. poetry, p. 9
and 189 A 5 vo / 1 20
Coll. Mon. or Call. Manager Cal.

Coll. Mon. or Coll. Monast. Colloquium Monachicum : Mr Thorpe's Analects, p. 161 Wanley, p. 95 and 193.

comp. comparative degree.

alt.

Charlebons

Mon. Dix

sias frugle on the . I. h cciv . Daniel Compleare M. 4.

Milustrations Conb. of A.-S. Poetry, 8vo. London, 1826, v. pref. p. xx. note, number 16.

conj. conjunction. Corn. Cornish. ep. Epist. Epistle.

Cop. Coptic. Cot. Glossarii Ælfrici exemplar Cottonianum Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 2. British Museum.

C. Ps. Cantabrigiense Psaltethe Public Library at Cambridge, Wanley's Cat. p. 1521

C. R. Ben. Cantabrigiensis Regula Benedicti, Bibl. C.C.C. Cant. S. 6, p. 263.

D.Vocabularium Dewesianum, scilicet a Joh. Jocelino digestum, a Sim. D'Ewes autem Barto. descriptum, Bibl.

Cott. Tit. A. 15, 16. d. or dat. dative case. Dan. Danish.

def. the definite declension.

Deut. Deuteronomy, v. Gen.
Dial. Gregory's Dialogues,
translated into A.-S. by King Alfred, v. Wanl. p. 71, 92, 99, 130, 212. The

Dun. the historian Sim. Dunel-

mensis, A.D. 1164. Dut. Dutch.

E. v. Ethel. Elf. Elfric, an Abbot, and after-1 1698, v. Th wards Archbishop of Can-Ger. German. terbury, died A. D. 1005. The great luminary of his

age. He translated the Scriptures into A.-S., also Sermons, Grammar, &c., v. pref. p. xviii. note, numbers 1, 4, 8, and 10. Elf. Can. Elfric's Canons, Wilk.

p. 153, v. L. Can. Eccl. Elf. ep. Elfric's Epistles, v. Wilk. p. 161.

Elf. gr. or gl. or Elf. gr. Som. Elfric's Grammar or Glossary at the end of Somner's Dictionary, Elf. gr. 9, 26, is chapter 9, and xxvi. in the

body of the page, v. pref. w Göttingen, 8vo. 1828. p. xix. note, number 8. Elf. T. Elfric concerning the Old and New Testament, v. pref. p. xviii. note, num-

ber 1.

Els. Elstob (Miss) Homily of St. Gregory. The portraits of Miss E. and the Pope are beautifully engraved in the initial letters of the Homily,

v. pref. p. xix. note, number 12. Em. 1. The Friesic Emsiger

Landregt, or code of the country of Ems, A.D. 1276.

etc. et cætera. Ethel. the Latin writer Ethelredus, Abbas Rievallis, A.D. 1166.

Ethelw. the Latin writer Ethel-

f. Feminine, or, of the feminine gender. F. v. Flor. hFin. Finlandish.

Fl. Flemish, or Belgic. A. fluvius. Flor. Florentius, a Latin His-

torian, A.D. 1117. 🕰 French. Franc. Francic.

Fr. Jud. Fragmentum libri Ju-20 dithæ, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch, v. Jdth.

Fra. Friesic from Hettema,—
with H. from Halbertsma.

Frs. c. Friesic of the cities. Frs. h. Friesic of Hindelopen. Doug. or Doug. Virg. The Frg. 1. Old Friesic laws, by translation of Virgil into Wierdsma.

Boottish metre, by Gawin Frs. v. Friesic of the villages, Douglas, Bp. of Dunkeld, or Country Friesic, born 1474, died 1521.

g. or gen. genitive case.
Gael. Gaelic, the language of

the highlands of Scotland. Gen Genesis, from Thwaite's Heptateuch, 8vo. Oxon.

1698, v. Thw. Gerv. the Latin writer Gervasius, A. D. 1200. Gib. Gibson's Saxon Chronicle,

v. Chr. gl. or glos. glossary. Gm. I. II. or III. or III. Deutsche 🕇 Grammatik von Dr. Jacob

Grimm, 3 vols. 8vo. Göttingen, 1822, 1826, 1831: references are to vol., page, and line.

Gm. Myth. Deutscher Mythologie, von Jacob Grimm, 8vo. Göttingen, 1835. Gm. Recht. Deutsche Rechtsalterhümer, von Jacob Grimm,

Gr. Dial. or Greg. Gregorii Papæ Dialogi, Saxonicè redditi à Werfertho episcopo Wigorniensi. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 100: 1, Coll. C. C.

Cant. S. 10: Cott. Otho, C. 1, fol. 136, v. Wanley, p. 70, 92, 114, 153, 168, 217, &c. v. Dial. Greg. v. Gr. Dial.

Grk. Greek. Gr. Proæm. Gregorii Papæ Procemium, Preface to Gre-

gory's Pastoral Care in A.-S.
v. Wanley, p. 153.
Guth. Guthlaci monachi vita

et miracula. Bibl. Cott. Vesp. D. 21.

H. Halbertsma, a writer on the Friesic language. Hag. the Latin writer Hagustaldensis Prior, Joannes, A. D. 1180. Heb. Hebrew. Hem. or Reming. Heming's

Chartulary; Hemingi Chartularium Eccl. Wigorniensis, edidit T. Hearn, 8vo.

Oxon. 1723, tom. ii. Herb. Herbarium, scilicet L. Apuleii Madaurensis, Saxonice redditum. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 100: Jun. 58: Bibl.

Cott. Vitellius, C. 3, fol. 19. In Wan. p. 73—75; 176—180, are the A.-S. names of plants, and A.-S. extracts, v. L. M.

Het. Hettema's Friesic Dictionary, with explanations in Dutch, 8yo. Leeuwarden,

lezaëm. He aëmeron: i.e. Homilia Saxonica de Dei opere sex diebus exacto, Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 23: Wanley, p. 36; Wanley, p. 40, item 47: C.C. C. Cant. S. 6, 16: S. 17, p. 16: C. C. C. C. Hexaëm.

1832.

p. 16: S. 17, p. 1: Cott. Otho, B. 10, fol. 8. Hic. or Hick. Hickes' Thesaurus, London, 3 vols. fol. 1705, v. pref. p. xx. note, number 21.

Hind. Hindoo, Hindostanne. H. Mt. Mk. &c. Evangeliorum secundum Matth. Marc. &c. Hattonianum. exemplar Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 65: Wan-Yey, p. 76. Hom. homily.

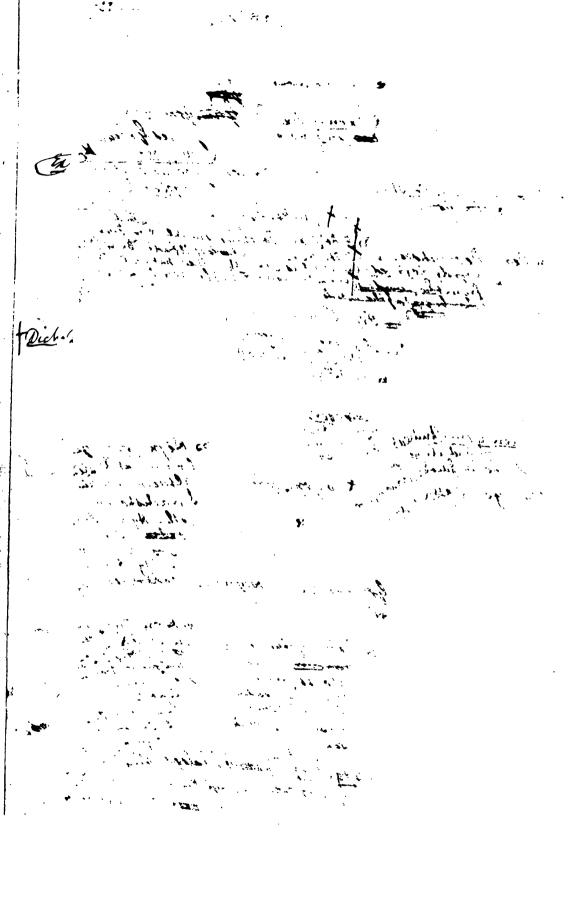
Hom. Greg. the Homily of St. Gregory, v. Els. Hovd. the Latin writer Hovdenus, A. D. 1204. Hun. Hungarian.

Hun. the Latin writer, Henr. Huntingdoniensis, A.D. 1148. Hymn. Hymnarium, Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 6.

ib. ibidem, the same. *[c].* or *[cel.* Icelandic. id. idem, the same. i.e. id est, that is. imp. imperative. imprs. impersonal. ind. indicative mood.

indecl. indeclinable.

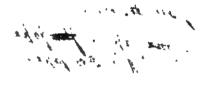
cciva 18 you a Ex. Exo ! 1. Exolyrein E Exon Codes Was A Second h cringnewelf cristo. n Oer. Derive Robert of Alfani ith a few mahi F. Tupper Eige De For French In John the Traces of the State Elen you Andres and Elene um Lacolymn Son German. t. o from frim oth: Onger: Olon OFro: ONO. va. Swrity Negrae Vallobotry 862 Z-N <u>~</u>.











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indf. or indef. indefinite tense, present and future tenses.

Ing. Ingram, v. Chr. Ing. Ing. Lect. Ingram's A.-S. Lec-ture, 4to. Oxford, 1807.

Ing. or Ingul. the Latin writer Ingulphus, A. D. 1109. Ingul. Contin. Ingulphi Con-

tinuatores, A. D. 1486. interjec. interjection.

Ir. lrish.

Irr. irregular.

Led. Isidore de Nativitate, translated into Francic, about A. D. 800.

It. Italian.

Jap. Gyshert Japicz, a Friesian poet who wrote about A.D. 1650.

Jdth. or Fr. Jud. Judith, a fragment of an A.-S. poem, printed as prose at the end of Thwaites's Heptateuch, but very properly as poetry in Mr. Thorpe's Analecta,

Jn. 1. Norpe & Anatecta, p. 131, v. Thu.
Jn. 1, 3: 7, 6, 8) St. John's Gospel hyJunius and Marshall, 40. Dordrecht, 1665, v. pref. p. xviii. note, number 8,][Ist chap. 3rd verse: 7th chap. the 6th and 8th

M Verbe.
Job. v. Gen. Jos. Joshua, v. Gen. Jud. Judges, v. Gen. / Jun. Junius.

> Ker. Kero an Alemannic or High-German writer about A. D. 800.

Kil. Kilian, the compiler of a Dutch Dictionary, with Latin explanations. 4to. Antwerp, 1599 : Utrecht, 1777. Kai the Latin writer Knighton, A. D. 1395.

J. line.

L. Anglo-Saxon Laws, by Wilkins, fol. Lond. 1721, v. pref. p. zvili. note, number 2. L. Enh. the Concilium En-

hamense in Wilkins's Anglo-Saxon Laws, p. 119. L.Alf. Leges Ælfredi, W. p. 28.

L. Alf. Guth. Leges Ælfredi et Guthruni, W. p. 47.

L. Alf. pol. The second divi-sion of King Alfred's Laws,

W. p. 34.
L. Athel. Leges Aphelatani,
W. p. 54.

L. Can. Ecch and L. Elf. Can. Liber Canonum Ecclesiasticorum, W. p. 153.

L. Can. Edg. Canones editi sub Eadgaro rege, W. p. 82.

L. Can. Edg. conf. Canones editi sub Radgaro rege de confessione, W. p. 87.

L. Can. Edg. pen. or pan modus imponendi penitentiam, W. p. 89.

L. Can. Edg. pen. or peen. magn.
—— de magnatibus, W. p. 96.

L. Can. Edg. pol. or Pol. the first division of King Edgar's laws, W. p. 76. L. Caut. or L. Caut. Eccl. Le-

ges Cnuti regis, W. p. 126. L. Caut. pol. the second divi-sion of Canute's laws, W. p. 133.

L. Conet. Liber Constitutionum, W. p 147.
L. Conet. Ethel. Liber Consti-

tutionum tempore regis Æ-

thelredi, W. p. 106. L. Eccl. Liber legum Ecclesi-

asticarum, W. p. 173.

L. Edg. Leges Eadgari, p. 76.

L. Edg. pol. the first division of King Edgar's laws, W. p. 76.

L. Edg. sup. Legum Eadgari supplementum, W. p. 79. L. Edm. Leges Edmundi regis,

W. p. 72. L. Edw. Leges Eadweardî, W.

p. 48.

L. Edw. Guth. Fordus Eadweardi et Guthruni regum, W. p. 51.

L. Elf. Can. Liber Ælfrici Canonum, W. p. 158, v. L. Can.

L. Eif. ep. Ælfrici Epistolæ, W. p. 161. L. Ethel. Leges Æthelredi,

W. p. 102. Ethel. Aniaf. or Ani. Leges Æthelredi cum Anlavo, W. p. 104.

p. 104.
L. Ethelb. Leges Æthelbirhti,
W. p. 1: W.
L. Hoth. Leges Hlotharii et
Eadrici, W. p. 7.
L. In. Leges Inse, W. p. 14.
L. Lond, or Lund, Judicis Ci-

vitatis Lundoniw, W. p. 65. Menol. F. Fox, v. Martyr. North. pres. Northumbren-Mk. Mark, v. Jn. L. North. pres. Northumbren-

Wol. Senatus Consultum de Monticolis Wallis, p. 125.

L. Wiht. Legen Wihtredi, W.

p. 10. Lamb. Lambard's Anglo-Saxon laws, v. L.

Lanc. Lancashire.

Lap. Laplandish.
Lat. mid. Latin of the middle
and later age.

Lett. Lettish. Lev. Leviticus, v. Gen. Lin. Linnmus. Lip. Lipaius's Glossary, Opera

Omnia Versal. 4 vols. 8vo.

vol. n. p. 988.

Lit. St. Luke's Gospel, v. Ja. Lit. Bet. U.

L.M. Liber Medicinalis, v. U.L. Bet. Herò. a Baldo quodam, ex scriptis Marcelli, Scribonii Largi, C. Plinii, aliorumque Medicorum Latinorum, uti censet Wanleius, compila-tus, Bibl. D. Jac. Westm. v. the Titles of Chapters in A. - S. and quotations in Wanley's Cat. 176—180, 72. L. Lambeth Psalter. v. Los.

Lps. or L. Ps. Lambeth Psaltar, Bibl. Lambeth, 4to. 188,

77 Art. 5. ep. Lupue's Sermons, in Hicker's Thee. vol. ii. p. 99. Reference to sections and lines of sections.

st. max masculine, or, of the masculine gender.

M.A. Monasticon Anglicanum. Malm. Will. Malmesburiensis,

Maiss. Will. Maimesburiensis,
A. D. 1140.

Mass. Manning's edition of
Lye's A.-S. Dict. particularly the Supplement: 2 vols.
fol. v. pref. p. xx. note,
number 22.

Mart. Martinii Lexicon phi-lologicum, 2 vols. fol. 1711. Martur, Mart. or Menol. Martyrologium, sive potius Me-nologium seu Calendarium poeticum, or The poetical calendar of the Anglo-Saxons, Hickes's Thes. I. p. 208, Fox, 8vo. London, 1830, v. pref p. xx. note, number 17.

Med. ez Quadr: Medicina ex quadrupedibus, Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 100, Art. 4, Jun. 58, Art. 2, Bibl. Cott. Vitell. C. 8, fol. 75: Wanley, p. 75. Menol. the Menology, v. Mar-

tyr.

Moss. Moeso-Gothic, the ear-liest High - German dialect yet known, preserved in the Ja. V. 4244. Quellen und

Forschungen zurGeschichte der teutschen Literatur und Sprache, 8vo. Lerpzig, 1830.

Mone. A. — the Glossary

(in p. 314) of natural his-tory. The MS. is of the 10th century, and is in the Jesuits' Library at Brussels, in 4to. No. 539.

Sk Boutr. V Mt. Book Skalind W. Sk Ruch 11 N. Sel Si

Uk. Bet. MABOS Uk Bout Ut Brut Mka

Mone. B. Mone's Quellen und Forschungen zurGeschichte der teutschen Literatur und Sprache, 8vo. Leipzig, 1830; theA.-S.Gloss.(in p.329),on Aldhelm's Latin treatise De laude virginitatis, taken from the Burgundian Library at Brussels, No. 471.

Mone C. . - the Gloss. (in 442) from the Brussels p. 442) 110... MS. No. 539. Mons. or Mons. Glos. Monsee

M. Ps. Mareschalli Psalterium; i.e. Versio Psalmorum in Bibl. Tho. Comitis Arundeliæ, nec non Comitis Mareschalli Angliæ, quam Re-giæ Societati dedit Hen. Dux. Norf. Ao. 1679.

M.S. Manuscript. M.SS. Manuscripts.

M.S. C. Manuscriptus codex

Cantabrigiensis.

S. T. Manuscriptus codex in bibliotheca Coll. S. Trinitatis Cantabrigiæ. Mt. Matthew, v. Jn.

n. neut. neuter, or, of the neu-leprep. preposition.

ter gender.

N. Neeli (Laur.) Vocabularium; in Bibl. Bodl.

Nat. S. Greg. a Homily on the Birth-day of St. Gregory, v. Els.

Nath. Nathanis Judæi legatio fabulosa ad Tib. Cæsarem; in Bibl. Publ. Cantabr. unde descripsit Junius id quod extat apographum in Bodl. Jun. 74. Art. 2. Nic. or Nicod. Nicodemi pseu-

do-evangelium, at the end of Thwaites's Heptateuch, v. Thw.

nn. a noun.

nom. the nominative case. Morse. Norse, or Old Danish, spoken throughout Scandinavia, the nearest approach to which is the Icelandic.

Norw. Norwegian. the Psalms into Alemannic or High - German, about a. d. 1020.

Num. or Numb. Numbers, v.

Ot Ger. Old High-German.
Ors. Orosius, by Barrington,
Saxon and English, 8vo.
London, 1773, v. Bar.

ary Bes

Send??

Ot. Ott. or Ottf. Otfrid's poetical paraphrase of the Gos-pels in Alemannic or High-German, published by Graff, 4to. Königsberg, 1831.

p. or P. with figures following denotes page. p. or per. perfect tense.

par. paragraph.

par. paragrapus
part. participle.

Past. Gregorii P. Liber de cura
(Pastorali, Saxonicè redditus ab Ælfredo Rege. Bibl.
Bodl. Hatt. 88, Jun. 58, 2: MS. No. 600.

Cons. or Mons. Glos. Monsee
Glossary, so called from a Codex of the Convent Monsee, published under the title Glossæ Monseenses, by These in Thes. Anecdoto
Table 1. Transcription of the Convent Monseenses, by These in These Anecdoto
The Codex of the Convent Monsee at the Codex of the Convent Monseenses, by These in These Anecdoto
The Codex of the Convent Monsee at the Codex of the Convent Monsee at the Codex of the Codex of

Pecc. Med. Peccatorum Medicina; in Bibl. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 93, unde suum desumpsit Junius, in Bodl. Jun. 59.

Pers. Persian.

pl. plu. plural.
Plat. Plat - Dutch, or Low -German spoken in the flat or north part of Germany. pæn. pen. or pn. pænitentia, pænitens in the Laws, v. L. Can. Edg. pen.

Port. Portuguese. pp. perfect participle. pr. or pref. preface.

pres. present tense.

Pri. Price's edition of Warton's History of English Poetry, 4 vols. 8vo. 1824.

pron. pronoun.

Procem. R. Conc. Procemium
Regularis Concordiæ AnSone. Sanscrit, the ancient pron. pronoun. glicæ nationis Monachorum Sanctimonialiumque. Edidit in notis suis ad Eadmeri historiam Novorum, p. 145, Cl. Joh. Seldenus, e Bibl. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol 1. Prov. Glossæ in Proverbia Sa-

lomonis; in Bibl. Bødl. Jun. \$ 71, Art. 2, desumptæ vero
a Junio e Cott. Vesp. D. 6.

Ps. Psalms, by Spelman, 4to.
London, 1640, v. pref. p.
xix. note, number 5. The division of the Vulgate is aused, which varies a little from the English division of the Psalms and verses.

P.S. Paraphrasis Saxonica, Cædmon's Paraphrase

Genesis, v. Cd. Ps. Th. Psaims, 8vo. Oxford, 1835. Th. Psalms, by Thorpe,

q. quere, doubt. q.d. quasi dicat. Q.d. or q. v. Quod vide,

R. Reubenii Glossarium: i.e. Ælfrici Glossarii exemplar inter membranas Cl. Pet. Paul. Reubenii repertum, et a Francisco Junio integre descriptum, Bibl. Bodl. Jun.

Rab. Rhabanus Maurus, who wrote in Alemannic or High

Rawl. Rawlinson, v. Bt. R.
R. Ben. Regulæ Benedictinæ y exemplar aliud.

R. Conc. Regularis Concordia
Angliæ nationis Monacho-Sanctimonialiumque, Bibl. Bodl. Tib. A. 3: Claud, 19 D. 3.

resp. responsum, answer.

Ric. Ricardus, Prior Hagustald, who wrote in Latin, about A. D. 1184.

R. Mt. Mk. &c. Evangeliorum secundum Matth. Marc. &c. exemplar Rushworthianum, in Bibl. Bodl. v. autem Wanl. Cat. p. 82. Written about the 10th century, v. pref. § 21,

p. x xiii.
. T. or R. Th. or Th. R.
Mr. Thorpe's Translation of R. Rask's Anglo-Saxon Gram-8vo. Copenhagen, 1830.

1830.
Rubr. Rubric.
Rus. Russian

Rus.
Rus. Sing. singular.

Sal. Salic laws, the laws of the
Francs, published by Char-

Hindoo language, v. pref. p. ix. § 20.

sc. scilicet, namely.
S. C. de Mont. Wall. Senatus
Consultum de Monticolis
Wallie, v. W. p. 125, v. L. Wal.

Schw. Schwabenspiegel. Scint. Scintillarius, sive Liber Scintillarum; i.e. Sententiarum ex S. Scriptura et Patrum libris a Beda Venerabili collectarum. Bibl. D. Jac. Westm. Excerpsit autem quædam ex his Cl. Junius, quæ extant in Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 40.

Scot. Scottish. of Ser. or Serm. Ælfric's Sermon on Creation, v. Elements of A.-S. Grammar, p. 272,

note (*).

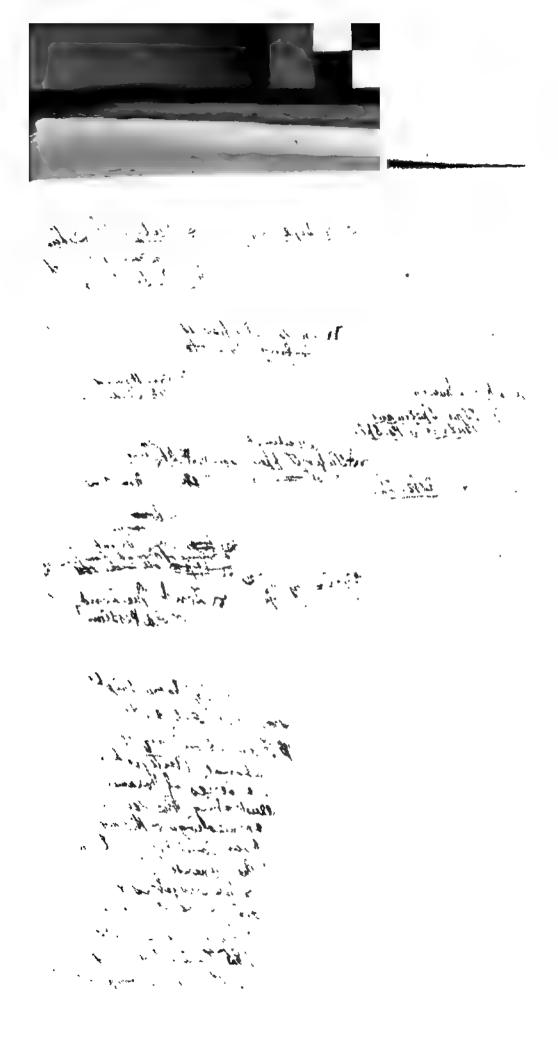
Shikks. Shakespeare.

Sov. Slavonic.
Sol. vel Solii. Soliloquia Augustini selecta et Saxonicè reddita ab Ælfredo Rege.

Sotort. Pakerlandic? a Friction Dialect

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CONTRACTIONS.

Bibl. Cott. Vitell. A. 15, fol. 1, unde descripsit Junius quod in Bodl. Jun. 70. Som. Somner's A.-S. Dictionary, v. pref. p. xx. note, number 22. Somm. Somniorum diversitas, Bibl. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 36 and 40, unde descripsit Junius quæ extant in Bodl. Jun. 48, Art. 1, 2, 8, and 44, Art. 12. Spen. Spenish.
Spen. Spencer, the poet.
Spl., or Supl. Supplement.
Sub. the Latin writer Stubbes, A. D. 1360 and. subjunctive mood. sup. superlative degree.
Supl. The Supplement.
Sucd. of Sect. Swedish.
Symb. Athanas. Atha Athanasian Creed. Syr. Syriac.

Th. R. Thorpe's translation of Rask's A.-S. Grammar, 8vo. TARRE. An. Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica, 8vo. Lon-Th. An. don, 1834.

Th. Apol. Apollonius, of Tyre,

Acres 1

by B. Thorpe, 12mo. London, 1884. Tart. Tartaric.

Tat. Tatian's Harmony of the Gospels in Low-German, C about A. D. 890.

Thork. Thorkelin's edition of Beowulf, v. pref. p. xx. note, number 15.

number 15.
Thorn, a Latin writer, about
La.D. 1390.
Thus. Thwaites, editor of the
Heptateuch, v. pref. p. xix.
note, number 10: 21, 8.
T. Ps. Psalterii exemplar in
Bibl. Coll. S. Trin. Cant.

T. T. Taylor's edition of Tooke's Diversions of Purley, 2 vols. 8vo. 1829.

Turner. Hist. of A .- 8.; the references are to the 4th edit. 3 vols. 8vo. 1828.

v. vide, sec. v. a verb. v.a. or act. verb active. v. irr. verb irregular. e. l. vide locum. e. s. verb neuter. a. verb neuco.

Ps. or Vps. Vossianum Psatterium. Exemplar scil. quod ab Is. Vossio accepit Fr. Ju-V. Ps. or Vps. Vossianum Psal-

nius. Extat autem in Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 27.

W. or Wilk. Wilkins' A .- S. laws, v. L. W. v. Wand

Wac. or Wach. Wachter's Glossarium Germanicum, Lips. fol. 1787.

W. B. or Wh. or Whel. Whelock's Bede, v. pref. p. xix. note, number 6.

Wan, or Wani, Cat. Wanley's Catalogue of A.-S. M.SS. forming the 3rd vol. of Hickes's Thesaurus, v. pref. p. xx. note, humber 21.

West. the Latin writer Mat-theus Westmonasteriensis, A.D. 1877.

Wil. Willeram's paraphrase of the Canticle in Francic, about A. D. 1070.

Western B.D. F.R.S. (Stephen).
A specifical of the Conformity of the European languages, particularly the English, with the Oriental languages, especially the Persian, London, 8vo. 1802, price 7s.

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In the English and Latin Indexes the references are to the numbers and letters at the head of the page: as, Mulberries 47a, is found under number 47a, at the head of the page in the Dictionary, and the first column after a in the margin.

to

General Remarks upon the Gender and Declension of Anglo-Saxon Nouns.

EVERY noun, which has the nom. s. in -a is m. and makes the g. s. in -an. All m. nouns ending in a consonant, or -e, make the g. s. in -es: those nouns which terminate in -dóm, -els, -end, -ere, -ing, -erd, -ord, -scipe; -feld a field, plain; -ford a ford; -hám a home; -hlæw rising ground; -stede a place; -tun an inclosure, a town, &c.; likewise all nouns, making the nom. and

ac. pl. in -as, are all m. and, therefore, make the g. s. in -es.

All f. nouns, which have the nom. s. in -e, make the g. s. in -an. Every f. noun, ending in a consonant, such as words in -ceaster a city; -dun a hill; -scir, -scyr, a shire; -stow a place, &c. has the g. s. in -e: indeed, every noun having the g. s. in -e is f.

All nouns, having the nom. and ac. pl. in -u, are n., and, like all n. nouns, ending in a con-

sonant, make the g. s. in -es.

Observations upon inflections, useful for finding words in the Dictionary.

In nouns, when a comes before a single consonant, or st. sc followed by a, o, or u, and, in adjectives, when a comes before a single consonant followed by a, e, o, or u, the nom. s. is found by rejecting all the letters after the second consonant, or st. sc. and by changing a into a: as in the nouns fatum with vats, stafas letters, gastas guests, by casting away um, as, as, and changing a into æ, we have fæt a vat, stæf a letter; gæst a guest, and in the adjectives, lates, latena of late, latum to late, se smalls the small, smallest, mallest, se smallesta the smallest, by taking away es, ena, um, a, ost, esta, and changing a into a, we have læt late, and smæl small.

Synopsis of the terminations of verbs.

Simple verbs, or verbs which have the p. of Complex verbs, or verbs which two or more syllables. have the p. a monosyllable.

wo of more synapies.				nave the p. a monosynable.
		INDICATIVE,	, indf. 2.*	INDICATIVE, <i>indf.</i> · 3.*
				_ed
s.	Ι,	-е	-ige	<u> </u>
	thou,	-stª	-ast	-st, -est d
	he,	-8 p	-að	—, -გ, -eგ
pl.	we, ye, they,	-аъ, -е	-iað, -ige	-aŏ, -e.
		perfect	·•	perfect.
8.	I,	-de¢	-ode	0
	thou,	-dest	-odest	−ee
	he.	-de	-ode	
p	l. we, ye, they,	-don	-odon, -edon	-on
		SUBJUNCTIV	E, indf.	SUBJUNCTIVE, indf.
8.	if I, thou, he,	-e	-ige	-е
	f we, ye, they,	-on, -an	-ion, -ian	-on, en
		perfect	•	perfect.
s.	if I, thou, he,	-de	-ode	-e ^e
	f we, ye, they,	-don, -den	-odon, -eden	-on, en
		IMPERATIVE,	, &c.	imperative, &c.
	s.		-a	
	pl.	-aŏ, -e	-ia ŏ, -ige	-e, -að
	inf. to,	-enne	'-igenne	-anne
	parting,	-ende	-igende	-ende
	pp.	-ed	-od	-en.
	rr.			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

- 1.* By substituting the inf. -an, for -e, -st, -de, &c., and prefixing the radical part of the verb, as bærn-e, bærn-st, bærn-de, we have the inf. bærn-an to burn. a -tst is changed into -dan in the inf. as pu lætst thou leadest, becomes lædan to lead. b -t is changed into -tan, as he gret he greets, becomes gretan to greet: -8, after a vowel, is -8an, as he cy8 he tells, cy8an to tell. c -hte is the inf. -htan, or -ccan, as p. he plinte he plighted, inf. plintan; he rehte he cared for, inf. reccan. In the p. and pp. -eal-, before -de, or -d, is the inf. -ellan; as tealde, geteald told, inf. tellan to tell: -eah- before -te, -t is inf. -eccan, as peahte thatched, inf. peccan to thatch.
 - 2. By substituting -ian for -ige, -ast, -ode, &c. as luf-ige, luf-ode, we have luf-ian to love.
- 3. By substituting -an for -e, -st, -est, &c., and changing the vowels of the first syllable as in the following directions, the inf. is found. In the 1st and 2nd persons indf. æ, e are generally from a of the inf. as bu becat thou bakest, he beco he bakes, inf. bacan to bake: bu stenst thou standest, he stent he stands, inf. standan to stand: y is from e, eo, or u, as bu ytst thou eatest, he yt he eats, inf. etan to eat: — bu cyst thou choosest, he cyst he chooses, inf. ceosan to choose:—
 he sych he sucks, inf. sucan to suck. • The 1st and 3rd persons end in the last consonant of
 the verb, and change the preceding vowel: thus, o and sometimes eo in the p. are from the the verb, and change the preceding vowel: thus, o and sometimes so in the p. are from the inf. a; but so in the p. is generally from ea; as p. he stod he stood, from inf. standan to stand; p. he bleow he blew, inf. blawan to blow; he beot he beat, inf. beatan to beat. The p. ea, æ, and the pp. o before U, Uf, Ug, Ut, rp, rf, rg, &c. are from the inf. e, eo, or u; as, p. he mealt he melted, pp. molten melted, from inf. meltan to melt; he stærf he died, pp. storfen died, inf. steorfan to die; p. cleaf clove, pp. clofen cloven, inf. clufan to cleave. The a of the p. and u or i of the pp. are from i of the inf. p. he sang he sang; pp. sungen sung; inf. singan to sing:—he bat he bit, pp. biten bitten, inf. bitan to bite.

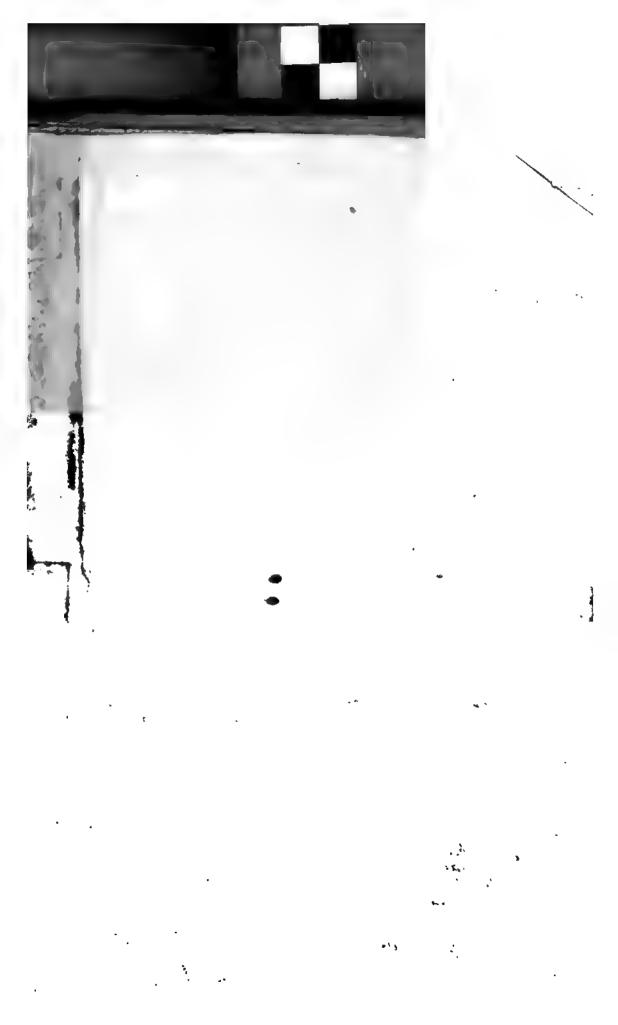


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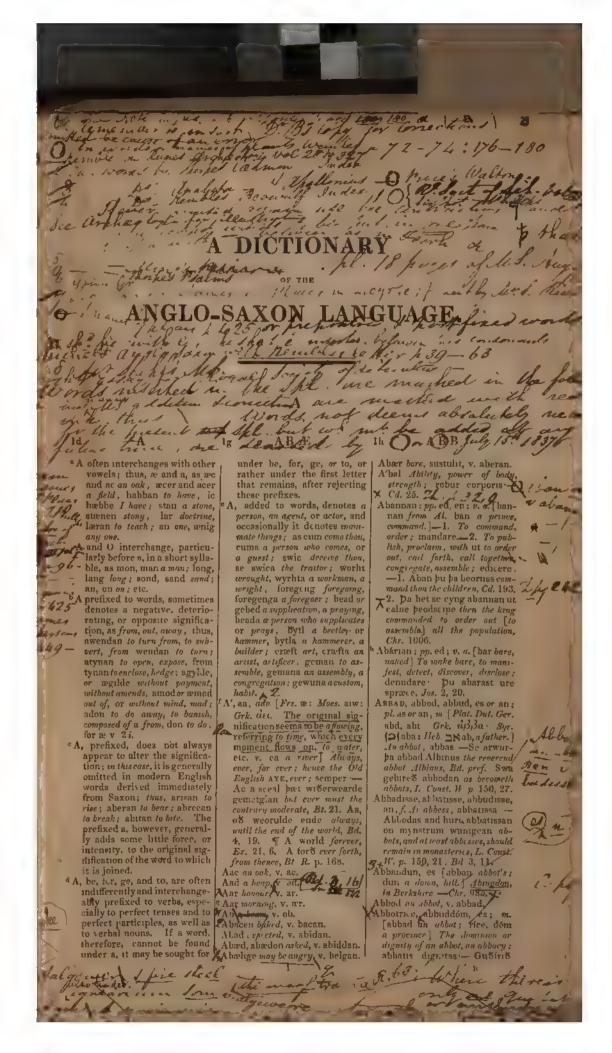
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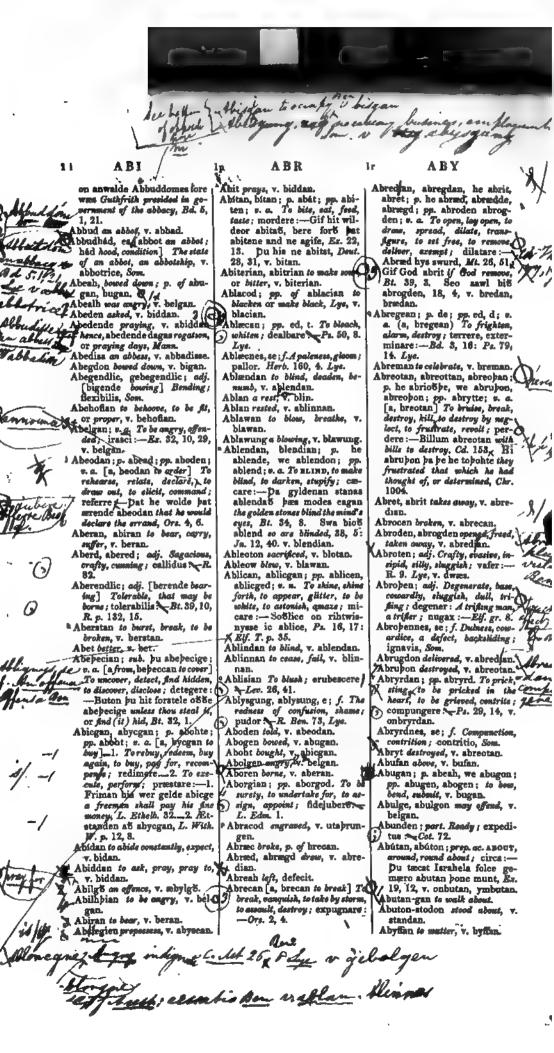
First steps to a.S. The use of a slight Senowledge of as in ascertain the companion power & radical Eng. words First Theps to A.S The composition power Ing wasts by ascens to their parental form





Words for Justater - Venplany custo Mangos Ea land un wland Wor a fine wide home to han the the wite & Propal es ma apour Fred-ric - free for a shalling I go would it not be better tohave wests Thus - ness, e; fas lienes, gelienen, e; f signm, le f sin Ver funts 448, de pall, es m a pull Sawe do save I cyld a sheld cam es my or leans hot in It's index caxan thesarms Secan to deep Seb-apeling Alma to time Sheallore brinston Swefel is on brinston Jempel es; a a lample nainthe nom in x ne Tor, es, m to hell Scill sailing or Tun ten hisa he Cuse Shelling wer were a fine Wenter until grigdom wisdom Mendan togo Pened a penny, wie a dwelling x Sabandunie: a delington Strugglo - wie as a Viggetildernes in July terminista Abacun to bake Ben, L. Witan Tokwa wild-deor a Wite a fine wild beach. Modigan to be my The Sand on to Cat. Waden water Wild-door-nes Wuduwe an Jo widow in the supplement. cd 217 h 276,27 begin is a vervant h 7/9. v belgan Peofa thick person a domant





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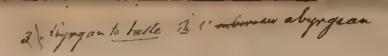
First sheet she See \$ 50 5 deled Od. 2. 1834 See kore 19 Abredwian. Is Lend d, to banich; saula pellare Bark 5235 see from her shee The 290,4 Saines drow Cd 125th & Abecid abecodarius 159, 22:176,19 Wan f 28 Syc & abelan exigen Bon. 3 Abelgan to anger he Akeogan to bour depash in flindre him X Abrosden Wulsum Abryron pungare Ben Mari Ben externice

Bettyping polygar

Shudiste an atter

the an abbancine Alverdes; execution 2 2 th p 28, 4 A that rice un ettas the du v ablotrice Mulan faran toge mepelf The apal J. S. S.

Restrict gran to traite ven as offenden, to the Some & belgan abelgan Ot he hear, duthan O 1x for cd 72 82 Ac, and e; from p 7, 42 () [Demeter] X. Le leve jewones R 45 Le denisan a rachere Ban , a crised hercuseus Lye () Acold 3 X Acemannes but byrich being also burge, de byright ceaster, e; fetter Os Acsan to usk Ben V Action La V. Ascian to ash xe V Les 107 Derasoe



ACE Abylg's offends, v. belgan.

Abyrgean, abyrigean To taste;
gustare, v. brygan.

abysgean,

Abysean,

sub. hi abisegien, on; p. gode; pp. god; v. a. [a, bysgian to busy] To occupy, preoccupy, prepossess, occupare — Deah unbeawas oft abisegien bat mod though imperfections prepossess the mind, Bt. 35, Abysgung, e, f. Necessary business, employment, occupatio:-Past. 18, 1, Som.

Ac; conj. [æc or eac. imp. of ea-O/v can to eke, add. But, whether; sed. -Ne com ic us to wurpan, ac gefyllan, Mt. 5, 17,

A'c, nacf Plat. eke f · Dut. eik f: Frs. eek, 1ek · Swed. ek · Ger. eiche] An OAK; quercus:— Elf. gr. 8.

Accepan to name, v. cegan. Accenned brought forth, v. a-

cennan. Accennednys, accennys nativity,

v. acennednes. Acarran to avert; acarred aver-

ted, v. cerran.

Acalian to cool, v. acolian.

Acalian to cool, v. acolian.

Acali, we acab; pp. aceu; v. n.

[Plat. acken] To aki, pain;

dolere:—Acab mine eagas my eyes ake, I am dark, Elf. gr. 36, Mann.

Acas, acase an ax, v. æx.

Accærn, accorn an acorn, v. æceren.

Accutan to prove, v. cunnian.
Accyn [ac oak, cyn kind] A species of oak, ilex, Mann.
Acdrene, acdrine oak-drink, a kind of drink made of acorns,

Som.

Ace ake, pain, v. wce. Acealdian to cool, v. scolian. Aceapian to buy, aceaped bought,

v. ceapian. before a confined Acelan to cool, neeled cooled, v. acolian.

> 🖈 Acemannes-beri,-ceastre, [æce ake, mannes man's, ceaster or burh a city Bath, Somerset-shire. -Æt Accumannes-beri, -Ex. 18, 20. v. creopan. bery, that is, at Bath, Chr. 973, Ing. p. 158, note, L 10, v. Bab.

Acen oaken, v. ween. Acen pained, v. acan.

Acennan, bu acents, he acens: p. acende, pp. acenned; v. a.

To bring forth, produce, beget,
parere:—Ht. 31, 1; Gen. 3,
16: Mt. 2, 1, v. cennan.

Acennedlic; adj. Natwe; nativua.—Cot. 138, Som.

Acennednes, acennes, acennys, acænnednys, acænnys, ac. f. Nativity, birth, generation: ortus - Manega on bys acenACS

nednesse gefagniat, Lk. 1, 14. Ps. 106, 37.

Acencan; pp. acenced to sufficate, choke, Som.

Accocung, e, f. A consideration; ruminatio, R. 99, v. ceosung. Accorfan to cut off, v. ceorfan. Acer, acera a field, v. acer. Acerran to return, v. cerran.

Acerrednes an aversion, v. acyrrednes.

Achsian to ask, v. acsian. Actende Troubling, shivering, rough; horrens Hymn, Lye. shivering,

Acigan to call . -Bd. 2, 12, cygan.

Acl; adj. Clear, sonorous; clarus: -Aclum stefnum with clear voices, Cd. 171, Mann. 29,36 Aclænsian to cleanse, purify, v.

clænsian.

lay, meadow The name of a place, as Oakley -- Sinot was gegadered at Aclea a synod was assembled at Acley or Oakley, Chr. 789.

" Achiopian to call, to call out, v. clypian.

Acmistel mistletoe of the oak :-L. M. 1, 36.

Achised expelled, driven out, chased away V. Chysan.
Acofran to recover; convalescere: -Observ Lun. 2, Lye.
Acol, acul. adj. Acold, chilled with fear, terrified; perterritus.
Mann. Cl. 22 1/7, 19

Acolian, acelan, acelan, p. de; pp. ed. od. To become cold, to war or grow cold; frigescere:
—Mt. 24, 12.

Acolmod of a fearful mind, timid. Acordan , p. we acordedan. To ACCORD, agree, reconcile; reconciliare -Chr. 1119.

Acoren chosen, v. coren. Acorenic, adj. Likely to be cho-sen, eligibilis .- Past. 52, 8. Acorien carved, v. ceorfan,

Acostnod tried, v. costian. Acræftan To devise, plan, contrive as a craftsman; excepitare:
-Ors. 2, 5.

mian. Acruman, acrymman; pp. men.

To crum, crumble; friare, Som Acs an ax, v. æx.

Acsan-mynster, Axanminster
Axminster in Devonshire:—Chr.
755.

Acse, v. axe ashes, v. xx an ax, L v. also xsc, an ash-tree.

ZACSIAN, acsigan, ahsian, ascian, axian, axigean, p. de, ede, ode, pp. od. [Plat. ésken. Dut. eischen] To Ask, inquire, explore, rogare:—Mot ic acsian, Bd. 4, 3. Hu mæg ænig man acsigan, Bt. 35, 1. Ne nan ne dorste axigean, Mt. 22, 46,

ACW

Acsung, ascung, e; f. An Asking, a question, an inquiry, inquisi-tion, interrogation, that which is enquired about, information, in-terrogatio Uneape ic mæg forstandan bine acsunga I can scarcely understand thy ques-tions, Bt. 5, 3. Mid ascunga by enquiries, Id. 35, 1.

Acucian to revive, v. cucian.

Acul cold, v. acol.

Acuman, pp. acumen. To come to, to pursue, bear, suffer, perform, to overcome, attangere, ferre: -Gen. 36, 7.

Acomba, acumbe, acumbe Oakum, the course part of flax, hards, a kind of murley, or chalky clay, shales or parsings, stupa -R. 64, Som.
Acumendlic; adj. Tolerable, bear-

able; tolerabilis:-Acumendlicre by 8, Mt. 10, 15.
Acumendicnes, se; f. The possi-

bility to bring any thing to pass; possibilitas, Som.

Acunnian to prove, v. cunnian. Acuron *chase*, v. ceosan. Acwæden *said*, v. cwæban. Acwælan *died*, v. acwelan.

Acwæþan to say, acwæb said, v. cwæþan. Acwalde killed, v. cwellan.

Acwan, acwane quenched, v. acwencan. Acweald, acwealde killed, v.

cwellan. Acwelan, sowylan, cwelan, he acwilo, hi acwelao, p. acwal, pp. acwelen; v.n. To die, perish;

mori .- Da fixas acwelab, Ex. 7, 18. Acwellan to kill, v. cwellan.

Acwellan to kitt, v. cwellan, Acwellednes, se; f. A quelling, killing, slaying; occisio, Som. p. acwane; pp. acwenced, acwenct, acwent, acwan, acwi nen To QUENCH, extinguish,, to put out; extinguere .- Ure leohtfatu synt acwencte, Mt. Mk. 9, 44. Det fyr acwan I P.
wes the fire was put out, Bd. 5.

The name of an animal, a squirrel, etc.; scirra. — Elf. gl. Som.

Acwerran, acworren drunk, Pt. 77, 71. Acweyan to answer, v. cwæyan.

Acwician acwucian, gecwican; pp. acwicod, gecwicod. To quicken, revive, to come to life, to create; reviviscere: -Bd. 6, 6, 12, Lye.

Acwillan to kill, v. cwellan. Acwinen quenched, v. acwencan.

ADR Æ

709,e,01-

Adder a

ADL

Acwoellan to kill, v. cwellan. Acwolen dead, v. acwelan. Acworren drank, v. acwerran. Acwucian to swicken v. acwi-

cian cian de v. acwelan.
Acxan ashes, v. acc Acyd said, confrmed, v. acyban. Acyr a field, v. meer-Acyrran ; p. acyrde ; pp. acyrred,

Acyrran; p. acyrde; pp. acyrran, acyrd to avert, v. cyrran.

Acyrradnes, scerrednes, se; f. A turning, aversion, a turning, from, apostady, backstiding, seventing; aversio, Som.

To, sad, wde; m. [Al. od substance, goods, lett. aud: Heb. ITTy ode, an assembly.] A shap, a pile; congeries:—Bd.

Adsatrigan To discourage, dismay, to frighten away; deterrer: Hence Dastand, a coward, Som.

coward, Som

Adeadan, deadian; p. ode; pp. Adreit dries, v. adrigan.

od, gedead. To fail, decay or Adrement the harb federics or

die, to mortify, to lay waste, to magnort from

destroy; fatiscere:—Heb. 35,

Adrenean; p. adreneat, advanced advances ad-

adder of Adeaf deaf, v. deaf. Adeafian; p. ede. To become or wax deaf; surdescere, Som. Adeafung earens a deafening of

Auguing earena a deafening of the ears, a deafening, Lye. Adel a disease, v. adl. Adelint; adj. Dirty, fithy; coe-nosus:—Cot. 48. Adeleat, aduleati Assoor, gut-ter, sink; closes, Som. Adelyng a prince, v. sebeling.

Adelyng a prince, v. mbeling.
Ademan To judge, doom, de

try; examinare:-Bd. 4, 28. Adeorcian; p. ade; pp. ad. To obscure; dim, darken, hide; obscurare, Som.

Adesa, adese An addice or ada, a cooper's instrument; ascin:

Bd. 4, 3.

Adihtod made, composed, v. dihtan.

Adilegian, adilegian, adylegian;

p. ode; pp. adilegod, addligod, adylegod; v. a. To abolish, to blot out, to destroy, to do away; delere:—His sawul bib adi-legod, Gen. 17, 14: Ez. 32, 32, v. dilgian.

Adimmian; p. de; pp. od, ad. To dim, darken, obscure, to To diss, darken, obscure, to make dull; obscurare:—Peah heora modeic adimmad though their mind be obscured, Bt.

Apr., a; pl. a, u; f. [Heb. 77]

Apr., a; pl. a, u; f. [Heb. 77]

heddl, to fail] A disease, grief,
pain, a languishing sickness, pan, a sarguiang sternets, consumption: morbus:—Hu manega adla hose many diseases, Bt. 31, 1: Bd. 3, 12.

¶ See mycle adl the leprosy.

Adl, adlic, adligh; adf. Sick, ill, diseased, corrupted, putrid; morbidus: Hence ADDLE egg: -Bd. 3, 2, Mann. Adlian To all, to be sick, to lan-

guish; mgrotare:-Eif. gr. 26.

Adlic, adliga sick, v. adl. Adol a disease, v. adl. Adolfen, dug, v. delfan.

Adon; p. we adydon; imp. ado; s. s. [a from don to do] To take away, remove, banish; tollere:
-Ado bas wylne, Gen. 21,
10: Bt. 16, 1.

Adræden to dread, v. ondreden. Adræfan to drive away, v. adri-

Adrenct sunk, v. adrencan. Adreag, adreah bors, v. adreo-

gan. Adred feared, v. ondredan. Adrefed drives, v. adrifan.

pp. adrenced, adroncen, adruncen, adronet; v.a. To plunge under, to immerge, drown immergere: - Wolde hine ad rencan on beere es would drown him in the river, Bt. 16,

dreogan, gedreogan, adreo-han, adriogan, adriohan; p. adreag, adreah, we adrugon; pp. adrogen; s. a. To bear, Adreogan, suffer, lead, endure; pati:— Hi adreogan magan they may bear, Bi. 40, 3. It ne meeg adrechan bine secfunga cannot tolerate thy lamenta-tions, Bt. 11, 1. ¶ Adreagan lif to lead a life, to live, v. dreogan. A 22,7 22, 30

Adreogendlic; adj. Bearable, endurable; tolerabilis, Lye. Adrifan, ædrifan, adræfan; p. adraf, adrof, adræfde, we adrifon; pp. adræfed, adrifed, adrefed, adrifen. _1. To drive away, to expel, repel; expellere... 2. To drive, impel; agere:...1. He adræfed was, Gen. 5, 24....2. Da Walas adrifon sumre ea ford calne mid scearpum pilum greatum innan þam wætere the Welsk drove all the ford of a certain river with great sharp piles within the water, Chr. Introd. Adrifene fatu graven or em-bossed vessels, R. 67, v. drifan.

Adrigan, -ygan, -igean, -yggean, -iggan, -ugian, -uwian; p. ic adrigde, -ugode, bu adrigdest, we adrugodon, -uwedon; pp. adruged, -uwod, -uwud. To dry, dry up, rub dry, to wither :

Laman legeres adl the poley, v. leger. dl. adlic, adlige; adj. Sick, ill, Adriogan, adriohan to bear, v. adreogan.

Adrogen done, v. adreogan. adroncen. Adrone, adronet

drowned, v. adrencan. Adrugian to dry, v. adrigan.

Adruncen drowned, v. adren-

Adruwian; p. adruwedon to dry up, v. adrigan. Adrygan, -yggean to dry, v. adri-

gun. Adrysnian to satinguish, v. drys-

Adulseab a sewer, sink, v. adelseab.

Adumbian ; p. ede ; pp. ed ; v. m. To hold one's peace, to keep silence, to become mute or dente obmutescere :- Adumbe and ga of bisum men, Mk. 1, 25.

Adun, adune, ofdane adv. [a, dun a hill] Down, Adown. —Adun of pam wealle down from the wall, Bd. 1, 12. Da dura bræcon adune broke the doors down, Chr. 1083. Adune asetton (they) put down, de-posed, Bd. 4, 6. He adune astah, Ps. 71, 6.

Adunweard; adv. Downward; J. deoreum:—Chr. 1088. Adwescan, dwascan; p. -cede; pp. -ced adwarsct; v. a. To quench, to put out, to staunch, appeass; extinguere:-Smeo-

cende flex he ne adwesces of Mt. 12, 20: Bd. 2, 7, (2) Adwelian To seduces, to lead into error; seducere: Eff. ep. 29, Lye.

Adwinan to put out, v. dwinan. Adydan, adyddan; p. yde; pp. yd; v. a. [dydan to die] To put yd; v. a. [uyaan to asc] ropes to death, to destroy, kill, mor-tify; perdere:—Wolde hig adyddan would destroy them, Eff. T. p. 22, 19: Gen. 9, 11. Adylegian, deathlyian to destroy

v. adilegian. Æ, prefixed to words, like a, often denotes, a negative, deteriorating or opposite signification, as from, away, out, without, etc.; thus schiwness paleness, a without, hiwnes kue ; semen depopulated, se without, men men ; semod mad, e without, mod mind ; ascer unchorn, a not, scar cut; atynan to open, a not, tynan to shut; mwens doubtful, m from, wens hope. Sometimes m prefixed to words does not appear to alter the signification, as where, abere, or bare bore, asked ; whilgh, abylgh,

belgd is angry; whilece or

O /x Du realt and go = yarwan bal- fift, V a drange Bloton sylf thou shall a file prepare, a bale I sacrifice thyself Cd. 18 For caral sie 176,20:177.14 Willersides 0e 8, OzAdvenint. 5 parthenium. A Adustrigan de Sen, Lye. S. a Ad-fyr a file, 220 74 1 283, 17 bran a pele fire Kindled Cd. 162 th. A 200, 4 2et Adilgian toabolish . Madilgean 92 * A'del, a'dl, e;f a disease from II , 100, 6

. in finance & Odwines clif, es. he dum intertigo Som n Edwinscliff, Ed \$3 winstow toks, & acin Tractum, Mis. tid forbe haves Jon evening light Bes 1/821 Confligo pharisees KClbreda & kind of mark or clay; Ren-rast, e 08 naphtha 61738 - Ofen - 1 præc, ef an even y- theek Be 7 Cd 140, 72 1175, 32 May misit itam indignation On abylig. odie a ven v. Ifl mysse 1894,

ache Grk. axog: Heb. 📆 🛪

A Olddre, adver who Suddonly for the oth: Julito The other

2y

going] Extremity; extremitas:
-R. Ben. Interl. 7, Lye.

Eftergenga [genga goer; from geng or gang a walk]
One who goes, or follows after,

a follower; successor:-Du

me ne derige, ne minum æftergengum, Gen. 21, 23.
Æfter-gengle [q æftergenga]
Successors, they who succeed,

posterity, offspring; posteri,

quens calor: - Ors. 3, 3. Æfterhyrigean To follow ano-

ther's example, to imitate, resemble; imitari:-Bd. 3, 18.

Æfterleán An after-loan, a reward,

Æftermest aftermost, v. æfter,

Æfterran acennes regeneration,

Æsterran sibe secondly, v. sibe. Æsterrap, es; m. An After-

ROPE, a crupper; postilena:

- Elf. gl. p. 59, Som.

Æfterridan To ride after; equo insequi:—Jos. 2, 7.

Æfter-rihte according to right,

justly, Som, v. rihte. Æfter-ryne An encountering, a

meeting, running against one; occursus:—Ps. 18, 7, Som.

terior cantus :- Elf. ep. 1, 31,

Æftersang The after-song; pos-

Æftersingend an after-singer, v.

a recompence; præmium:

Æfterra second, v. æfter, adj.

Som, v. acennednes.

adj.

3c

an;m/

eventide, evening; hora vespertina:—Da æfentima wæs, Mk. 11, 11. Seo æfen-tide þæs droges the eventide of the day,

Dial. 1, 10. Æfen-tungel the evening star, Som.

* ÆFER, æfre; adv. Always, EVER; semper: — Æfer ge fliton ongen God, Deut. 31, 27.

Æfesne, wheene Pasturage, the hire of pigs going into the wood to fatten on acorns; pasna-

gium:—Gif mon nime æfesne on swinum if [a man] any one take pasturage on swine, L. In. 49.

Rest, æfst, æfestig, æwfest [æ law, fæst fast, fized]—1. Fixed in the law. religions described in the law, religious, devout; religiosus __ 2. Fastened by the law, married; matrimonio con-

junctus_3. Fixed in mind, zealous, envious, spiteful, malicious; invidus:—1. Wæs he æfest and arfæst was he devout and good, Bd. 3, 14.—2.
L. Cnut. pol. 47, v. æwfestman—3. Bd. 5, 22.

Æfestian to envy Cot. 119. Æfestig a contender, v. æfista, æfest.

Æfestig religious, v. æfest.

"Æfestlice; adv. Religiously; religiose:—Bd. 5, 13: Chr. 656.

Æfestnes, sesstnes, se; f.-1.

Religion, devotion; religio _2.

Envy, spite, emulation; invidia: -1. He was mycelre

æfæstnesse wer he was a man

of much religion, Bd. 4, 31. 2. Som.

Æffrica, Affrican, Africa Africa, an African; Africa, Afer, Africanus.—Æffrica cynnes,

Africa-cynnes of African race; genere Afer, Bd. 1, 5. Æfgræf, æfgræfa A tax-gatherer, a collector; exactor, Som.

striver, an opposer, a rival, modum, Som.
invidia, æmulator:—Past. 13, Etterfolger, es; m. A follower, a
successor:—Ors. 3, 2. tig, wistig Envy, zeal, spite, a

Æfnan to perform, v. efnan.

Æfne behold, v. efne. *Æfnian To grow towards even-ling, Dial. 1, 10, v. æfen-

læcð.

ungie;

Eftre ever, v. æfer.

W. Æfst envy, v. æfista.

Æfstian to hasten, v. efstan.

Æfstig a contender, v. æfista

Æf-sweorce Fruit; fructus:-

Cot. 92, Lye.

/Eft, eft, æfter, æftan; adv. AF-TER, again, behins, afterwards; postea:—Moises cwæb æft to Israel, Deut/28, 15. Cwæb

heo eft said she again, Bd. 4, 8. Swilce ær nas ne æfter ne Sep od s. 23

cymb, Ex. 11, 6. He cymb him sylf æfter, Gen. 32, 19. Earn æftan hwit an eagle white behind, Chr. 938. ¶Ær obbe eft ere or aft, before or

after, Athan. Æftan; prep. After, behind; post:
—Lup. 8, v. bæftan. Æftbeteht reassigned, v. eftbetæht. Æftemest,-myst last, v. æfter,

adi. ÆFTER, efter; prep. dat. [Frs. Dan. Swed. efter: Al. after:

Dan. Swed. efter: Al. after:

Moes. afar: Norse aptir

AFTER, for, on account of, ac
Cording to, through, over; post:

Se be æfter me towerd ys, ft. 3, 11. Ne swinc's he Mt. 3, 11. Ne swincs he nauht æfter ham he labours not for this, Bt. 33, 2. Æfter Moyses æ, Lk. 2, 22. Æfter

burgum through the city, Bt.
R. p. 155:—¶ Æfter rinte
justly. Æfter þam þe, Mk.
14, 28, Æfter þon þe, Bd.
3, 20, after that, after, afterwards. Æfter after, v. æft. Æfter, comp. re, ra; sup. mest.

myst; adj. AFTER, next, second, new, last; posterus, novus:
—Se æftera dæl þæs heafdes

the after, or hinder part of the head, v. æfteweard. Æftera dæg the next day, Lk. 13, 33.

Deos boc ys æftemyst this book is the last, Elf. T. p. 31, 23. Æftera Geola January, v. geol. Æftera Liþa July, v. liþa.

Æfterboren; part. Born after the father's death; posthumus:

—Elf. gr. 47, Som.

Æftercwæþan To speak after, to

Efterfolgiende following after. Efter-fylian A-filian; To fol-

low or come after, to succeed; subsequi:—Des æfter-filien-dan tacnes, Ex. 4, 8. Efterfylging; f. A following

after, a sequence; sectatio, v. æfterfylignes.

Efterfylignes, se; f. A following

answer, revoke, renounce, abjure; revocare:—Bd. 5, 2.

singan.

Æfterspræc after - speech, spræc.

Mann.

Æfter-spræcan To seek after, sue for, to require; petere:-Cd. 162.

Æfterspyrian, -spyrgean to enquire after, v. spirian.

b Æfterweardnes, se; f. Posterity; posteritas:—Cot. 149, Som. Æfter-weard Being away, absent, Bd. 3, 15, Som, v. æfweard. Æfter yldo an after age, v. yld. Æfteweard; adj. After, back, late,

latter, full; posterior:- Æfteweard lencten full spring, R. 95. Æfteweard heafod the back of the head, R. 69. Æftewearde; adv. Afterward,

OÆfterfyligend; m. One who follows, or sacceeds, a follower; successor, Bd. 2, 20, v. æfterafter, behind; post, pone:—
Du gesihst me æftewearde,
Ex. 33, 23: ¶ On æfteweard

on after, behind, Deut. 28, 13.

Æfpanc, es; m. Offence, displea-sure, zeal; offensa:—Ps. 118, 139: æfponca, Fr. Jud. 12. after, a succession, succeeding; Eftergan [gan to go] To follow after; subsequi:—Past. 15, 2. Æftmest last, v. æfter adj. Æstra dæl the last part.

fylian.

successio, Som.

Ø1 Øe; \$ 2 hate en winf die after burg throw cities ; abroads Cd 169 the 210, 4 043 I become; seconder Cot 191 Les 12 head Fas afteren realmes capital secondi se cundi pralmi caput An after singendere du after differ : see 40 flast Cl 161, And Offen cala safa [easle, e f; Luces; n)
24 flast Cl 161, And Elje Samp 02, 21 Dh - folgerereim Safteward often Gen 33,2 d 6 Of punta, an m Res 16999 NA ze pyrices

a-hiermed deficienti colores Mun dup] (agleca) misereart; miser (2 216 th / 274, 28: 214, lác
Th / 269, 14: Beo pin lác Sellales - bush, Egillesburh, g. - burge; d. byrig Ayles buy, Buchs as sailer nauta Cutwelf genum age Ocal were Bes Hape 480 les burk cuthulf total sche-geweald, Actelling Chr 571 Ing ahta-geweald for 1 26,14 - Between Agewritere, es. m party hower , property Burnewada J aglespresidens Cd 21 & aggemong, gemenced byrig betweet Burnham wood & Lylesbury y 21 The 263, 5:109, the ag ocastrum ogastrum 235.15 Cot 145:168 Lye Ing L. 1315, 10 In either the Lines Sch-pyol, es in Eage & aine any, Ih In Neagh-park

Æfweard, æfward adj. Absent, distant, absens:—Bd. 3, 15, v. æfterwearð, Lye.

Æfweardnes, se; f. Absence, ramoval, posterity; absentia: — For hinre æfweardnesse because of thy absence, Bt. 10.

Æfwyrdla, zwyrdla, awyrdla, an Damage, injury, loss, the americament for it; detrimentum —L. In. 40, 42.

Eign the evening v. wien.

Eigraph [w, fyrmpa washing]

Ablutions, the sweepings of a house, the refuse of things, or things of no value; ablutiones, quisquiliw:—Elf, gr. 13.

d A. es plus ægru, ægeru; n.
[Plat. Dut. ei n. Ger. ey n.
Dan. eg, æg] An EGG. ovum
—Gif he bit æg, Lk. 11, 12. ¶ Ægru lecgan to lay eggs, Som. 121. Æges hwite white

of an egg. Æg or ge [æg is contracted from ælc all, as Hickes says, or it may be from a, aa, æ ever, always strongly enunciated] The Swed. prefix enunciated] The Swed. prefix
e, the Dan. i, to some pronouns and adverbs, which signify the same as the A.S. Eglesburb, Eglesbyrig, Egsignify the same as the A.S. Eglesburb, Eglesbyrig, Eglesburb, Eglesburb, Eglesbyrig, Eglesburb, Eglesbyrig, Eglesburb, Eglesbyrig, Eglesburb, Eglesburb, Eglesburb, Eglesburb, Eglesburb, Eglesbyrig, Eglesburb, Egle

Ægan to own, v. agan.

Æge fear, v. ege. Æge An island; insula:-Eþeling æge the island of nobles; Sim. Dunelm an. 888. Lye, v.

Ægelesford Ailsford, v. Æglesford.

Ægewriter es; m. [æ law, gewri-ter a writer] A writer or composer of laws; legum conditor: -Prov. 8.

Ægeru eggs, v. æg. Ægh an eye, v. eage. Æghwa neut. æghwæt or æghwæs; pron. [æg or ælc all hwa who] Whoever, whosoever, every one; quicunque -God æghwas wealt God governs every thung, Bt. 35, 4.

Æghwær, æghwar, ahwær; adv. Every where; ubique.—Hi þa farende æghwar bodedon,

Mk. 16, 20.

Æghwæt whatever, quodcunque,

v. æghwa. C) (**
Æghwæber; pron. Both, each, both
one and the other; uterque. ¶ Æghwæþer ge-ge both-and; et-et, Bd. 3, 13, v. ægþer. Æghwanon,-hwonon,-hwonene,

-hwanun,-hwanum; adı. Every where, every way, on all sides; undique:—Hi æghwanon to hym comon, Mk. 1, 45. Ægh-

wanone, Elf. gr. 45. wanan, Bd. 4, 19. Ægh-

ÆGY

Æghwar, æghwer every where, v. æghwær.

Æghwider, -bwyder; adv. On every side, every way; quo-quoversum .--Bd. 2, 16.

Æghwile, æghwyle, ahwyle adj. Every, all, all manner of, who-soever, whatsoever, every one, unusquisque, omnis. - Æghwylc darg every day, Mt. 6, 34. Eghwilce wisan all man ner of ways. Æghwile binga of all manners, or fushions, Som. Æghwonene en all sides, v. æg-

hwanon.

Eghwyder every way, .v. æghwider.

Agift A legal gift, restitution; legalis dos, restitutio: -Cart. Eadgif R.

Ægiptisc Egyptian, v. Egiptisc Eglæc miserable, v aglæc

Egleaw, ægleawa, æ-gleaw-man, [æ law, gleaw skilful] One skilful in the law, a lawyer, counsellor; legis peritus .— Da andswarude hym sum ægleaw,

lesworth, Northamptonshire:-Chr. 963. Æglim, [wg an egg, lime lime, glew] EGG-LIME, the sticky

part, or white of an egg; oviviscum, glarea .—R. 81. Ægn own, v. agen.

Ægnes bonces of his own accord, v. agen.

Ægnian to own, v. agman Ægru egge, v æg. Ægsa fear, v. egsa

Ægber; pron. Either, each, both, uterque :-Ægþer byð geheal-den, Mt. 9, 17. ¶ Heora ægper either, or both of them, each, Gen. 21, 31. On ægber hand, on aghere healfe on either hand or half, on both sides, Ors. 1, 11, 14. On argure healfe weard towards both sides, Elf. gr. Ægber ge-ge, both-and; as well-as; so-as. Ægber ge heonan ge panan both here and there, on this side and that, v. æghwæher. hÆgweard a warden, koeper.

guard, Bco. Ægylde, ngilde; adv. [æ without,

gild payment] Without amende; fine compensatione: - Liege he ægylde he shall lie,

remain without amends, L. Edw. Guth. 6, W. p. 52, 33, note n. L. Cnut. 2, 45. A Egylt, es; m. [& a law, gylt gilt, fault] A breach or violation of the law, a trespass, a fault; delictum:—Ps. 24, 7-Revote Rover, v. Ecoupte.

Egypte Egypt, v. Egypte, Ether an ear of corner, ear.

Ether an ear of corner, ear.

Ethiwnes, se; f. Paleness, gloom; hallor, deficientia coloris: Eliuwnes bees lichoman pale-ness of the body, Herb. 160, 4, v. ablæcms.

Æhlyp, æt-hlyp, es, m. [æ law, bleap or blyp a leap] A trans-gression, breach of the law; legis transgressio:—To wite forbon sehlype to wit for the transgression, L. Athel, 1, 6,

W. p. 57, 40. Ehse an ar, v. ex. ÆHT, ebt, eaht, e; f. [Plat. Dut. Ger. echt · Frs. aet, eat. Franc. eht, wht or aht owned, v. agan to own Property, substance, cattle, possessions, lands, goods, riches, value, estinte tion; substancia, opes -He. bæfde mycele æhta, Mk. 10, 22. Esau nam calle his whta, and call bat he whte Esau took all his goods, and all that

EBTA eahta; adj. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Al. Franc. acht: Moes. ahtau] EIGHT octo:—Æhta side eight times. Æhte side twenti eight times twenty, or one hundred and sixty, Chr.

he had, or possessed, Gen. 36,

Ehte had, p. of agan.

Ehteland, es; n. [wht property]

Landed property; terra possessionis .— Bd. 4, 26, v. land.

Ehteman, nes plu, men; m. A

husbandman, a farmer, plaughman, drudge: colonus - La-boratores sind yrolingas and white men labourers are plough men and husbandmen, Elf. T. p. 40, 20.

Æhtere; m. An estimator, a valu-

er; westmator, Lye.

Ehtelwan [swan a swain] A
preserver of property, a couherd, a sweneherd; fundt bubulcus, villicus, Mann. Ehtige the rich, Cot. 211.

Æhtung ; f. Estimation, valuing ; æstimatio -R. 114.

Ehwyrfan to turn from, avert; 2. avertere.—Ps. 53, 5. Eker a field, v. æcer.

Æl all, v. eall. Æl oil, v. ele.

EL, PS; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. al mt: Frs. 1el Al,

ÆLE

ÆMÆ

Ælwiht every creature.
Æmelle; adj. Unsavoury, without taste; insipidus:—Cot. 116.

3m al, ahl] An EEL; anguilla:

Hwice fixas gefehet bu?

Elas and hacodas What fishes catchest thou? Eels and haddocks:—Cot. M. S. Tib. A. III.

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p. 19: Bd. 4, 13. Stazel æl

a small eel Cot. 1612

onyulla EL, eal, al, awul, awel [Plat.
aal: Dut. else, els: Ger. ahl: Mal. ahl, al: Norse. alur] An Eleputa, an Plat. aalput, or putte: Dut. aalpuit, aelputi:

putte: Dut. aalpuit, aelputi:

putte an eel, pytt a pit] An EEL
putte Hwilee fixas gefehst

pu? Mynas and æleputant

putter fishes catchest thou? Elmes georn an alms' giver, Ælmæst almost, v. ealmæst. Ælmiht Ælmihti, Ælmihtig, Ellmihtig The Almighty; Om-nipotens:—Bd. 3, 15. Elnet an eel net. What fishes catchest thou?
Minnows and eelpouts, Cot.
M.S. Tib. A. III. p. 19, v. Filing adj. Each, single; unicus:—Chr. 1085, v. ænlipig. mvne. line # 244 Al. ahl, al: Norse. alur] An AwL, a fork, a flesh-hook; subula:—Dirlige his eare mid ale, Lev. 25, 10. [from alæten; part. [from alæten; part. [from alætan to let go] One let go, divorced; repudiata uxor:—L. Cnut. ecl. 7. lf an elf. friem. Ælr, ælre, an elder tree, v. alr. Ælete, æleten, alæten; Elreord, ælreordig, eallreord, elreord, elreordig adj. Barbarous, of a strange country or ale, Lev. 25, 10.

Elædend, es; m. [lædend part. from læden to lead] A lawgiver; legislator:—Ps. 9, 21.

Mones / Ælan; p. de; pp. ed. To oil, kinJ/g dle, light, to set on fire, to bake;
accendere, coquere:—Ne hi
ne ælað hyra leohtfæt, Mi. 5,
15. Uton ælan us hig on
fyre, Gen. 11, 3, v. onælan.

Umn I/JS// Ælareow, es; m. [æ law, lareow
a maiter] A master of the law, Ælf an elf, fairy, v. elf. Ælfcyn, es. A kind of elves, or fairies; ephialtum genus, Som. speech; barbarus:-Bd. 1, 13, Šom. Elsewalda the universal ruler, Ælfe the night mare, v. ælfsi-Ben. v. ælwalda. denne. Ælswa *also*, v. eallswa. Elfere [Swed. elf a river, erian Elsymle always, v. simle.

to dig] A ditch; fossa:—Cd.

Eltæw, comp. re, ra; adj. Good,
excellent, entire, sound, health-Ælfremd, ælfremed; ful, perfect, honest; bonus, sanus:—Næf6 no æltæwne Strange, foreign; alienus:-Bearn ælfremde, Ps. 17, 47. a master] A master of the law, ende has no good end, Bt. 5, 2. Ful æltæwe geboren born one learned in the law, a law-Ælfremda, ælfremeda, an; m. yer, a pharisee; legis doctor:-Mt. 22, 35. [æl, eall all, fremd estranged] quite [full] sound or healthy, Bt. 38, 5. A stranger, foreigner; alienigena:—pes ælfremeda, Lk. Ælarwas pharisees or ælareowas. Ælbeorht; adj. All bright, all shining; fulgentissimus:— Æltæwestan Nobles; primates: ælfe the night -Ors. 4, 4. ·Ælfsidenne, Eltæwlice; adv. Well, soundly, piously, perfectly; bené, Som. Æltæwre better, v. æltæw. incubus :--Herb. 3, Cd. 190.

1 ÆLc; adj. [Plat. Dut. elk:]

Each, every, every one, all:
unusquisque, omnis:— Ælc
god tryw bye gode westmas,
Mt. 7, 17. ¶ On ælcere tide Cd. 190. Ælfsogoþa [sogeþa juice] Fairy Elpeod a stranger, v. ælpeodig.

Elpeodelice, ælpeodiglice; adv. influence, inspiration of the unusquisque, omnis:— Ælc god tryw byrð gode wæstmas, Mt. 7, 17. ¶ On ælcere tide at all times, Lk. 21, 36. Elces Muses; castalidum impetus: A. M. 3, 62.

Ælgren adj. Full green, entirely green; perviridis:—Cd. 10.

Ælgylden; part. Gilded, golden, From a strange country, abroad, out of a man's native soil, from far; peregrinè:—Elf. gr. 38.

The following phrases have
the same signification as these
adverbs:—On ælþeodignesse,
Gen. 12, 10. On ælþeode, cynnes of each sort or all sorts. gilded over; Som. v. gildan. Ælce healfe, or ælce wise in deauratus:all ways. lic; adj. Belonging to taw, lawful; legalis:—Bd. 1, 276

¶ Tyn ælican word the ten commandments, Som.

Rincae. a conflagration, or proselyte; advena:—Bis þam ælheodegan is to the foreigners, PÆlic; adj. Belonging to law, Ælceald all cold, most cold. Ælcera of each, v. ælc. Ælcian to delay, v. elcian. Elcian to delay, v. elcian.

Elcor, ælcra; adv. Elsewhere,

Boucher Elf. gr. 38: Bd. 2, 13.

Elcræftig; adj. All-skilful, ingenious, all-virtuous, perfect;

omnis habens virtutes:—Bt. Ælincge, a conflagration, or Ælinge Weariness; tædium: Bt. 27, 3. Bt. pref. Cot. Ællmihtig Almighty, v. ælmiht Ælþeodig, ælþiodig, elþeodin, elbeodis; adj. Strange, foreign; exterus:—On ælþeodig folc to a foreign people, Bt. 27, 3. Ælþeodigra manna gist-R. p. 174. Ællreord barbarous, v. ælreord. Ælcumende; part. Doubtful; du-Ællheodignes a wandering, v. bitans, Som ælþeodignes. hus foreign men's guest house, an inn, R. 109. Æld fire, v. æled. Æld, ældo, ældu old, v. eald. Ællyfta the eleventh, v. endlefta. Elmas, ælmæsa, an; ælmæsse, ælmysse, ælmesse, ælu. [Plat. allmisse f: Frs. ealmis: Dut. Ælþeodiglice from abroad, v. A Ældian to put off, to delay, v. yldan. Ælding *delay*, v. ylding. Ælþeodignes, elþeodignis, se ; f. aelmoesse, aalmoes f: Ger. Ældomen *pharisees*, v. aldu. almosen: æl, eall all, mese, A going abroad, peregrination, pilgrimage; peregrinatio:— Mt. 25, 14. On ælþeodig-nesse from abroad, v. ælþeo-Aldro parents, v. ealdor. myse a table; all that was **Elecung An allurement, a blangiven from the table.] ALMS, dishment; blandingertens.

C. R. Ben. 2, Lye.

Eled [Dan; ild Swed. eld: pine ælmessan dø, Mt. 6, 4.

Norse. elld [Fire; ignis. The Elmessan dælan or syllan tight a fire, Cd. 140, v. fyr.

A | St. Elednys. se; f. A burning; in
Almes bæð an alms' both, a almsgiving; eleemosyna, a-gape:—Soolice bonne bu dishment; blandimentum: delice. Elpiodig foreign, v. ælþeodig Ælwalda, ealwalda, feall all, wald power, rule] Universal ruler, or governor; imperium in omnia tenens:—Se ealwallight a fire, Cd. 140, v. 1yr.

Ælednys, se; f. A burning; incendium, Lye.

Æleng; adj. Long, protracted, lasting, troublesome; longus, molestus:—To ælenge too bath free of cost. Ælmes dæd ALMS' DEED. Ælmes feoh da the Almighty, the Omnipotent, Cd. 14.

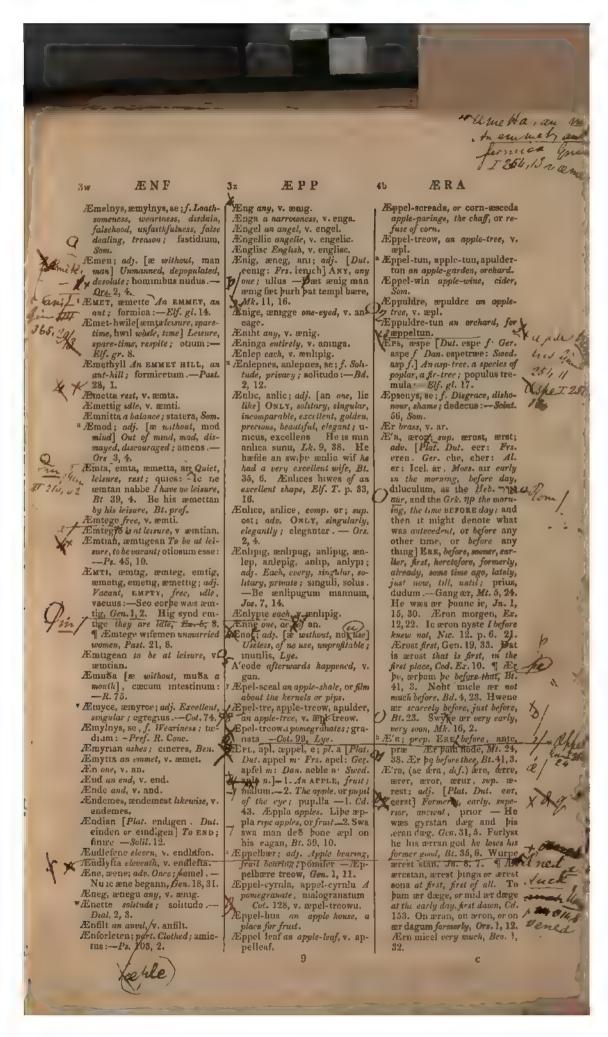
ing, doling, or giving of alms. 2/2 11.41

long, Bt. 39, 4.

alms' money. Asimes gedal, or sylene alms' dole, the deal-

\$ 2. a jolther ; capito 4x almes orllingue, and f. O 6 Clehan of Oy alf cyanes from the by & alfetie fal anul fata wat, suffacle, ea Xaltaeve see John water Adlingflesh Superist manie of Marie M 92 telfon hertræ (2 g. Me hughan race 3dl Ulmas et 21 + almesse, almo almysse, an if alul etc Elfeodung, e; We aled leine of fire plan \$ 14 ma 1300 23411 6244 built perspine 20 structus Bask 12612 Gran # 440, 23

Allna 2000 -0-Cd 18 2 p 23,9 el P/ amenne desolate X Originata in any! week, any how have The An of ablato of Banche san to treat there ignt 251, 11, 12 witne by vantan Unhegian to be of lesen young I 55, 23 very an Past 18: 4 dige Ф3. make use I useless OSA' armore code week pissum hereti & a peningas frectus, wel freefes quedasin muchie prochrippe fre thefre this time; antehac part, off, appel, go. Som. Our while in an while id 43 th hoy, 33. Se appel has maleun Elf gr. 6 Som 1 5,31 Appel - fealuwe apple -fallow, Oco Kh325 Beogl in fealo the state of the s at the same of a



4d

4g

Era-geblond, ear-geblond, ear-gebland the sea, the ocean, the seas.

bring deep; mare:—Chr. 988: Erendung; f. 1 command; man-Bt. R. p. 158. Æ'r-boren first-born, Cd. 47.

Ercebiscop, sercebisceop archbishop.—Ærcebisceophad the dignity of an archbishop, v. arcebisceop, etc.

Ærcediacn om archdencou. arcediacn.

Æ'r-dæd, e. f. Former condum, offence, demerit, vice; anteac-tus:—Wyt witodlice bi uncer zr-dædum onfo5, Lk. 28, 41. E'rdeg, z'rdæg a former day, v.

Ærdian to takabit, v. eardian. Ærdung, ærdung-stow a taber-

nacie, v. eardung.

Ærefnan to bear, v. aræfnan.

Æregenemned before-named.

Æregenemned before-named.

Æregenemned before-named.

Æregenemned before-named.

Æregenemned before-named.

Æregenemned before-named.

Æregenemned before-named. Erenbyt [byt a bett, venel]
Brass pan, or senel; lenticula:—R, 26, Ben.

Erend, servind | Dan. serende f. Swed. arende w: Icel. erende : Norse, eirendi] An ER-RAND, a message, on embassy, news, tiding, an answer, business, care; nuntium :- He sent on his serenda he sends on his errands, Bt. 39, 13. Hig lægdon ærende they imposed on errand, Chr. 1065

Æ'rendæg [contracted for on ærran deeg on a former day] The

day before, yesterday; pridie:

—R. 96, v. dæg 2

Ærend-boc a letter v. ærendgewrit.

Forend-gast a spiritual messen-ger, an angel. Cd 104 2 134.23 ren-geat | eren brazen, geat gute] Arpa, R. 17, Lye.

4 Ærend-gewrit, ærendwrit, ærendboc A message, or report in writing, a letter, an epistic, letters mandatory, a brief writing, short notes, a summary; epistola:—Durh his erend gewritu by his letters, Bd. pref. S. p. 472, 22.

Ærendian ; p. de; pp. od; v. c. To go on an errand, to carry news, tidings, or a message, to intercede, to plead the cause ; annuntiare:—Bd. 2, 12.70 x Ærend-raca, ærend-wraca, ærendwreca; m. A messenger, ambassador, an apostle; nuntius:—Se ærendraca nys mæzra, Jz. 18, 16. Ærendragan aposties, R. 68. ¶ Ærendracan unnytnes a tale-bearer. Gesibbe sprendragan/messengers of peace.

**Erendran messengers.

Porter los

Ærend-seega an errand-deliverer, a messenger.

Ærendung; f. A command; man-datum: —C. R. Ben. 38. Erendwraca a messenger, v. erendraca.

Erendwrit a fetter, v. mrendgewrit. Æ'rer former, v. ærs.

E'rest first, v. æra. Erest the resurrection, v. æryst. Ærfe-land, harkable land, v.

yrfeland.

Erfesten; adj. Full of words; linguosus.—Ps. 139, 12.

Ærfestnys piety, v. arfæstnys.

Ær-geblond the sea, v. mrageblond.

E'r-gedon; adj. Done before;

Eriesned scattered; distulit :-Ps. 77, 25.

Briht [& law, wht right] Right, justice, lauful; jus, legum jus:—Cot. 115. Æring; f. The dawning, day, break, C. R. Mk. 1, 55.

Erisc a bulrush, v. rics.

Erist a resurrection, v. mryst. Æ'r-leoht, er-tid early light, day-break:

Erlest iniquity, v. arleganes. Ærlice early in the morning, arlice.

Ærm poor, v. earm. Æ'r-mæl before dinner, v. mæl. Æ'rmergen, ærnemorgen, ærmorgen, armorgen, arnemer-gen m. The morning, the early part of the morning, the early down, day-break; diluculum: —Se ærnemorgen þat øs he-twux þam dægræde and þære

sunnan upgange the morning, that is, betwizt the dawn an the sun's rising, Equ. vern. 5. ¶ On ærnemepgen in the morning, Mt. 20 1.

Ear. 4: 1. [Frs. earne: Dan. arne m. | Icel. ar, arn m.] A place, secret place, closet, an habitátion, a house, cottage; locate, domus: - Beres into his serne beareth into his house, L. In. 57. Heal ærna mæst. Beo. 1, 50.

-ærn, -ern [from ærn a place] is used as a termination to some words, and denotes a place. Nouns ending in -mrn, or -ern are newter; thus, Domern a judgment-place, a judgmenthall, a court of justice. Heddern a hiding place, a storehouse, a cellar. It denotes towards a place; as, -era in English; thus, Subern southern; aus-

tralis · Norbern northern; neptentrionalis: Western spestern ; occidentalis, etc. Ærn braten, v. æren.

Ernamæst most honourable, v. ETA superior.

Ærnan; p.g. To letrus, v. yrnan. Ærnddedon; p. of erendian to go on an errand.

Ernemergen the morning, v. ermergen.

Etne-weg, es ; m. A course, way, broad road, or great street; platea :- Æt sumes ærneweges ende at the end of some course, Bt. 87, 2

Ernian to corn, v. carnian. Erning, e; f. 4 running, a course; cursus: - Pa be luora erninge treward those who are confident

in their course, Bt. 87, 2. Ernung, e; f. An Barning, stipend, hire, wages ; merces, Som.

Æron before, v. ær; adv. Æ'r-onfangian To take up before, to anticipate; antecape-re, Som.

Æror before, v. æra.

Erost first, v. era.

Erost first, v. era.

Erra the former, v. era.

Erra geola Decamber, v. geol.

Erra libs June, v. libs arra.

The buttacks, the kind part;

anus, podex:—R. 46.

Errachan e geol. v. errachan

Ærschen a quail, v. erschen. Ærst frat, for erost, v. ær.

Æ'r-tid early time, v. ær-leoht. Ar-toweard; adv. Before, a little before : paulo antea, Som. Erur before, v. æra.

Erwe an arrow, v. arewa. Ærwyrd honourable, v. arwurd. Æryn brazen, v. mren. Ærynd an errand, v. serend.

Æryndwrit a letter, v. ærendgewrit Eryr former, v. ærd.

Erry former, v. mr. .

Erryst, zerist, excest, arist; m.

The rising, resurrection; resurrectio.—De god faras on lifes zeryste, Jn. 5, 29.

ES Dut. aas n: Ger. as f: France, and as, az] Meat, food; escape — Sint. 28. 3ms

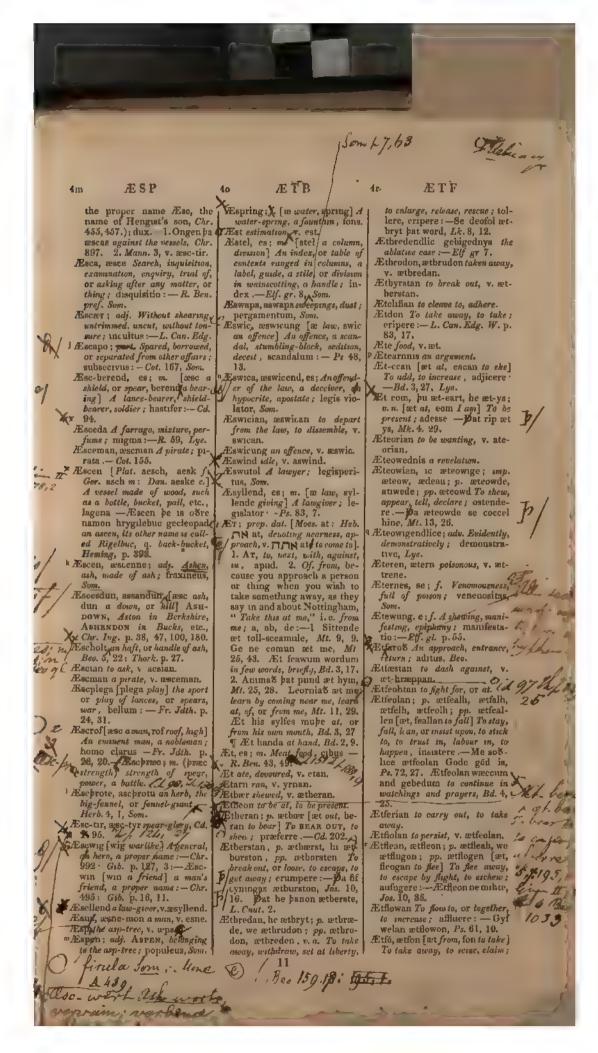
14.000 —Scint. 28, Som. Esc. es; m. Frs. esk : Plat. Dut. Gev. esche f: Dan. aak, eak, esktræ: Icel aas: At. asche, gesche: "Ind. askr baculus de fraxino," Wach.] 1. An ASH tree, a skield or lance, a small ship, a vessel to sail or

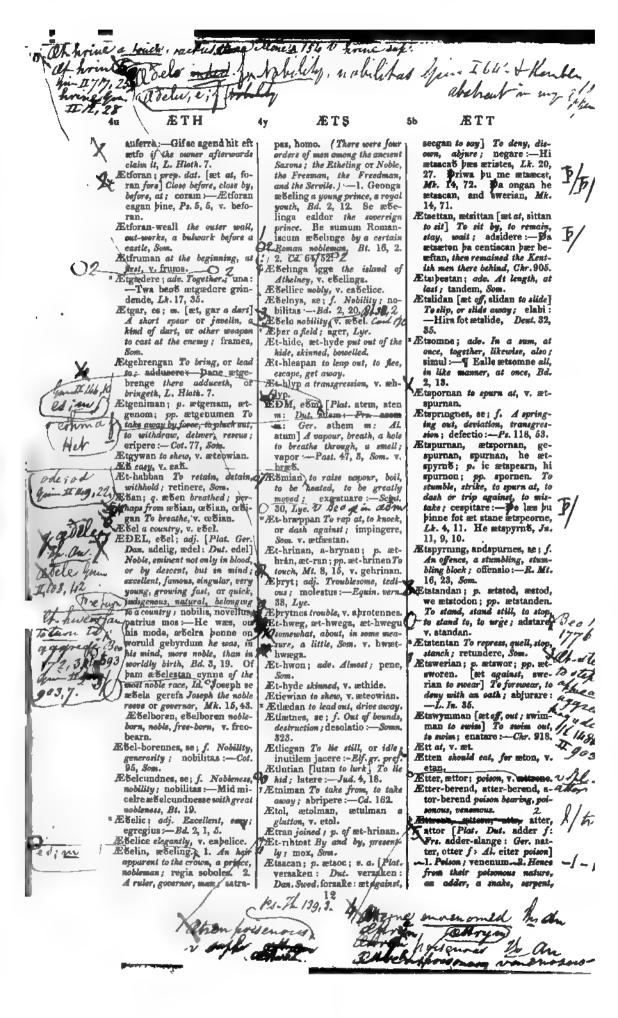
row in, (so named from the wood of which it was made); fraxinus. 2. A man, (because the Norreni, or Cimbri, supposed that the first man was made of Ask, as the first wo man was of Eim, v. Mall. North. Antiq. by Percy, vol. 2. p 28-30); vir, homo. 3. Th chief of men, a leader, (honce

10

04 anheir y y ofenuma Orfast piral, religion than J. ardageal, day fe, es;n Ar gestieon bre asende, es; The du errand, mellage Th. An 6539 The 1869 The 210, 20 Bio yl. ragen Trum of Ch. 156 2/191. 18:200, Der morien es; m (il 2/2. Th p. 261, 32 early morn the an * back esca old wealth Beak & als, es: n Bouland 5491 The hel asz, as, as Cd32. dh 41.31 Dead careall, co um; cadaver A messonge; Ca The An III The pily by & drend stegs

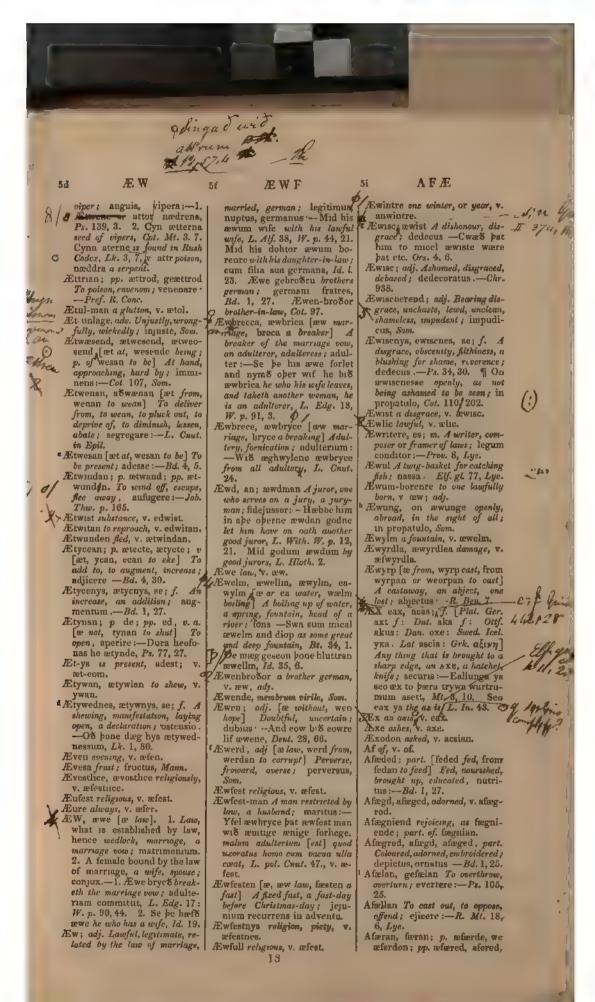
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5n

seferyd To frighten, to make afraid, to astonish, terrify; terrere :- Gen. 42, 35. Afærd he goes, or shall go out, v. afaran.

Afæstan to fast, v. fæstan.

Afæstla; interjec. [Dut. vastelyk: Ger. festiglych: Dan.

visselig: a intensive, fæst fast, la O!] O certainly! O assuredly; O certè:—Afæstla, and hi la hi, and wella wel, and pyllice obre syndon Englisc interjectiones O certainly, and alas, and well well, and such other are English interjections, Elf. gr. interj., Som. p. 49, 28.
Afæstnian, gefæstnian, FæstNIAN; p. de; pp. od. [Plat.
vesten: Dut. vestigen: Ger.

festigen, festen: Dan. faeste] To fix, fasten, or make firm, to strengthen, fortify, confirm, betroth, espouse, inscribe; fige Afera a child, v. eafora. re:—Pat we hi bonne moton Afered frightened, v. afa afæstnian on be that we may

fix them [our eyes] on thee, Bt. 33, 4. Afæstnod ic eom, 33, 4. Afæstnod ic eom, Ps. 68, 2. Mid gewritum gefæstnod confirmed by writings, Ors. 5, 13.

Afandelic probable, v. afandi-

gendlic. J Afandian, afandigean; p. -dode; pp. -dod, -dud, -dad, gefandod; v.a. To prove, try, to make a trial, to discover by trying, to experience; probare: — Du a-

afandigean heofones ansyne and eorðan, humeta na afandige ge has tide? Lk. 12, 56. Du hit hæfst afandad be he selfum, Bt. 31, 1. Afandigendlic, afandelic, afandodlic; adj. What may be

fandodest heorte mine, Ps. 16,

La liceteras, cunne ge

bilis :- Scint. de prædest. Afandung a trying, v. fandung. Afangen taken, received, v. fon. Afaran, afearrian, fearran, he færð; p. afor; pp. afaren; v.n. To depart, to go out off or from a place; exire:-Ps. 51,

tried, proved, probable; proba-

Afaran *children*, v. eafora. Afdæl a descent, v. ofdæl. Afeallan to fall down, v. feallan. Afearrian to depart, v. afaran. Afecan To receive; accipere: He afect me, Ps. 48, 16. Afed, afeded fed; part. of afe-

dan. Afedan *to feed*, v. fedan. Afch's receives, v. fon. Affelle barked, peeled, v. æfelle.

Afend Afon, an; Avon, the name of a river in Somersetshire:— East of Afene mudan east at the Avon's mouth, Chr. 918. Also of other rivers in different parts of England Into

Afenan musan into Ayon's mouth, Chr. 1067 109,9

Afeohtan; p. we afunton. [a intensive, feohtan to fight] To

win by assault, or force, to vanquish or conquer by fighting; expugnare:—Bd. 5, 23. expugnare:—Bd. 5, 23.
Afeoil fell; p. of afeallan, v. feal-

Afeormian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [a intensive, feormian to cleanse To cleanse, to clean

Mt. 3, 12. Afeormung A cleansing, purging; purgatio, Scint. 2. Afeorrian to remove, Bt. 32, 2, v. afvrran.

Afeorsian to depart, v. afyrsian. Afered frightened, v. afæran. Aferran to remove, v. afyrran.

Aferscean [a, fersc fresh] To freshen, to become fresh; sal-buginem deponere:—Pær afersceað there fresheneth, Bt. Afersian to take away, v. afyrgian.

Afesian to shear, v. efesian. Afestnian to fix, v. afæstnian.
Afetian; indef. ic afetige To
beat with the feet, to proise;

plaudere:—Elf. gr. 31.
frican, es; m. An African; Affrican, es; m. Africanus: - Regulus feaht wid Affricanas Regulus fought against Africans, Bt. 16, 2, Æffrica.

Afgod [Plat. Dut. afgod m.:

Ger. abgott m.: Dan afgud m.] An idol, an image; idol-Afgodnes, se; f. Idolatry, the worshipping of images; idololatria, Som. Afindan to find, v. findan.

sian. ^m Afleotan To float off, to scum, clarify, purify liquor by scum-ming; despumare, Som. Afleow overflowed; p. of aflowan.

Afirran to depart, v. afyrran.

Afirsian to take away, v. afyr-

Afligan; p. de; pp. ed, aflogen; v. a. [a, flion to flee] To drive away, put to flight; fugare:—Afliged beon to be driven away, R. Ben. cap. 48.

Prov. 6. Afligengce A putting to flight, a driving away; fugatio, Som.

Afliung A fleeing; rejectio:

Metes afliung a rejecting of

Affliged mon an apostate,

meat; atrophia:-R. 10. Aflogen driven away, v. afligan. a Aflowan; p. afleow To flow from, to flow over ; effluere :- Atna fyr afleow up Etna threw up fre, Ors. 5, 4

ΛFU

Aflyg Flight; fuga, Som. Affryg Fight; ruga, com.
Affryman, geffyman, geffeman;
p. de; pp. ed, d; v. a. To
drive away, to disperse, eject,

banish, scatter; fugare:—Bu me aflymst, Gen. 4, 14. Banished, a banished man; fugatus, exul:-Sy he aflymed let him be banished; sit exul, L.

Alf. 1, W. p. 34, 48. tetants 10 cerame, to wash thoroughly, to purge, to wash away; emundare:—Mid besmum afeormod, Lk. 11, 25. Afole The soul, mind; anima, mens:—Eallum his pyrscel-flore, this wash L Const. W. 1. mens :- Eallum his afole with

all his soul, L. Const. W. p.

147, 6, v. sawl. Afon the river Avon, v. Afene. Afon to receive, v. fon. Afongen delivered, cast into prison; pp. of afon, v. fon.
Afor departed; p. of afaran.
Afor, afre; adj. Bitter, sour,
sharp, hateful; amarus, odiosus:—Fr. Jdth. 12, Lye.

Afora a child, v. eafora. Aforfeorsod; pp. Lengthened out, prolonged; prolongatus, Ps. 119, 5, Lye.

119, b, Lye.
Aforhtian; p. aforhtode, afyrht; pp. aforhtod, afyrhted, afyrht. [a intensive, forhtian to fear] To be very much afraid, to tremble with fear, to be affrighted, amazed; expavescere:—Da aforhtode Isaac minelre forhtnisse. Gen. 27, micelre forhtnisse, Gen. 27,

Aforð; adv. [a always, forð forth] Always, continually, daily, still; indies:-Cot. 115. Aforud higher, v. yfer. Afre bitter, v. afor. Afrefrian to comfort, v. frefrian. Africa to liberate, free, v. freon. Africa Africa, an African. v. Æf-

Africanisc, Afrisc.; adj. Belonging to Africa, African; Africanus: - Africanisca æpple a pomegranate; malum punicum, Som. Afrisc African, v. Africanisc. Afroefred comforted, v. frefrian.

frica.

PAfter-fylgean to follow after, to prosecute. Afterfylgend, es; A follower of another, a successor; successor, Aftergenga a follower, v. æfter-

After after, v. æfter.

genga. Afterra geola *January*, v. æfte-ra geola.

Aful A fault; culpa, Lye. Afulad, afulod putrified, v. afylan. Afulan *to putrify*, v. afylan.

Afunden found, v. findan. Afundennis, se; f. An experi-



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\$2 sons a 200 suscepcies 12 lb & vafe

2 Africa cyn de Africa i frica con African ; for con bamish catala Africanus Some Cd. 219 21, 282 250 Afrigen frixum Com 9: 214, 21, 269

the apoled brought forth, mountained.

Cot 79 th p. 99.5:

82 th 102,29

2. 40 13e Afone Unr 652. Cot Upene mention to avoning afone month thought

Afglan To hurry, Ore Syenders in. A bord torde, " Delgende having, hebend having, X. Styldum effeta lity 5 X-galan to h and to sound 5 dgen ladan to sinky; intonare Bet 1 3042 llad back The an Do Agan hurystan Totatam , redire (d. 223. K Som . V hiverfan Afgrid, afgrid in cunal Financhias, speedo Cot. 189)
Som has harring than
Afgridge to affright or agann began ch. an Gorangan aforkhan p 26x1 geal ynderstood of 169, The 200, 12 Extgelan to hinder Th. an X - I geted strewed He of agestan -

AFY

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AGE

AGI

Afundan to find, v. findan. Afrian, afulan; p. ede, pp. ed, ad, od. To foul, defile, pollute, to make filthy, to corrupt, putrify, dugrace, condemn; inquinare.—L. Caut. 13, W. p. quinare .-

fyllan; p. de; pp. ed; v.a. [a, fyllan to fill] To fill up, or full, replemsh, satisfy, replere:—Afyllad ba corpan, Gen. 4 Afyllan; 9, 1. He ne mæg þa gitsunga afyllan he cannot satisfy the de-sires, Bt. 16, 3. Afyllan, andef. he afyllö, afylö,

p, de; pp. ed; v.a. [a, feol, fell; p. of feallan to fall] To fell, to strike, or beat down, to overturn, subvert, condemn, destroy, prosternere Drihten afyld bine fynd, Deut. 28, 7.
To eordan afyllad be, Lk. 19,
44. Hu man mæg afyllan how one may overturn, L. Cnut. 11.

Afyran : p. de ; pp. ed, yd ; v. a. [a, fyran castrare] To take a, yran castrare; 10 save away, castrate; castrare.— Twegen afyryde men, Gen. 40, 1. Afyred olfend a dro-medary, a kind of swift camel; dromeds, v. afyrran

Afyrht, afyrhted affrigkted, v. aforhtian.

Afyrhto fear, v. fyrhto. Afyrıda, afyryda, afyrd, an; m. An ennuch, a castrated animal, a servant, a courtier; eunuchus, servus :- Se afyrida the enus, servius:—Se alytica the aervant, courter [eunuch], Gen. 39, I. Sealdon Josep ham afyrydan, Gen. 37, 36.
Afyrran, afeorran, afirran; p.

ede; pp. ed; v. a. [a, feor, fyrr far] To remove to a distance, to take away, to take away time, to tarry, delay; amovere, elongare. — Næddran hi afyrrað, Mk. 16, 18. Beo's afyrrede are taken away, Ps. 57, 8. Afirred takes away, 75, 12. Magon beon afeorred may be taken away, Bt. 32, 2.
Meg bion afyrred, Raud p.
71, note c. Bu afeorrodyst
[afirdest] Iram me freend, Ps. 87, 19. Deas hit afirres death shall take it away, Bt. 6.

Aferede awag carried away, Cot. 14.

Afyrsian, afeorsian, p. ede; pp.
ed; v.a. [a, fyrsian to remove]
To remove farthest away, to depart, drive away, dispel, pellere, propellere:—He feorsode fram us unrihtwisnysse ure, Ps. 102, 12. Afeorsias, Ps. 72, 25. Afyrses, Ps. 75, 12. Deofia afyrses, L. ecl. Cnut. 4, v. afyrran, fyrsian.

ment, an invention, a discovery; Afyryd an sunuch, v. afyrida. experimentum:—R. Ben. interl. 59.

Afyryd an sunuch, v. afyrida. Ps. terl. 59.

Aget returned; p. of agefands from agyfan. Agælan to hinder, P. 88, 84, v.

gælan. Agreled, agrelwed astonished, v.

gælan. Agælend enchanting, v. galan. Agen gone, past, v. gan. Agen happens, v. agen. Agalod loosed, dusslived, Som.

AGAR, ægan; indef. ic age, þu age, he ah, we agan, agon, agun; p, he aht, ahte, æhte, we abton; pp. agen; v.a. [Plat. egen. Frs eigenje: eigenje: Dut. eigenen: Al. eigan. Dan. eje: Icel. Norse, eiga]. _1. To own, possess, have, obtain; possidere. 2. To make another to own, or possess: Hence to give, deliver, restore; dare in possessionem, reddere —

1. Pat uc ece lif age, Mk. 10,

17. Pe micel agan willab who desire [will] to possess much, Bt. 14, 2. . . . 2. On hand agan to deliver in hand, Ors. 3, 11. ¶ Agan ut to have, or find it out. Lett agan ut hu fela permit to find out how many, Chr. 1085.

Agan gone, past, v. gan. Agan began; p. of aginnan, Agan own; proprius, v. agen. Agangan; p. ic, he acode; pp.

agangen, agongen. To go from, to go, or pass by, or over ; præ-terire :—Cd. 224.

Agenf gave up: p. of agylan. Ageald rewarded, p. of agyldan. Agean again, v. ongean.

Agean-feran logo again, to return Agean-hwyrfan to turn again, to return.

Ageara, agearwa prepared, v. gearw.

Agearwian to prepare, v. gcar-

wian. Ageat understood; p. of agytan. Ageat poured out, v. ageotan.

Ageat pourea and, v. agystan.
Ageade may pay, v. agystan.
Ageade may pay, v. agystan.
Ageade attonished, v. gælan.
Agea, ágan, adj. [Plat. Dan.
egen: Dut. Ger. eigen; pp. of
agan to possess] Own, proper,
peculiar; proprius: Secony peculiar; proprius: Seco hysagen wulder, Ju. 7, 18. Ic sylle min agau lif, Jn. 10, 16.
Agences paners of his own accord, freely Agen brober own brother, Bd. 3, 22.

Agen; prep. ac. [a, gan to go]
Agamet; contra -Se be nis -Se þe nis agen eow, Mk. 9, 40. Agen again, iterum, v. ongean.

Agen gone, past, v. gan. Agen-arn met; p. from agenyrnan.

Agen-bewendan; p. de. To turn again, return.

Agen-cuman; p. -com; pp. -cumen to come again.
Agen-cyrran to Niturn again, to

return; agen again, cyran to

own; proprie, Bd. 1, 1. Agene-cyre, -cyrre own turn,

one's own choice, will, or pleasure. Agen-frige a passessor, v. agend.

Agen-gecyrran to turn again, re-CHE.

Agen-gehwyrfan to ckonge again, to return.

Agenlice; adv. Powerfully, po-Agen-numz an own name, a pro-

per name.

Agennys, se; f. An swning, a possession, property; possessio, Lye. Agensendan to send again, to

send back. Agenslaga a self-slayer, self-

murderer. Agenspræc; f. [agen own, spræc speech] One's own tongue, an

idiom, the psculiarity of a lan-guage; idioma, Lye. Agenstandan To STAND AGAINST to withstand, resist, oppose, hinder; obsistere .-- Lk. 11, 53.

Agenung, agnung, ahnung, e; f. An OWNING, a possessing, possession, claiming us one's own, power, or dominion over any thing; possessio, dominium.
—L. Ethelb. 10.

Agen-yrnan , p. arn ; v. a. [agan against, yrnan to run] To run against, to meet with, to meet; occurrere.—Hym agenarn an man, Mk. 5, 2. Inc agenyrn's sum man, Mk. 14, 13.

Ageofan to gwe, v. agyfan. Ageolwian [a, geolewe yellow] To make yellow, or red, to make to glitter as gold; flavescere, Som.

Ageomrod lamented, v geomeman.

Ageotan, agitan , p. ageat, agute, aguette, bu agute, we aguton; pp. ageoted, ageted, ageoten, ageaten, agiton, agoten : v. [a from, geotan to pour] To pour out, to strew, spread, spill, draw out, disperse, effundere: —H1 aguton blod, Ps. 78, 8. Ageot cocor, Ps. 34, 3.

Aghwær every where, v. æghwær.

Agien own, v. agen. Agieta, agita *A shedder, a po*urer out, a spendthrift; effusor :--

an)

Agift; m. A giving back, restoration; restitutio. Agild without amends, v. ægylde.

Agildan to repay, v. agyldan. Agiltan to offend, v. agyltan. Agiltst thou repayest, v. agyldan.

Agimmed, agymmed; part. Gemmed, set with gems; gem-matus:—Agimmed and ges-mided bend a gemmed and worked crown, a diadem. A-

gimmed gerdel, or gyrdel, or angseta, or hringe a gemmed girdle or ring, R. 64, v. astæned. Aginnan, he agynð ; p. agan ; v.a. 💋

To begin, to set upon, under-take, take in hand; incipere: T 66548-And agyno beatan hys efenbeowas, Mt. 24, 49. Agita a spendthrift, v. agieta. Agitan to pour out, v. ageotan. Agiten dispersed, v. ageotan.

Agiten known, v. agytan.
Aglac [Plat. lak a fault] Misery,
grief, trouble, vexation, sorrow, torment; miseria:— Cd. 184, Som. IL 230, 25 Aglad failed; p. from eglian. AGLEC, æglæc; def. se aglæca; Beo K 844 adj. Miserable, tormented, wick-

ed, mischievous; miser, cruciatus: — Wið þam aglæcan among the wicked, Beo. 6, Thork. p. 34, 21. Agn own, v. agen.

Agnegan to possess, v. agnian.
Agnette Usury; usura:—C. Lk. bances 19, 23. Agnian, geagnian; p. hi ahnodon; part. agnigende, ahni-ende; v. a. To own, to possess, to appropriate to himself; possidere:—Hu miht bu bonne be agnian heora god how canst

thou, then, appropriate to thyself their good? Bt. 14, 1. Hi ahnodon eoroan, Ps. 43, 4. Agniend, ahniend An owner, a possessor; possessor: — Gen. 14, 22. Agniendlic, geagnigendlic; adj.

Possessive, pertaining to possessi-

on, or owning; possessivus, Som.
Agnu owni, v. agen. Ol. 33,4
Agnung an owning, v. agenung.
Agnys Sorrow, affliction; ærum-

na Ben.

Agolden repaid, v. agyldan.
Agon, agun they own, v. agan.
Agongen passed, v. agangan.

Agoten, agotten poured out, v. ageotan. Agotenes, agotennys, se; f. effusion, a pouring, or shedding forth, out or abroad; effusio:

-Agotennys teara a shedding of tears, Med. pec. 16. Agræfen, agraf, agrafen engraved, carved, v. grafan.

Agifan to restore, agifen restorlice body] That which is carelice body] That which is carelice body]

ed, a carved image; sculptile: —Hi gebædon þat agrafen-lice, Ps. 105, 19. Agrisan To dread, to fear greatly; horrere:—For helle agrise shall have dread of hell, L. eccl. Cnut. 25.

Agrisenlic horrible, v. grislic.
Agrof engraved, v. grafan. Agrowan [a, growan to grow] To grow under, to cover; succres-

cere:-Seo epree stod mid holtum agrowen the earth was [stood] covered [overgrown] with groves [holts], Hexaem. 6, v. growan.

Agryndan, gryndan; p. [Plat. Ger. grunden: Dut. gronden: a, grund the ground] To ground,

to descend to the earth; ad solum descendere: - Menol. 212: Hickes's Thes. vol. 1, p. 205. 4 Agu A pie, a magpie; pica, Ben. Aguette, agute poured out, v. ageotan.

Agyfan, agifan; p. ageaf, agæf; pp. agyfen, agifen; v.a. To restore, give back, give up, return, repay; reddere:gyf þat þu me scealt, Mt. 18, 28. Þa het Pilatus agyfan, Mt. 27, 58. He ageaf hys gast, Jn. 19, 30, v. gifan.

Agyldan, agildan, ageldan; p. ageald, we aguldon; pp. agolden; v.a. To pay, fulfil, repay, restore, reward, offer sacrifice; solvere:—Mt. 5, 33, v. gildan.

Agyltan, agiltan; p. te; pp. t;
v. [a, gyltan to make guilty] To
fail in duty, to commit, to become

guilty, to offend, to sin against; delinquere:—Dæt he agylte on him sylfum, Ps. 35,1. Agyltan wið to offend, or sin against.

Twegen men agylton wið heora hlaford, Gen. 40, 1. Ic agilte wið eow, Ex. 10, 16. Agymmed set with gems, v. agimmed. Agyn's beginneth, v. aginnan.

Agyno oegimeen, ... agyten, pagyten, p. ageat; pp. agyten, agiten; v. a. [a from, gyten to get] To discover, know, underre. Gif æni man agiten wurðe if any man should be known, L. North. pres. 48. Gecyonyssa

pine ic ageat, Ps. 118, 95. bAH; adv. Whether, but; n H; adv. Whether, but; nun-quid, sed:—Ps. 7, 12. Ah ne whether or not; nonne, C. Mk. 6, 3. Ah nuu now.

Ahabban, ahæbban; v. [habban to have] To abstain, restrain; abstinere:—Bd. 3, 22: 5, 6, Ahældon ; declined ; p. of ahildan.

ahebban. Ahafennes, ahafennys, se ; f. An nest pride, arogance; eleva-tio:—Ahafennys handa min-ra, Ps. 140, 2: 92, 6. Ahangen, ahangan hung; pp. of ahon, v. hon. Aheardian; p. ahyrde, ahyrte;

Ahafen lifted up, puffed up, v.

pp. aheardod, ahyrd; v. a. [Plat. Dut. verharden: Ger. verharten: Dan. forhearte: a intensive, heardian to harden]. 1. To harden, make hard; durare. 2. To endure, continue, secure: perdurare: — 1. Ic ahyrde Pharaones heor-tan, Ex. 4, 21. 2. Aheardað

his gebod secureth his power, R. Ben. 6, 8. heardung A hardening; indu-Aheawian; p. aheow: pp. ahea-wen. [a from, heawan to hew] To hew, or cut out, to carve, make even, smooth; reseca-

27, 60. Of aheawenum bordum of hewed or planed boards, Gen. 6, 14. Aheawen treow timber, Elf. gl. 17. Ahebban, bu ahefst, he ahefs; imp. ahefe; p. ic ahefde, ahof, we ahefdon; pp. ahafen, ahe-fen; v.a. To lift up, to raise, o elevate, exalt; elevare, v. hebban.

Ahefednes *pride*, v. ahafennes. Ahefegod, ahefgad weighed down, v. ahefigan. Ahefen elevated; pp. of ahebban.

Ahefigad, ahefgad, ahefegod;
part. Weighed down, burdened, grieved; gravatus :- Donne hit bio ahefigad when it is weighed

down, Bt. 24, 4, v. hefigan. Ahefst, ahefs, v. ahebban to Ahend shall crucify; suspendet: -Deut. 21, 22, v. hon. Aheld inclined, v. ahildan.

Ahencg hung, v. hon. Ahened despised, trod upon, v. hynan. Aheng hung; hi ahengon; p. of ahon, v. hon.

Aheolorod; part. Weighed, balanced; libratus, Som.
Aherian to hire, v. hyrian.
Aherian; v. To benefit, profit; prodesse:—Prec. ad calc. 8,

Ahicgan, ahycgan to seize, pursue earnestly; assequi, v. hicgan. Ahildan, hildan, aheldan *to incline,* ahild, ahældon *inclined*, v. hyldan.

Ahildenlice; adv. Incliningly; inclinative, Som. Ahioloran to balance, v. heoloran.

A'h has, owns; habet, v. agan.

v. habban.



Oflgroette Seit

& Shy Law to hide is hydraiden Cd. 148 14 154, 30 Thyrded harden Ber K 125 v ahear Bea K 1454 por DI Col log the 1 143, 16 a tidlian to reader wan the the 14,22 to agricin to our runer Gon 422 vagains & there ary one X Ahwaorfan h ahireborg furth werfon [ii, him hwerfan k turn] A ahracan p ahrachse to reach the an To Sun away to bend a wearf Cd 206 th 1 255, 26 ahwerfon Cd Oth. L 2, 26 A to me, save, resour redeam the an in ah, reddan + II O 3 ahred respected (dg4 Th 1122, 26: 18 74 17,3

бm

Ahiscean to kits at, to mock; irridere, Lye, v. hiscan. Ahiban to rob, v. hybian.

Ahipan to rob, v. nypnau.

Ahipand, A robber, an extortioner; grassator:—Cot. 95, Som.

Ahladan [a from, ladan to lade] To drow out; exhaurire, Elf. gr. Ahlmnaud; part. Soaked, steeped, watered, made lean; macera-

tus :-- Scint. 10, Som. Ahlas levers, bars; vectes:

Anias teeers, bars; vectors:—
Past. 22, 1, Lye.
Ablespan; p. ableop, hi ableopon [a from, bleapan to leap]
To leap up, out or upon; exilire, instiire:—Ors. 3, 9.

Ahlinode loosed, delivered; sol-vit; p. from, a not, hlænan for lænan to lend.

for lænan to tena.

Ahlocan to pull out, v. alocan.

Ahlowan [a intensive, hlowan to low] To low, or bellow again;

reboare, Som. Ahlytred, ahlutred; part. Purifled, scummed, refined, cleansed; purgatus:—Ablutred win refined wine, Cot. 68, v. hlyttrian.

Ahne whether or not, v. ah. Ahnescian to molify, v.anescian.
Ahnipan; p. ahneop; v.a. To
plack, gather; carpere:—Ahneop wæstem gathered the neop wæstem gathered the fruit, Cod. Ex. 45. a., v. hni-

pan. Ahnodon owned, v. agnian. Ahniend an owner, v. agniend. Ahnung an owning, v. agenung. Ahnyscton they mocked, Ps. 79, 7, v. ahiscean.

7, v. ahiscean.

Abo crucify; suspendo:—Elf.
gr. 26, 119, v. han.

Ahofraised; p. of ahebban.

Ahofraised; pp. of ahebban.

Ahoh crucify, v. han.

Aholan; p. ede; pp. od; v. a.
[a, holian to hollow] To dig;
fodere:—Aholan ht to plack
out. Ahola hit ut, Mt. 5, 29.

Ahold faithful, y hold.

Aholede [p. gf aholan to dig] An
engraved, ou embossed work;
opera lacunata, Mann.

opera lacunata, Mann.

Ahon to hang, Gen. 40, 19, v. hon. Ahongen hung, Fr. Jud. 10; pp. of ahon, v. hon.

Ahorn [Plat. Dut. Ger. ahorn; m.] A plane tree; acer platanoides, Ben.

Ahræddan, ahreddan ariddan, Arrendan, abreddan ariddan; berædan; b. de; go. abreded, ahred, arydid [s. from, hreddan to rid] To fid, liberate, set free, deliver, draw out, out out, to rob; liberate, eruere: Forhwy bu ariddest, Ps. 42, 2. Ahreht erett, spright; pp. of recan.

recan. Ahreofod; adj. Lepraus; le-prosys .-- Martyr. 21, Sep. Ahreogan to rush, v. hreosan. Ahrepod touched, v. hrepan. Ahrered reared, or lifted up, v. breran.

Abrinab will touch, v. set-hri-Dan.

Abruron rushed, v. hreosan. Ahrydred robbed, v. a ryd.

Ahrynan To touch; tangere, v. æt-hrinan.

Ahryre should rush, v. hreesan. Ahrysod shaken, disturbed, y. breesan.

Ahse ashes, v. axe. Ahaian to ask part. absiende; p. aheode, v. acsian.

A'ит, uht, auht, wiht, wuht, awiht, awuht; pron. [Plat. icht, ichts, ichtens, echt, iht: Fra. hwat, wat, watte, hwet, het, hette: Dut. iets: Ger. etwas, v. wht] Augnt, any thing, something; aliquid, quidquam:
—Afandian however he aht sy, offe naht, Mf. 16, 18. De ahtes weren who were of aught, of any account, or va-tue, Chr. 992. Pat an man, be himsylf aht wære, mihte faran that a man, who himself was aught, might go, Id. 1087. Ahta eight, v. æhta.

Ahte owned; p. of agan.
Ahtihting An intention, a purpose, an aim; intentio, Som. Abtlice; adv. Courageously, man-fully, triumphantly; viriliter, Chr. 1071 f Gib. p. 172, 27. Abtswan a cow-herd, v. whte-

swan.

Abudan [a from, hub prey] To spoil, rob; spoliare, Mann. Ahwanan To oppress, vex, trou-

ble; opprimere, Som. Ahwæned Weaned; ablactatus: -Herb. 20, 7.

Ahwsenne when, some time, v. hwænne.

Ahwær every where, v. æghwær. Ahwær-gen every where again,

Ahwar, ahwer, awer; adv. Some where, any where, any wise; alicubi: -Jos. 1, 18. Ahwar on lande wheresoever, L. Edw. Guth. 11. Habbe ic awer

have I in any wise, Bt. 7, 8. Abwerfed turned, v. hweorfed. Ahwettan to whet, v. hwettan. Ahwider every mare, v. Egh-

Ahwile; adj. Terrible; terribilis:—R. 116, Lye.

Ahwonan, ahwonon; adv. [8

from, hwonan sohence] From what place, whence, some where, any where; alicubi: -Bd. 5, 12.

Ahwonan utan from without, outwardly, extrinsically, Bt. 34,

Ahworfen moved, v. hweorfan. Ahwylc whatsoever, v. æghwilc. Ahwylfan, behwylfan [a inten-

sive, hwealfian to cover] To cover over, overwhelm; obru-ere:—Ez. 14, 27.

Ahwyrf's turns, v. hweorfan. Ahyegan to seize, v. ahiegan. Ahyddon, ahyded kidden, v. hy dan.

Ahyldan to incline, v. hyldan. Abyldendlies incliningly, v. ahildenlice.

Ahyrd, ahyrde hardened, v. aheardian.

Ahyrdineg a hardening, v. aheardung. Ahyrian, ahyrod, v. hyrian to

Ahyrst fried, v. hyrstan.

Abyrte hardened; p. of aheardian. Aide AID; edjumentum, Lye.

Aidhan, he aydlige; p. ede; p ed, ad [adlian to fail, v. adl a disease, adilegian to abolish To AIL, to be sick, to languish, profune, frustrate, emp-ty, deface, destroy; ægrotare, profanare:—Hd. 5, 3. Aichende demolishing, v. alþan.

Air, aina one, v. an.
Air, aira one, v. an.
Air, aira one, v. an.
Air, part. airende [a from,
upian or utian to put out] To
cast out, to put out of doors;
eliminare. Cot. 71, 76.
Aisil vinegar, v. eced.

Aizon, aizoon acicwov from des always, Zwn life, always alive, or green] The herb aygreen, sengreen, or houselesk; sempervivum, herba :- Herb. 146, Som

Akanertune the courts; stris: -Ps. 83, 1, v. cafertun.

Al an eel, v. sel. Al an awl, v. sel. Al all, v. eall.

Aladian [a from, ladian to clear] To excuse, to make excuse for ; excusare:-Hu magon hi hi aladigen how can they excuse themselves, Bt. 41, 3.

Alæcgan to lay away, v. alecgan. Alædan; p. de; pp. ed, æd [a from, lædan to kad] To lead, to lead out, withdraw, take pe of lande, Ps. 80, 9. Aled, hekren away; educere.-Ic alædde ælæd or aledd to eom I am taken away, Ps. 108, 22. Alæned lent, v. lænan.

M Alætan, alétan; p. alét, alæt; pp. alæten; v.a. [a from, lætan to let] To let go, to lay down, cease, leave off, lose; dimittere, deponere:—Ic hæbbe anweald mine sawle to alse-tanne, Jn. 10, 18. Ic pataletan ne sceal I will not let that go, Solil. 8. Du hine alæint thou

lettest it go, Bt. 25. Alætnes, se; f. A loss, a losing; amissio :- Soma. 326.

Wed gy th p 127.19

Alættan [lætan to let] To let,

hinder; impedire, Som. Alan; v. To appear; apparere:-C. R. Lk. 11, 44.

Alaö ale, v. aloö.

Albe f. [Lat. alba from, albus white] An Alb, a surplice; alba, vestis sacerdotalis:—Elf. gl. 19.

Ald, alda old, v. eald. Ald An age, old age; senectus, Mann.

Aldagian; v. To grow, or wax old; Som. v. ealdian.

Aldaht a basket, or maund; alveolum, Som.

* Aldefæder a grandfather, v. ealdfæder.

Alder, es; m. An author, originator; auctor:- De alderas forlorene wæron the authors were destroyed, Bd. 2, 5, v. ealdor. Alderdóm authority, v. ealdor-

Aldhad [eald old, had hood] Old age; senectus, Som.

Aldhelm [eald old, helm an helmet] ALDHELM, a name of a man; Aldhelmus, vetus galea, Lye.

Aldian to grow old, v. ealdian. Aldlic old, v. ealdlic.

Aldor life, New Aldor an edier, v. ealdor.

Aldor elder, former, v. eald.

Aldor-apostol the chief of the apostles; apostlorum princeps:—Bd. 3, 17.

Aldor-bana [aldr life, bana a killer]

ler] A murderer, manslayer, fratricide; homicida: - Cain was so called, Cd. 49.

Aldor-déma [ealdor chief, burg a city] A chief city, metropolis; urbs primaria:—Bd. 1, 26.
Aldor-déma [ealdor chief, dema a judge] A supreme judge, a prince; supremus judex: prince; Cd. 57.

> Aldordóm a principality, v. ealdordom.

Aldor-dugude A chief nobility; principalis nobilitas, v. eal-dordugude.

ordugude.

Aldor-frea A chief lord; princeps dominus:—Cd. 174.

Aldor-gedál [aldr life, gedal a separation] A divorce, separation from life; vitæ divortium:—Cd. 52; Lye.

Aldorleas; adj. [ealdor a father, leas less] Fatherless, deprived of parents; orphanus:—C. Jn. 14, 18.

Aldorlege [eald old, orleg fate] Fate, fortune; fatum:-

Aldorlic principal, v. ealdorlic. Aldorman a prince, v. ealdor

Aldor-nere, ealdor-nere [ealdor life, ner refuge] A life's safety,

a refuge, sanctuary, an asylum; refugium:-Cd. 117. Aldornes authority, v. ealdordom.

Aldorbægn a principal servant,

a minister, v. ealdorþægn. Aldor-wisa [ealdor chief, wisa a ruler] A chief director, or disposer; principalis director:—Cd. 63.

Cd. 63.

P Adde, aldor, ealdor, ealdr Plat. older: Ger. alter n: Dan. alder n: Swed. älder n: ældian, or yldan to put off, the imp. is æld lengthen, and comp. er more] That which is deferred or lengthened, an age, the term of a man's remaining on the earth, the life; ævum, vi-ta:—Aldre scyldig the forfeit of life; vitæ, vel capitis reus, Cd. 196. Ponne þu of lice aldor asendest when thou sendest life from the body, Cd. 133.

¶ A to aldre, æfre to aldre

or, in aldre for ever, Cd. 227. Ne on aldre never, Cd. 21. Aldr a parent, aldro parents, v. ealdor.

Aldu, ældo-men; pl. Pharisees; pharisæi:—R. Mk. 2, 24.

Aldur chief, as aldur-sacerdas, the chief priests, v. ealdor. Ald-wif an old woman, v. ealdwif.

Aleah, aleag falsified; mentitus,

Ald-wit an old woman, v. ealdwil.

Aleah, aleag falsified; mentitus, p. of aleogan.

Aleat bent down, flat; pronus:

—Num. 22, 31, v. alutan.

Alecgan, imp. alege; p. alede, hi aledon; pp. aled, aleged, alegen; v.a. [a from, lecgan to law] 1. To nlace. law down.

Algeweorc Tinder, touchwood, a fire-steel; igniarium—Cot.

107, 164, v. tyndre. Livic. 3 31

Alfi, the A temple, church, a hall; templum, basilica:—Cd.

162, v. heal.

26 Alfi-sted, calh-sted, heal a hall, c., e sted a flace] A palace, a royal residence: nalatia:—Cd. 209) Alecgan, imp. alege; p. alede lay 1. To place, lay down, lay along; ponere, deponere. 2. To lay aside, confine, dimin-

ish, take away, put down, depress, confute; imminuere, deprimere:—1. Hig ne mihton hine alecgan, Lk. 5, 19. 2. Godes lof alecgan to diminish God's glory, Elf. T. p. 22, 20. Godes monnes lof alegen bið good men's praise is confined, Bt. 18, 3. ¶ Alecgende part.

or alecgendlice word a verb deponent, because it has deposed or left out some of its inflections.

Alede, aledon put down, v. alec-gan. Ch 214 L. L. 181,27 Alefan to permit, v. alyfan. Alefan, alefed permitted, v. aly-

fan. Al efne [from al all, efne behold] Behold all! omnis ecce. Alegd deposed, frightened, v.

alecgan. Alege lay down, v. alecgan. Alegen confined, v. alecgan.

Aleh, placed; posuit:—Beo. 1: Thork. p. 8, 54, v. alecgan. Alend; q. alend or alænd lendeth; commodat:-Ps. 36, 22, v. lænan.

6t

r Alenian [a, lænian to be lean]

To make lean, to soak; mace-rare:—Elf. pref. Hom. p. 4. Aleógan; p. aleág, aleáh; pp. alogen. To lie, to tell lies, to deceive, v. leogan.

Aler the alder; alnus, v. alr. Alerholt an alder wood; alnetum, v. alr.

Alesan to redeed, y alygan / 189, || Alesen chosen V. lesah. 2 / 189, || Alesenis redemption, v. alysed-

nes. Alet fire, combustibles; ignis, pabulum ignis:—Cd. 186, Lye.

Aletan to cease, v. alætan.
Aletlic; adj. Pardonable; remissibilis, Mann.
Alewa, an [Lat. aloë: Heb.

39.

Alewed; adj. Weak; debilis:-

Alfæt; pl. alfati A pot or kettle to boil in; coculum: -Cot. 210, Som.

Algeats; adv. [eal all, geatas gates, ALL GATES, Chau. and Spenc.] Always, altogether; omnifariam, omninò, Som.

Algeweorc Tinder, touchwood, a

residence; palatia: -Cd. 209\ W, n Alibban to live, v. lybban. Alibbe, alibbend A survivor, one who lives after; superstes,

Som. Aliefan, alifan to permit, p. ed, v. alyfan.

Aliesan to redeem; part. alie-

Alifian to live, v. alybban. Alihtan; v. a. [a intensive, lihtan to light] 1. To enlighten; 2. To ALIGHT, illuminare. come down; desilire:-1. Hig alihton þa eorðan, Gen. 1, 15. 2. Elf. gr. 30. Alinnan; v. To LIN, cease, stop;

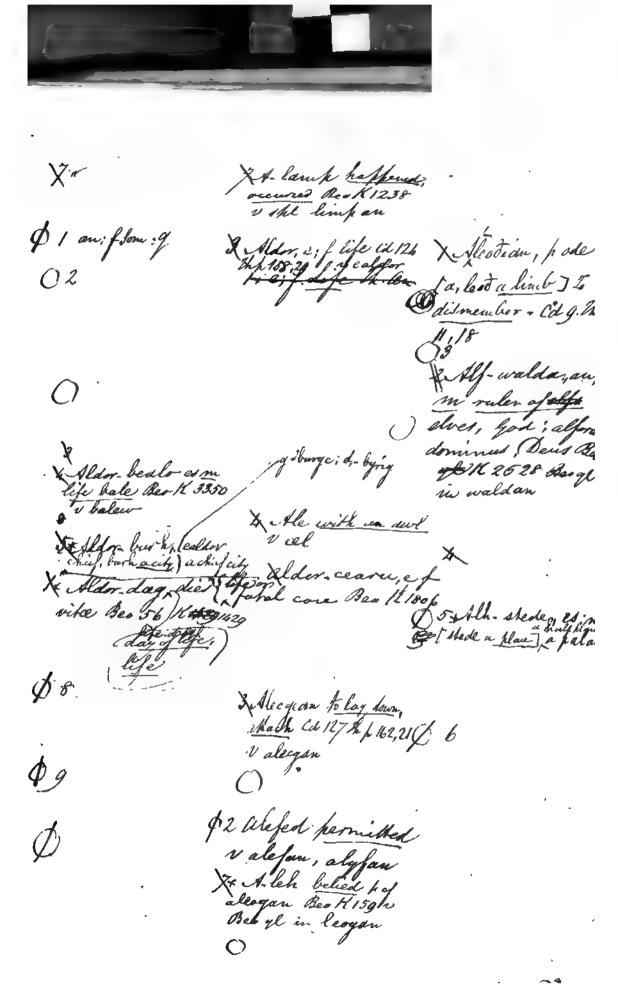
cessare, Som. Alis *loose*, v. alysan.

Alisendnes redemption, v. alysednes.

Alisian to try, v. halsian.
All all, v. eall.
Allic; adj. [eall all, lic like] Universal, general, catholic; universus:—Allic geleafa the catholic, or general belief, Bd. 4, 17.

Allinga, allunga altogether, v. eallunga.

O'g for aleah h of aleogan mentire heart, Muy Dark



1 2 Alwalda alle way ing the an . On . On the for & Almed and land frenhalmigne; fun. 13

dus in eleemosynam datus som. Som V. alutan Jealuight of rollynian to hufe out, delicer; evellere **D**2 \$ 3 v ombible O Alse as ; sicul (3, as; m 13 Ch. 17,2



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ALT

A M AMB

Allwalda the Ounipotent, v. mi- |

Walda.
Almerige [hence the old English almey, amalmery, almostry, almry, am-ry, ambry, and the Norman-French ambrey, the Irlah amri, the Welsh almeri a cupboard A cupboard, a chest, an AMBRY; repositorium, scrimum, Som. (

Almes alsu, v. selmes. Alme as ell, v. elne.

Alocan, alucan; p. ede; pp. alocced, alocen; s.s. [a from, loc an enclosure, or lucan to approach] To put out of an en-closure, to expose, cast out, separate, pull out, take away, roof up; cjicere, avellere.— He was fram hym alocen, Lè. 22, 41. Aluc bu hine take kim oway, L. Alf. 18: W. p. 29, 83.

"Alogen false, feigned, v. aloo-

gan. Alor on alder-tree; alnua, v.

Aloten press, sobmissios, v. alutan.

ALOD, cole, cole, colu [Dan. Stood. Icel. čl. n: Norse, aul] ALE; cerevisia:-Ale and mead were the favourite drinks of the Anglo-Saxons. They had three sorts of ale. In the Chr. 852, Ing. p. 98, 16, we find, Wulfred scolde gife twa tunnan fulle hiutree alob, and ten mittan Wælsces alos Wulfred should give two tune full of clear ale, and ten mittan or measures of Welsh ale. Hweet drinest,bu! Eald, gif ie hæbbe, obbe wæter gif ie ne hæbbe endu ale if I have [it], or water if I have not als. M. S. Cott. if I have not ale. M. S. Cott.
Tib. A. iii. p. 63, v. brydenla. Id A. , A. II.

ALE [Pist. eller f: Dut. els f.

Ger. erie f: Don. alletrae n:

Swed. al f. IREE rapposes

Swed. al f. IRRE supposes this word to be derived from the Swedish word al water, because the alnus grous best in met ground.] In ALDER-tree, a sort of birch in the north of Eng-land, called ELLER and AL-LER; alnus, betula alnus. It is quite distinct from ellen the elder-tree; sambuous:—Bif. gl. 17. ¶ Airholt an alder-holt, or gross.

Alsian to intrest, v. halsian.

"Alsuic; conj. for call swile all

auch. Alswa *else*, v. callswa.

Altar [Plat. Dat. altaur as. and n: Ger, altar m: Don, alter n: Swed alture m: Lat. alture, from alta high, and are a place for secrifice | An alter; altere: —Beforan pam altere, Mt. 5,

alocan. Alutan, anlutan; p. aleat; pp. a-luten, aloten [a, lutan to bend] To bend, incline, bend, or bo down; procumbere: — Alutende he geseah, Lk. 24, 12. He aleat to coronn he bound

Alucan, aluccan to pull out, v.

to the earth, Eif. T. p. 87, 8. lwalds, alwaldend, alwealds Alwalds, alwaldend, the Omnipotent, v. mlwalda.

lwan aloes, v. alewa. Alwiht every creature, Cd. 10.1. Alybban, alibban, bu alyfant; p. aleofode, hi alyfden; pp. aleo-fod; v [a, lybban to live] To survive, live after, live; vive-re.—Heo alyfa8, Ex. 21, 22. Ic alybban ne mæg I cannot lise, Necod. 26: Thu. p. 13, 36. C Heo woldellibban, Ors. 3, 6. whytan, hit alyfs; isep. alyfe;

Alyfedlice; adv. Laufully, allow-

ably; licite, Lye. Alyfednes, se; f. Permission, sufferance, leane, grant; permissio, Son.

Alyhtnys, se; f. An enlighten ing, illumination, a lightness; illuminatio.—Pr. 89, 6.

Alynian, alynnan to pull dibernie, deliver, free fr liberate, deliver, free from the evellere: - Aliman of rode Cristes lichaman to unfasten Christ's body from the cross. De offic diurn, et noct, Lye.

Alysan, lysan; p. alysde; pp. alysed; v. a. [Piat. verlösen; Dut, verlossen: Ger. erlösen: Dan. forlöse: Swed. förlossa: a from, lysan to loses]
1. To let losse, free, deliver, li-berate; liberare. 2. To pay for lossing, to pay, redeem, ran-som; redimere:—1. Hwmber Helias wylle hine alysan, Mr. 27, 49. Dat þu beo fram hym alysed, Lt. 12, 58. 2. Ic alysed I paid, Pt. 68, 6. His firsten alysan, Bd. 5, 4. Brobor ne alyseo, Ps. 48, 7. God alyset sawle mine of hands helle, Ps. 48, 16.

Alysednys, alysnes, se; f. Redemption, a ransom; redemp-tio: — Weord alysednyme sawle his, Ps. 48, 8.

Alysend, alesend A liberator, de-Heerer, redeemer ; liberatog :-Ic lufige be Driht alysend min, Po. 17, 1, 48.

Alysendlic; adj. Free, loose; so lutorus:—Bd. 4, 22. Alystan to list, to wish, v. lystan. Am em; sum, v. com,

Ameran ute to exterminate, v. utameran.

Ammatan, gemmatan; p. ede; pp. ed [Plat. Dut. mesten: Gey. masten: a from, must meet, the fruit of trees on which some animals are fattened, as nuts, acorns, berries: Moss. math: Ger. mast food To fat-ten, taginare. — Cod. Ez. p. 111. b. ¶ Amust, or ame ted been to be fattened; impinguari. Ameste fuglas, or gemested fuglas fattened fowls, fattings, Cot. 16. Amestan to find, v. metan.

Amang among, v. gemang. Amanian; p. ade, ode. 1. To admonish strongly, to fine; ad-monere. 2. To direct, govern, send; dirigere:—1. Se bisceop amanige, L. Athel. 26. Be gerefan þe mid riht ne amanige concerning a governor who fi not with justice, L. Edw. 5. 2. And amanige pure scyrbi-sceop ba bote and shall send the offering to the bishop of the shire, Edg. 8: W. p. 78, 5.

Amanaumian ; p. de; minsumun; p. de; pp. od od [a, mænsumian to marry] To dirjon, excommunicate; ex-communicare: — Bd. 8, 22. Amainsumod, -ed excess cated, Chr. 675. This word is opposed to marnsumian, or gemensumian to join, or merry.

Amansumnung, amansumung, amansumung, f. Erchaton, excommunication, a curse; ex-communicatio:—Mid pages amansumunge, Jos. 7, 12.

mbeht, embeht, ymbeaht, ombiht ymb about, aht proper
ty] A joining, collection, an II 103, to office, a ministry, message, a servant ; collatio, officium :-Bt. Raul. p. 168. Da Abra-ham sprace to his ombilitum then Abraham spoke to his serwants, Cd. 189.

Amber, onber, es; m. [Plat. ammer m: Dut. emmer m: Gev. eimer m: Shord. ämbar m.] A vessel to carry about liquids, having two ears, a tub; tankard; amphora:—Ors. 1, L.

Ambiht-hus [ambeht on effect, bus house] A shop; officina:— R. Concord. 11.

Ambiht-men, embeht-men [Dat. ambachtman a : ambeht effor, men men] Persons who go about on being ordered, servants, ministers, pages ; servientes, sa-tellites :- Habbad obre ambihtmen have other servents, L. Lib. seci. 12.

Ambiht-scealess, ombihtscealcas [ambeht office, seemle a servent] The same meaning or ambihtmen above, Pr. Jud. 10.

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Ambiht-smið; m. [ambeht, smið a workman] An overlooker of workmen, an ambassador, L. Ethelb. 7.

Ambyht a message, v. ambeht. Ambyht-secg [ambyht a message, secga a sayer] A messenger, an ambassador; nuntius:—Cd. 27. Ambyrne wind a prosperous wind,

Ors. 1, 1. Ameallud; part. Emptied, brought to nought; exinanitus:—C.M. Ps. 74, 8.

Amearcan to mark, v. mearcian. Amel, es; m. A vessel for holy water; amula, vas lustrale:-Cot. 2.

🔭 Ameldian to betray, ic ameldige ameldod, v. meldian.

Amerian, amyrian; p. ede; pp. ed. To examine, try, prove; examinare:—Oper dæl sceal beon amered on bam fyre the other part shall be proved in the fire, Bt. 38, 4. Amered, amyred beon to be examined.

Amerran to hinder, v. amyrran. Amersod; part. [q. amansod, or amansumod, v. amansumian to disjoin] Excommunicated; excommunicatus:—Gif hwa amersodne obbe utlahne healde, plihte him sylfum, L. Cnut. 64.

. Amet, amett; part. Decked, 🚓 dorned, clothed, furnished; ornatus, Som.

Ametan; p. amæt; pp. ameten

To measure, v. metan.
Amethwile [amet, hwile while]
Leisure; otium:—Elf.gr. Lye. Amett painted ; pictum, v. amet. Amiddan To weigh, poise, ponder, esteem; appendere, Som. c Amiddan in the middle.

Amolsnian to putrify, v. formols-

Amorreas, Amorreiscas; pl. The Amorites; Amoritæi: - Gen. 15, 16.

Ampella, ampolla, ampulla A
vial, bottle, flagon; ampulla:
Ampellan, or elefæt an oil-vat; legithum, Cot. 119. Ampellan, or crogen small vessels, Chrismatories; lenticulæ: - Cot. 124.

Ampre, ompre A crooked swelling vein, an herb, sweet marjoram, feverfew; varix, herba quædam, ut amaracus, origanum majorana, Lin:—L. M. p. 1. c. 39.

Amundbræg [a from, mund a mound, protection, peace, bræga a breaker] A peace-breaker, a disturber; pacis violator:-Chr. 1087, v. mundbrece.

Amundian to preserve, v. mundian.

Amyrdran; p. ede; pp. ed [Plat. Dut. vermoorden: Ger. ermorden: Dan. myrde: Swed. mörda: a, myr6ra murder] To murder, kill; trucidare: — Dat man sy amyrdrede that one be murdered, L. Cnut. 53.

Amyrian to examine, v. amerian.

Amyrran, amerran; p. de; pp. ed; v.a. 1. To dissipate, sper distract, defile, mar, lose, spoil; dissipare, perdere. 2. Tohinder, mislead; impedire:—1.

pa he hæfde ealle amyrrede,
Lk. 15, 14, 30. Ne amyre he
hys mede, Mt. 10, 42. And eoroe wæs amyrred, Ex. 8, 24. 2. Wela amero and læt wealth obstructs and hinders, Bt. 32, 1. An, æn, ain; gen. es; def. se ana; seo, þæt áne; pron. [Plat. Dut. een : Frs. ien : Ger. Al. Franc. ein: Moes. ains. aina. ain: Dan. Swed. en, et: Icel. einn: Norse, einr. These various forms seem to denote the 4 beginning, the origin. Wachter says an, as a noun, significat principium, seu nascendi originem :—Hence the Al. æne a grandfather, ane a grandmother]-1. One; unus. 72. Alone, only, sole, another; so-lus—with these meanings it is used definitely, and generally written ana m, and sometimes aina, anne, anga; f. and n: ane. A certain one, some one; quidam, v. sum. Sometimes, though rarely, an may be used as the English article a, an. It does not, however, appear to be generally used as an indefinite article, but more like the Moes. ain, or the Lat. unus.—When a noun was used indefinitely by the Saxons, it was without an article prefixed, as Deodric wæs Cristen Theodoricus fuit Christianus, Theodoric was a Christian, Bt. 1. M. Any, every one, all; quisque:—1. An of pam, Mt. 10, 29. Ain was on Ispania one was in Spain, Ors. 4, 9. He is an God, Mk. 12, 29. 2. An God ys god only God is good, Mt. 19, 17: 8, 8. Ge forlæton me anne, and ic ne eom ana, Jn. 16, 32. Angum, Bt. 29,1: Card. p. 158,12. pat ge aina gebroðra hæfdon, *Gen.* 43,6 M. An man hæfde twegen suna, Mt. 21, 28. In this sense it

of a plural form, as anra gehwa, anra gehwylc every one, or li-terally every one of all. Swelte anra gehwilc for his agenum gilte, Deut. 24, 16. Anes hwæt, Bt. 18, 3, denotes any thing, literally any thing of all, and is used adverbially for at any degree.

One, all, in any degree. ¶ One, other. An æfter anum one after another, Jn. 8, 9. To anum to anum from one to the other, only; duntaxat. Dat an, or for an, Mk. 5, 36. Anne finger, and anne one finger, and then another, Ors. 2, 3. Ænne and ænne one and the other, one after another, Herb. 1, 20. Ymb an beon to agree; consentire, C. Mt. 18, 19. On an, in one, continually, Gen. 7, 12.

An in, v. on.

An give, v. unnan. an the termination of most

Anglo-Saxon verbs. Mr.Turner says, "if we go through the alphabet, we shall find that most of the verbs are composed of a noun, and the syllables -an, -ian, or -gan. Of these additional syllables," he adds, "-gan is the verb of motion to go, or the verb agan to possess, and -an seems sometimes to be the abbreviation of unan, or, according to Lye, anal to give, which is probably a double infinitive like gangan to go, and that an is the original infinitive of the verb to give." Thus deagan to tinge appears to be from deag a colour, and an to give, dælan to divide: dæl-an to give apart: cyssan to kiss: cos-an to give a kiss: blost-mian to blossom is blostm-agan to have a flower: byan to inhabit is by-agan to have an habitation: -Hist. of A. S. vol. ii. p. 424.

An is sometimes used in composition for and-, or un-, or in-, as, anweorc for andweorc : anbindan for unbindan to unbind, loosen.

Ana alone, v. an.

Anælan; pp. anæled [an, ælan to light] To kindle, inflame, light, ANNEAL; accendere, inflammare:-Chr. 694.

Anæþelan [un not, æþel no-ble] To dishonour, degrade; ignobilem reddere :--And bonan wyrð anæþelad oð þat he wyrd unæbele and thence becyning Cynric slew a British king, Chr. 508. Wire be nu comes degraded till he is unnoble, Bt. 30, 2. Anan, or anum by this alone,

only; d. of an.
Anawyrm [ana, wyrm a worm]

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lytle hwyle a little while, Bt. 7, 1. It In this sense it admits

ænne arc, Gen. 6, 14.

is used as sum, as in the paral-

lel passage, Sum man hæfde

twegen suna, Lk. 15, 11. Cyn-

ric ofslogon ænne Bryttiscne

Ane

Arom Ambrestury: Dictimbres bers. burge, d. byrig, byre

[M. Ambras bury burk

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the partition on bilt To ou biht 4 amby hot a message; officiem Cd 25 2h \$ 33,10 v ambeht It to inform, aurous De Amers The hash amed, William bullionst, on be weed; anime ree the admore of kind & Ampull & bottle The che v ampella

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in labrea estilistado
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dell. 1,32 Son

Ø/ X Incomod Jud Herbidan to abide Uh. an & anora de an; m In achorite, hermit # Jolehanus : The an huma An byme scip treber Trabana navi R. 103 An, Lye & aubyst sceale, es. me & servant, atten down It. an v of old her anto : her ambilt scealcas ande: Norte Ducenned only be gullen This. Andfenga an, Le ancer es m In I Andatan to confess The an vandetten aucher; anchora Beo K 603: 3763 Ber gl 45.7 Do and undertaken in (1) b Andiget, andiget and-gryb, cs; m, m



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sensus:---1. pas andgites mæð the measure of the understanding, Bt.41, 4. 2. Andget standing, Bt.41, 4. be syle, Ps. 31, 10, v. ongitenes. 3. Hwilum andgit of andgita sometimes meaning for meaning, Bt. pref. Da fif andgita bæs lichoman synd,

gesiht, hlyst, spræc, stæng, or stenc and hrepung the five

Andgetfull, andgitlic; adj. Sensible, discerning, knowing; intelligibilis:- Dæt ænig mon sie swa andgetfull that any man is so discerning, Bt. 39, 9.

Andgitan to understand, v. angytan. Andgitfullice, comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Sensibly, wisely, clearly,

plainly, distinctly; intelligen-ter:—Swa swa he hit andgitfullicost gereccan mihte as he most clearly might explain it, Bt. pref. Andgitleas; adj. Foolish, sense-less, doltish; stolidus:-And

gitlease man sceal swingan 🌶 foolish man shall be beaten, L. Edg. poen. 16.

Edg. poen. 16.

Andgitleaste, andgytlest Foolishness, schelessness; stoliditas, Som.

Andgitlic sensible, v. andgetfull. Andgitlice clearly, v. andgitfullice.

Andgyt the understanding, andget. Andgytan to understand, v. an-

gytan.

Andgytfull intelligible, v. andgetfull.

Andgytfullice clearly, v. andgit-fullice.

Andgytlest foolishness, v. andgitleaste. Andgyttol, andgytol sensible, v.

andgetfull. Andhwæder Ger.entweder whe-ther] Notwithstanding, but yet;

m dye attamen, Som. Andian, ic andige, he andgas;
part. andigende To envy, hate;
invidere:—Ic andige on be
I envy you, Etf. gr. 41.

Andig; adj. Envious; invidus C.—Scint. 15. Andigende envying, v. andian.

Andlang) prop. g. d. ac. [Plat.

Dan. Swed. langs, enlangs:

Dut. onlang: Ger. entlang:
and through, lang long] 1. On

lenoth ALONG he thanks. length, ALONG, by the side of; in longum. 2. Through, during; per:-1. pat wæter wyrd to ea, bonne andlang ea to sæ the mater runs to the river, then along the river to the sea, Bt. 34, 6. 2. Andlang has westenes, Jos. 8, 16. Onlongue

dæg, or andlangne dæg during the day, or through the day, Chr. 938: Ing. p. 142, 22. Indleofend andlyfend. 1. Food, sustenance nouristment, pottage; victus, alimenta. 2. That by which food is procured, money, substance, wages; ati-pendia:—1. He sealde him pendia:—1. He sealde him andlyfene wib horsum, Gen. 47, 17. 2. Ealle hyre andlyfene, Mk. 12, 44. On eowrum andlyfenum, Ak. 3, 14.

Andlicnis likeness, v. anlicnes.
Andlomon, andluman, utensils, v. andgeloman. Andmitta [mitta weight] A weight, a standard weight; ex-

agium, v. mitta. Andrædan, andredan; part. andrædende to fear, vondredan. Andræccan To relate, riport, bring back; referre: - Andræccan spræce, Bt. Lye.

Andrece; adj. Twisted squeezed; tortus:—Andrece fæt a pressing vat, Elf. gl. Som. p. **60**, Andred, Andredes leagt, Andreds wald Andred, Andreds

ley, Andred's weald, the name of a large wood in Kent, Chr. 893: Id. an. 477: Ing. Id. an. 755. Andredes ceaster Andredescester, a city in the same wood, descester, a city in the same wood, Pevensey, or Pemsey Castle, Sussex, Chr. 490: Ing. p. 17, 13, and swarian, Mt. 22, 46. And swarode ic answered I, Bt. 26, 2. And swar a face, v. ansyn. And pracian to tremble, v. anson

Andrysn, ondrysn, ondryslic, ondrysenlic; adj. 1. Terrible, fearful, dreadful; terribilis. 2. Causing fear, venerable, respectable; reverendus: — 1. Ondryslic on to seonne terrible to be seen, Bd. 2, 16. Ondrysnlico gesiho a dreadful sight, Bd. 5, 19. 2. He mæg

hine gedon andrysn he may make him respectable, Bt. 27, 1. Andrysn, ondrys Terror, force, power; terror: — Ondryson halwendes eges by the power of salutary fear, Past. 49, 5, v.

drysn. Fearfully, Andrysnlice; adv. dreadfully; terribiliter:-Past. 15, 2.

Andsaca, an. A denier, a forswearer, an opposer, an enemy; negator:—Ofer eordan andsaca ne wæs there was not an opposer on the earth, Cd. 208. Godes andsaca an opposer, or a forsaker of God, Id. 23. Godes andsacan, God's enemies, Id. 219.

Andsacian, andsacigan; v. To deny, refuse, gainsay, forsake, abjure; negare:—Ne mæg ic ne andsacigan I cannot deny, Bt. 10.

Andsæc, ansæce [and, sac a contention] A denying, refusing, an abjuring, a forswearing, resistance; negatio:-Be borges andsæce concerning a refusing of a pledge, L. In. 41. Butan ansæce without resistance, Chr. 796: Ing. p. 83, 5. Andsæt; adj. [and against, sæt

set, from sætan | Set against, odious, hateful, abominable; exosus, odiosus:—Elf. gr. 33. Andspurnan to stumble, v. æt-

spûrnan. Andspurnes an offence, v. ætspyrning.

Andstandan [and, standan to stand] To sustain, abide, stand bear; sustinere, Som. Andstandond ongean contend-

ing against, R. Ben. 1. Andswar, andswaru; f.

against, swar from swaran to Norse, swar a speech] An ANswer; responsum:fengon andsware, Mt. 2, 12. Andswaru libe a soft answer,

Scint. 77, v. andwyrd. Andswarian, answarian, geand-swarian, onswærian, ic answarige; p. -sworede, swarode; pp. ed; To give an answer, to ANSWER, respond; responde-

Andbwære; adj. [and against, bwer quiet | Perverse, froward, athwart, cross; perversus, Som. Andtimber wood, v. antimber. Andustrian; To hate, detest; detestari:—R. Mt. 26, 74.

Andustrung Abomination; abominatio:-R. Mt. 24, 15. Andward present, v. andweard.

Andwardnys presence, v. andweardnys. ndweald right, power, v. anweald.

Andweard, andward, andwerd, andwerd, andward, andwerd, andwyrd, anweard; adj. Present; præsens: — Os þisne andweardan dæg, Mt. 28, 15. On þis andweardan life in

this present life, Bt. 10. Andweardian To be present, to present, to make ready; præsentare, Som.

Andweardlice; adv. In the presence of, present; præsenti-aliter;—pe hine andweardlice gesawon who saw him present, Bd. 4, 17.

Andweardnes, andwardnys, se; f. Presence, presentness; præsentia:—Bd. 4, 25.

Andwended; part. Changed, exchanged; mutatus, Som.

Dace: 4: f. contention; vac, e Ind-leofen andlifen Col 43, Th No 7,23

And-lifen food and tyfen

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Andwendednys, se ; f. -Pe. 76, ing, change; mutatio 10, v. onwendidnes

Andweore, anweore Matter, ma-terial, metal, come; materia:—Andweore to weall morter, or other stuff of which a wall is made. To wepenne buton andweorce in weeping without a clause, Bt. 10. Buton anweore without cause, Id.

Andwerd present, v. andweard. Andwerden, andwyrdan, a Swyr dan, p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [and word a word, an To answer; respondere: — Abram hire andwerde, Gen. 16, 6 · 3, 2. ▼ Andwis; adj. Expert, skilful, Som.

Andwisnes, se; f. Experience, skilfulness; experientia, Som. Andwlit, andwlita, andwlite, unwlite, an [Plat. antlant a : Dat. gelaat n : Ger. antlitz n : Swed. anlete : Ick andlite : and intensive, wlite beauty, countenance] Personal appearance, a counte-Ay nance, face, form; vultus:— Leoht andwlitan pines, Ps. 4, Geseah andwlite his, Ps.
 Hi onfob andwlitan they received form, Bt. 39, 5.

Andwyrd present, v. andweard.
Andwyrd [Plat. Dut. antwoord f. n: Ger. antwort: Moss. and fwaurd: Dan. Frs. antwort's delivering, tradition: and word a word An answer; respon-sum r—Answer; respon-sum r—Answer; seegan to eay, or sive an answer, Ors. 1, Togv. andswar.

Andwyrdan to answer, v. andwerdan.

Andwyrding A consent, an agreement, a conspiring, a compira-cy; conspiratio:—Cot. 46.

Andyttan to thank, v. andettan. Ane one, v. an. *An-eage, anege, aneged, an

-ige, an-ige, a-nigge; adj. [Seed. enogd: an one, cage eye] One-eyed, blind of one eye; luscus:—Ex. 21, 26.

Anecge; adj. One-edged, having one edge; unam habens aciem; ---An-ecge sword a sword, Elf. gi. p. 66.

Anege, aneged one-eyed, v. an-

Aneglod nailed, fastened with nails, crucifed, Som., v. nmglian.

Anchyrned one-horned, v. an-

Anes of agreement, v. annes.

Anes blees of one colour; unicolor: After bleed of one county unicolor:

-Anes geares of one year. Anes
hiwes of the some has or shape.

Ane side one time, once. Anes
wana seasting of one, as one
wana twenting consting one of treenty, nineteen.

Anoscian, ahnescian. abnescian to make

Anfæreld A journey; iter: -Nathan, 2.

An-fah; adj. Of one colour; uni-color, Som., v. fah. Anfangen been to be received, v.

fon. Anfangennes a receiving, v. on-

fangenes. A'nfeald; adj. [Plat. cenfold: Dan. cenfoldig: Swed. enfal-dig: an one, feald fold, or plait] ONE FOLD, simple, single, one alone, singular, pecu-liar, matchless; simplex:-Gif bin eage bib anfeald, Mt. 6, pin eage to aniessu, and o, 22, v. cluen, and hluttor sim-ple, pure. Anfeald getel the singular number, Etf. gr. 13, 23. Anfeald gewin single com-R. Ben. interi. 1. feuldan strucan those who are uniformly strict, Past. 42, 1,

Anfealdlice; ado. Singly, simp simpliwithout intermission; citer :-- R. Ben. 52, Som.

Anfealdnes, se ; f. Oseness, unity, simplicity, singleness, agree-ment; simplicitas:-Ymbe þa anfealdnesse concerning the simplicity, Bt. 85, 5.

Anfeng, andfeng; m. [an, fenge taken, from fon] 1. An undertaken, from fon 1. An undertaken, a defender; sunceptor.

An assumption, a reception, taking, an undertaking;
assumptio:—1. Anfeng min
Pe. 61, 2. Andfeng min eart
pu, Ps. 80, 2: 45, 7. 2. Anfeng
ure, Pe. 83, 18: Lk. 9, 51.

Angerred foolish, v. ungerad.
Angerred foolish,

Anfeng, andfeng; adj. Fit, acceptable, approved; aptus Nys andfenge Godes rices, Lk. 9, 62. Nan witega nys andfenge, Lk. 4, 24, 19.

Anfeng received ; pp. of fon. Anfengednes a receiving, v. o fangenes. An febe in walking, Bt. 36, 5, v.

febe.
Antily An ANVIL; incus:—Elf.
gr. 28.

Anfindan to discover, find, v. fin-

dan. Anfon to follow, v. andfon. Anforlmtan To loss, relinquish,

forsake; amittere:- Du nu anforlete thou hast now lost, Bt. 7, 8.

Anfunden found, taken, v. findan.

Anga any one, only, v. an. Ang-breest [ange contracted, troubled, breest a breast] An authma, a deficulty of h arthma, a difficulty of bred ing ; authma, Som.

Anon [Plat. Dut. Ger. enge f: Fre. cang. Heb. 173M anh oppression, or 173M and to green Vexation, trouble, sor-

rose, affliction, ANGUISH; vex-atio:—Da weas bam cynge swide ange on his mode then was there great sorrow to the king's mind, Ore. 2, 5. Auge; adj. Vezed, troubled, sor-

rowful, troublesome, vezatione; vexatus, Som.

Angean again, v. onpean.

ANGEL, [Plat. Dut. Ger.
Dan. angel f. m.] A hook, a
faking-hook; hamua:—Wurp
pinne angel ut, Mt. 17, 27. Swa swa mid angle fiec ge fangen bib as a fish is cought

by a hook, Bt. 20.
Angel an angel, v. engel.
Angel-cyning an English king, v. Engel.

Angel-cynn, angel-beod the Englick action, v. Engel, cynn a race, tribe, peod a people

Angelic like, similar, v. gelic. Angeltweeca, angeltwices A red worm used for a bait in angling or fishing; lumbricus;
—Elf. gl. 18.

Angemitte, for gemette found, from gemetan to find.

Angeng; adj. Going, or wonder-y ing alone; solivagus, Som. Angenga A traveller, or passer-by; viator:—Beo. 6: Thork.

p. 36, 15.
Angered foolish, v. ungered.
Angestlibnes hospitality, v. guest-

—Ælc angin every beginning, Bt. 5, 3. Synt þæra sara an-ginnu, Mt. 24, 8. Sara angin, Mk. I, 1: 13, 8.

Anginuan to begin, enter upon,

7 v. beginnan. Angl σ λοοέ, v. angel. Angle the Angles, v. engle. Angle the Angues, v. engue.
Angles-ege [wge the island, Angles of the Angles] ANGLESEY,
so called after it was conquered by the English; it was
anciently called Mona.—Hus-

go eorl wearb ofslagen innan Angles-ege, Chr. 1098. Angletwicce a red worm, V. an- 🦠

geltwecca. Angmod; adj. [ange vezed, mod mind] Vezed in mind, sad, sorroughl, anzime; triatis, Som. Angmodnes, se; f. Sadness, ser-

Angmodnes, se; f. Sadaess, sorforeighness; tristita, Som.
Angmeghtinge troublesome, megel a mail An Admail, a
whitlow, a sore under the mail;
dolor ad ungulum, Mone.
Angmes, se; f. Sorrowfulness, sorrow, anxiety, angmisk; mrumna:—On agnysse min, Ps. 31.

na:-On agnysse min, Pr. 31, 4. Geswine and anguya ge metton me, Pr. 118, 143.

es: m

-cd; Au

23

8h

Angolden year, angeres in a angildan, v. gildan. Angol-peod the English notion, v. Engel-cyn.

Angrialic horrid, v. grialic.
Angrysendlice; adv. Terribly; terribiliter:—Nicod. 26.

Angaet, angueta A disease with eruptions, a carbuncle, a pimple, a puetule, an eruption, St. Anthony's fire; carbunculus:-

Angeum, angsumlic; adj. Nærow, straight, troublesome, hard, difficult; angustus:-Eala hu nears and hu angrum is bat geat, and se weg be to life ge-lædt, and swybe feaws synd be bone weg finden, Mt. 7, 14.

Angramian To ver, affict, to be solicitous; vexare, solicitum esse, Som.

Angumlic troublesome, v. angeum.

Angumlice; adv. Serrosfully; triste, Som.

Angsumnes, se ; f. Troublesomeness, sorrow, anxiety, anguish; arumna:—Pr. 118, 143. We gesawon hys augumnisic, Gen. 42, 21, v. angues.

Angyld, es; n. [an one, gild a payment] A single, or simple recompence, payment, amende, satisfaction; simplex compensatisfaction; simplex compen-satio:—Mana bone bas an-gyldes admonish that [mas] of the recompence, L. In. 22: Wilk. p. 18, 27. Gyld bu bat an-gylde pay thou the recompence, p. 18, 28.

Angyn a beginning, v. angin.
Angytan [an, gytan to get] To
and, discover, understand, know;
invenire, intelligere; — Ors. A . tole 2, 1.

Anhafen elevated; pp. of anhaban milles

Anhaga Alone, eacant, solitary; solitarius - Der se anhaga solitarius — Der se anhaga eard bihealdeb, Cod. Ex. 57, a. 10.

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Anhagian to be at leleure, v. onhagian.

Anhebban; p. anhof; pp. anhafen To lift up, v. ontrabban.
Anhefednes, se; f. Exaltation;
exaltatio:—G. R. Ben. 7.
Anhend; adj. [Plat. Dut. eenhandis: Ger sinkandis.

handig: Ger. einhandig: an one, hand hand] One-handed, lame, imperfect, weak; uni-manus: - Elf. gl. 9 magical

Anhon to hang, v. hom
Anhyredice unanimously, f. anredice. 4, 27.
Andreosian to run upon, v. on-

hreosian.
Anhydig: adj. [un, hydeg contions, heeding] Unneeding,

immoveable, stubborn, rask ; pervicax :-- Cd. 199.

Anhyldan to incline, v. onbyldan.

Anhynd one-handed, v. anhend. Anhyran To be enzious, smal mulari:-Ne anhyre þu, Pa.

36, 8, v. onhyrgan, onhyrgan. Anhyrned; adj. [an one, hyrn a horn, as the Dut. cenhorn] horn, as the Det. cennoral One-horned, having one horn; unicornis:—Anhyrned deor, or anchyrned deor, or anchyrned deor, or micorn; monoceros:—Eff. gl. 12.

nhyrnend. es As micorn;

Anhyrnend, es As anicora; unicornis:—Swa anhyrnende horn, Ps. 91, 10. Fram hornum anhyrnendra, Pe. 21, 20. Anidde restrained ; pp. of anydan. Anig any, v. senig.

Anige, anigge one-eyed, v. anenge.

Animan ; p. anam ; pp. anumen [a from, niman to take] To take away, remove; tollere:-Ani-mas bat pund at hym, Mt. 25, 28.

Aninga, zeninga, anunga; add [an one, inga] One by one, singly, at once, clearly, plainly, entirely, altogether, necessarily; singulatim, omnino :-Hogedon aninga they at once endeavoured, Jdth. p. 25, 9. Aniverian [a intensive, niberian

to thrust down] To put down, condema, dama ; deorsum trudere :- Da wurde he anibrod mid Judas, Chr. 675 : Ing. p. 52, 11.

Aniwan to restore, v. niwian. Ankor an anchar, a hermit, v. ancer.

Anline A respect, regard, consideration; respectus:-Elf. gr. 28. An læste, an laste, an luste at the instant, at the moment; e vestigio:—Cot. 72.

Anlætan [an alone, lætan to let] To let alone, forbear, relinquish; relinquere:-Cd. 30. Anlaga; adj. Alone, solitary, without company; solitarius: - Cot. 198.

Anlang cempa arranged soldiers, v. andlang.

Anlapum ; adv. [an one, leeppan with part With one part, at once, one by one; singulatim:

-C. Ja. 21, 25, v. malipig.

An laste at the instant, v. an læste. Anlec a respect, v. anlæc. Anleger; adj. [an one, leger a

layer] Lying with one person; unicubus:-Anlegere wifman a woman with one husband, R.

Anleofa wages, v. andleofene. Anlepig each, v. ænlipig. Anlepnes solitude, v. ænlepnes. Anlic only, v. mnlic.

Anlie, onlie; adj. [Dut. gelyk: Ger. ühnlich: an alone, lic like Like, similar; similis:— Forpam ys heofona rice anlic bam cyninge, Mt. 18, 28. Dat he biob swibe anlic that he is very like, Bt. 37, 1.

Anlice only, v. senlice. Anlicee, andliceis, coliceis, se; f. [Dut. gelyknes f: Ger. gleichniss n.] 1. A likeness, a similitude, resemblance, an idea, an image; similitudo. 2. A statue, an idol, a stature, a height; statute, simulacrum: height; status, simulacrum:
—1. Hwee anlicnys ys bis? Mt. 22, 20. God gesceop ba man to his andlichisse, Gen. 1, 26, 27. 2. Tobrec hira anlicnyssa, Ez. 23, 24. Ican ane elne to hys anlienesse, Lk. 12,

nlifene food, v. andleofene. Anlip, anlypi, anlipig single, solitary, v. zenlipig.
An luste at the instant, v. an

leste.

Anlutan *to incline*, v. alutan. Anmedla Pride, arrogance, pre-sumption; superbia .- Cd. 212.

An mitta a measure, v. mitta. Anmod, anmodlic; adj. [Plat. eenmodig: Dut. eenmoedig: an one, mod the mind] All of one mind, unanimous, stubborn, obstinate; unanimus: — Pu soblice man anmod, Ps. 54,14. Hi calle anmodlic, Jos. 9. 2.

Anmodlice; adv. Unanimously, with one accord; unanimiter:

—Hi anmodlice comon, Joe. 11, 4.

Anmodnes, se ; f. Unity, smanimity | unites, unanimitas, Som. Anne only, v. an.

Annes, annys, anes, se; f. Oneness, unity; unitas. 2. A covenant, an agreement; con-ventio. 3. Solitude; solitudo:-1. On þa annysse þære halgan cyrican in the unity of the holy church, Bd. 2, 4. 2.Geweard him and pam folce on Lindesige anes pat there was with him and the people in Lindsey an agreement that—, Chr. 1014: Ing. p. 193, 12. 5. Annys bæs widgillan westenes the solitude of the wide desert, Guthl. vit. c. 8.

Ahoba fear, amazement; formido, Som. Anred; adj. [an one, red comcil One-minded, unanimous, agreed, constant, persevering, prompt, diligent, vehement; un-animus, diligent:-And bonne

been hig anræde and when they be unanimous, L. In. 77: Wille. p. 27, 29. Die swefen ys anrede, Gen. 41, 25. Ealle anrede aweady, L. Can. Edg.

DB. SAR. 82,5



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Anrædlice, anhrædlice; ade. Anrædlice, anhrædlice; ade.
Unanimously, instantly, comstantly, vehemently; unanimiter:—H1 pohton anhrædlice, Ps. 82, 5. De anrædlice
wile his sinna geswican, L.
Cam. Edg., pn. 17: W. p. 96, 15.
Anrædnys, se; f. Unanimity,
concord, agreement, constancy,
standit trans. Alignes agreement

steadfastness, diligence, earnestvehemency; concordia: Broberlice anrædnys brotherly unanimity, Scint. 11.
Anrædnys godes weorees constancy of good works; Oct. vst. cap. Scint. 7. Opposed to twyrædnes dusention, quod v.

Anra-gehwa, anra-gehwylc every one, v. an, 4.

Anreces continually, v. anstre-

Anrid [an in, ryne a course] An invoid, incursion, assault; incursio:—Fram anrine, Ps. 90,

Ansaca a denier, v. onsace, andsaca.

Ansæce a denying, v. andsæc. Ansæt bated, v. andsæt.

Ansceat, ansceot the bowels, the intestines; exentera .- Cot. 73. Anscod unshod, v. unsceoda. Anscuman to shun, v. onscuman Anscuniendlic, anscunigendlic

abominable, v. onscumendlic. Ansecgan [Plat. anseggen . Dut. asnzeggen: Ger. ansagen an, secgan to declare] To affirm, avouch; affirmare.— Mon ansecgan wolde one would affirm, L. Edg. pol. 4, v. secgan.

Ansegednes, ansegdnes, se, f. [ansecged affirmed] A thing which is vowed, or devoted, an oblation, a sacrifice; victums:
—Bd. 1, 7.

Ansendan to send, v. onsendan. Ansettan to impose, v. onsettan. Z Ansien a figure, v. ansyn.

Ansin a new, sight, v. ansyn.

Anspeca, [onspeca [an against, pspec a speech] A speaker against, an accuser, a persecutor; persecutor, Som.

Anspel [an, spel a speech, fable]
A conjecture; conjectura:—

Cot. 56.

Anstandende, anstonde or munuc one standing alone, a monk? part. of anatandian.

Anstandian; p. anstod; pp. an-standen To stand against, resist, withstand, to be firm, or steadfast, inhabit, dwell; adver-

sari, constare, habitare, Som.
Anateled, adj. [Dut. censtelig:
Ger. cinstielig: an one, stele
a stale, or handle] One staled,
having one handle or stalk; unicaulis, Som.

Anstonde a monk, v. anstandende.

Anatrecan the determinate; per-tinaces:—Part. 42, 2.

Anstreces, ansreces, anreces; adv. [an one, the gen. of stree a stretch] Of one stretch, with one effort, continually; sine intermissione :- And foron on anstreces dæges and nihtes and went in one stretch day and night, Chr. 894: Ing. p., 119, 9. And eodon ansreces and went continually, Chr. 1010:

Ing. p. 184, 25.

Ansund; adj. [an cae, sund sound, whole] One whole, entire; integer:—See heefen is sinewealt and ansund heaven is circular and continued, Equ.

pern. 3. a Ansundnes, se; f. Wholeness, soundness, integrity; integri-tas:—Ausundnesse lufigend a lover of integrity, Wan. cat. p. 292, 36.

Answarian to answer, v. andawarian.

Answeg; adj. [an one, sweg a sound] Of the same sound or tune, consonant, agreeable; contune, consonant, agreeable; con-Anwald power, v. anweald.
sonus — Answege sang, Elf. Anwalda a magistrate, v. an-

gl. Som. p. 62. Ansyn, ansin, ansien, andsyn, onsyn [Plat. angeen n: Dut. aanzien w: Ger ansehen w. Dan. seen n: an one, siene a sight] 1. A face, countenance; vultus. 2. A view, an appearance, a sight, form, figure; aspectus, figura. 3. A thing to be looked upon, a spectacle; be looked upon, a spectacle; spectaculum:—I. Ansyne þin ic sece, Ps. 26, 13. Fægere onsyne with a fair countenance, Bd. 5, 2. 2. Mid bære ansine with the view, Bt. 22, 2. Au-tah lichamlicre ansyne on hine, Lk. 3, 22. Ansien byses middan-geardes the figure of this world, Past. 51, 2. 3. Ors.

Ant and, v. and. Antalic; adj [an not, tællic wicked] Not wicked, clean, pure; immaculatus -Æ driht-

nes antalic, Ps 18, 8. Antecrist, anticrist antichrist,

Elf. T. p. 6, 22.
Antefen; f. [an against, surfen a voice, contracted into antefen, written by Chaucer antem] An ANTEM OF ANTHEM, a hymn sung in alternate parts; antiphona: — Dat hi antefn gehleobre stæfne sungan that they sang the anthem with an harmonious voice, Bd. 1, 25. Sm. p. 487, 24.

Antfeng acceptable, v. anfeng. Anbrecian, abracian [an intenrive, pracian or pracian to fear] To fear, to be afraid, to dread, revereri, horrere;—Ps. 6, 19. Ic onginne to anbra-cigenne I begin to dread, Elf. gr. 85.

Anhræc, anhræche; adj. Fear-ful, terrible, horrible; terribi-lis, Som.

Antibre a condition, or state of things; status, Som.

nticrist antichrist, v. antecri Antimber Matter, materials, sub-stance, a theme; materies, materia -- Ungehiwod antimber rude matter, Alb. resp. 15, 22, v. timber.

Antrumnys an infirmity, v. untrumnes.

Antute on the contrary; e contrario, Som.

Antynan to open, v. untynan. Anumen taken away ; pp. of animan.

Anunga one by one, v. aninga.
Anunga Zeal, an earnest desire,
envy; zelus:—R. Jn. 2, 17.
Anwadan; p. anwod To snoade,
intrude; invadero —Hie an-

wod invaded them, Cd. 173, Lye.

wealda.

Anwaldan to rule, v. waldan.
Anwaldeg; adj. [Plat. weldig:
Dut. geweldig: Ger. gewaltig: Swed. waldig] Powerfut;
potens. Se sie anwaldegost who is most powerful, Bt. 36, 5.

Anwalg, anwealg; adj. Entire, whole, sound ; integer :- Past. 52, 2,

Anwann fought against; p. of anwinnan. Anweald, anwald, wald, es; m. [Plat, waldt f: Dut geweld n: Ger gewalt f: Swed, walde n.] Power, empire, dominion, jurisdiction, rule, government; potestas: — Anweald or mihte Godes 18, Ps. 61, 11. Ælc anweald on corban, Ms. 28, 18.

weald on eorban, Mr. 28, 18.

He was of Herodes anwealde,
Lk. 23, 7. On abbades anwalde, Bd. 4, 32. On his anwealde, Gen. 42, 6.

Anwealda, M. governor, & magistrate, & ruler, d prince, & monarch; gubernator:—Se anwealda hef's betangene the governor hath restrained, Bt.21. Anwealg whole, v. anwalg.

Anwealglice , adv. Wholly, soundly: integrè .- Past. 33, 5 Anwealgnes, se; f. Wholeness, soundness, entireness; integri-

tas, Som. Anweard present, v. andweard. Anweardnes presence, v. and-

weardnes. Anweg away, v. aweg. Anweore a cause, v. andweore. Anwig, es [an one, wig a con-test] A single combat, a duel;

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tel non gas ara, d. arum . 1. 18 13.25 89 ARAR

certamen singulare:—Hi gefishton anwig they fresht a
duel, Ors. S, 9: S, 4, 6.

Aswiglice; side. By single combat.

Anwiglice fechtende fighting
to single combat, Cot. 186.

Anwil, anwill; adj. [an one, will
a soill] Following one's wish,
self-willed, obstinate, stubbern;
pertinax:—Elf. sl. 28.

Angran to assume y Convergen pertinax :—Elf. gl. 28. Anwillice; adv. Obstinately, stub-

bornly, pertinaciously; perti-naciter: — Ic to anwillice winne I too pertinaciously attack, Bt. 20.

*Anwilnes, se; f. Obstinacy, self-will, contumacy; pertinacia: -Part. 82, 1.

Anwinnan; p. anwann To fight against, to attack; impugna-re:—Ors. 8, 7.

An-wintre, e-wintre; edj. [an one, every, winter a winter Of one year, one year old, continu-ing for a year; hornus, anni-culus:—Dat lamb accal beon an-wintre, Ez. 12, 5.

Anwite, es; n. [an one, wite a fine] A simple or single fine, a mulet or amerement; simplex muleta :- L. Alf. 26: W.

Anwlitegan to change the form of,

v. unwlitegan.

Anwlow, anwloh: adj. [an without, wish a fringe, ornament] Untrimmed, neglected, without a good grace, deformed, ill-fared ; inornatus, deformis : -Din rice restende bib anwich thy kingdom is remaining neglected, Cd. 203 (Cd. 178 22)

maglected, Cd. 203/Cd//? M-2/s
Anwood invaded, p. of anwadan.
Anwreon; p. anwroh; pp. anwrogen [an sm, wreen to
cover] To uncover, reveal; revelage:—R. Bon. 5.
Anwrigenys, se; f. A revealing,
disclosing, an opining, a sermon, f. homilj; explicatio,
expositio, Som.

Anwunigende inhabiting, v. onwunian.

Anxiomnes enziety, v. angrom-Des.

Anydan; p. de; pp. ded, de, anidde [a from, nydian to need, to compel] 1. To repel, thrust or beat back, keep from, restrain, constrain, force; re-pellere. 2. With ut to expel, s drive out; expellere:-Mid unryhte anydde wærum with injustice had been kept from, Car. 828. 2. Ic anyde hig ut, Dout. 82, 21.

Anywan to show, demonsts niwian.

ducere :---Gif hwa fram him

Aparan to perwert, v. forperan. Aparod; part. Apprehended, found, taken; deprehensus:— See was aparod, Ja. 8, 8.

Apelder-tun an apple-tree-garden, v. apel-treow. Apel-tree an apple-tree, v. apel-

treow.

Apfied; m. [ap up, fled a feed]
An everflowing of the sea; ledo,
Martyr. 20, Mart.

Apinsian; p. de; pp. ed, od, ud To ponder, weigh; pon-derare:—Past. 53, 3.

Apl as sopie, v. sepl. 4.2, ? Aplantode, ed planted, v. plan-

Apostata Apostacy, revolt; apos-tata:—Lup. Sorm. 1, 19. Apostol One sent, on opestle; apostolus: - Dæra twelf apos-tola naman, Mt. 10, 2.

Apostolic, apostollic; adj. Ap tolical; apostolicus: -Bd. 1,

Appel on oppie, v. mpl. Appel-leaf, appel-leaf on op of, violete; pomi folium, violæ, Som.

Appelscreada apple-paringe, v. eppel-screada.

26.

tun.

protaman, aprotane The herb tonum [artemisia, Lis.], Som. Apulder An apple-tree, v. apeltreow:—Surmelst apulder; q. 7
souring apple-tree; pyrus malus, Lin.:—Swite apulder a succeing apple-tree; malamel-lus, R, 45. puldre an apple-tree, v. sepel-

ģτ Apuidre APPLEDORE, a village in Kent, noar Tenterden, a har bour on the coast of Devon :Apuldre comb . APPLEDORE COMB Isle of Wight, Menn.

Apuldur an apple-tree. Apullod pulled, v. pullian. Aquald killed, v. cwellan. Aqueorns a kind of cintment;

scirra, Som., v. acwern. Aquilegia the herb columbia aquilegia, aquileia:-Ors. 6, 86. r, brass; aurichalcum.

å's, aar; pl. g. åre, årne [Plat. Fre. ere f: Dut. eer f: Ger. ehre f: Don. aere: Swed. ära f: Icel. Heb. Al. at, or, ur beginning :
Heb. "Me aur light, splendour]
1. Glory, henour, respect, reverence; glorin. 2. Kindness,
goodness, favour, use, care, benefit, power, wealth, money, riches, property, substance, support, wages; benignitas, opes, sub stantis:—1. Ne wolde he nige are witan nor would he ascribe any henour, Bd. 2, 20. He sunder lif was foreberende callum þam arum he a private life was preferring to all honours, Bd. 4, 11: Sm. p. 579, S. Nyton nane are they 7 no respect, Bt. 85, 2. Him was are pearl to him was need of wealth, Cd. 97. Arra bidden to ask for power, Cd. 131. To godre are to good ylda bearnum for the benefit of all the sons of men, Jul. A. 2. (Vid. Price's Walton, ci. note 34). Be ealre are by all [his] wealth, Court. 46. Hyra ar in

(r. cs; ss. [ex before, as Moss. Jairy messenger from, air be-fore] One going before, a legate; a messenger, an angel; nun-tius:—Lædan ut halige aras lead out holy messengers, Cd. Appl an apple, v. sepl.

Appl an apple, v. sepl.

Apple-treew an apple-tree, v. A'r. Don. sare: Sued. sra c: sepel-treew.

Sume hæfden le sra some 112. Des ar amgeb this meshave 60 oars, Chr. 897.

must their property is most, Ors. 1, 1. Hi are forgeafen

they gave wages, Bd. 1, 15.

Ar before, v. ær. Ar in marne, or zrist early in the morning, v. mr.

Arad rode, v. ridan. Arade ; part. Relieved ; releva-

tus, &

Armount; p. armote To reach out, extend, reach, lay hold of, hold up; attingere:-Dat man areach, Chr. 1014: Ing. p. 193, 19. Arec's or armed shall hold

up, Ps. 145, 6. Armd [a intensive, rmd counced] Counsel, welfare, safety; con-silium, salus: —Se aræda one who consults for eafety, apatriot. Smeagende ymbe heora saw-la ared considering about their souls' welfare, L. Edm. pref. be and a florage a hereing a, seewes haten Brutus the lattice, the consul of the Romans, who was called Brutus, Rt. 19,

v. ræd. Arædan, aredan, aredian ; ared, arod, aredde hi are

enew, demonstrate, v. see, r. brees. copper, brass & Rall & Rall

the benefice is Esh II the 16,. Dolige pare an Infeit the hand Dz es: m han DI Ewiatien ausea y] Orairus m [/2e] 0,3[13 b] protesting Elfan Som 6, 31. maple the The an

27+16 \$ wetan to glas \$2-es; m th. an (14d & 820) 2 plrewe, an fi figes; m th. an 5 arfast + holy hims the ax De Araginan is send De Araginan to endere The apok he had so hat which gives honour & Arfablice housely * proudly merefully the 2 aprilice of an of ful 24 aralan to ouch A. an. afestnes 35 Aran parcere Ben Non allhorder & Arcodian to hecome Bur h 104, 20 N arafran



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ARL

ARDX 91

ARW

Arblice diagracefully, v. carblice.

Arbwate; adj. [ser before, most, hwata keen] Most bold, most paliant : fortissimus :- Oforcomon corlas arhwate over came most valiant earls, Chr. 988 : Ing. p. 145, 26. Arian, gearian ; port.

ende, gende; p. ede; pp. ed, od; v. a. [Plat. Dut. eeren: Ger. ehren: Dan. aere: Swed. ara: ar ho-mour, ian] 1. Togive honour, to honour, reperence, have in admi-ration; honorare, venerari. 2. To regard, care for, spare, pardon, forgive; parcere -1. In to arianne is to be honoured, Bt. 52, 2. Onsægednys lofes areb me, Ps. 49, 24. 2. He þearfum arede he cares for the poor, Bd. 8, 9. Ac arodon heora life, Jos. 9, 21. He arab ba godan he pardons the good, Bt. 41, 2. Se Cyning arian wille the Mag will pardon, L. In. 36; Wilk. p. 20, 38.

Arianisc; adj. def. se Arrianisca ARIAN, belonging to Arius, an Alexandrian, who lived in the fourth century: -Se Ar-rianisca gedweelda aras the Arian herery arose, Bd. 1, 8. Ariddan to rid, deliver, v. ah-

ræddan.

Ariende, arigende sportag, x. arien.

Ariht; adv. [Plat. Ger. recht: Dut. regt: Dan. ret: Swed. rätt: a, riht right] ARIGHT, right, well, correctig; probe, recte:—Gif man bit ariht asmead if one considereth right, L. Can. Rdg. 13, v. riht. Ariman to number, arimed sum-bered, arimende sumbering v.

ARTEAN; part. arisende, he artst; p. aria, bi arison; pp. arisen; t. m. [Plat. risen: Frs. rieze: Dut. ryzen, opryzen : Ger. rei-(sen : Al reison : Moes, urreisan or riesan: Don. reise: Swed. resa: Norse, risa] To ARISE, rise, rise up, rise agais; surgere:—Ydel is eow
arisan, Ps. 126, S. He aras
sona, Gen. 19, 1. Da arison þa þri weras, Gen. 18, 16. Arisen was sunne, C. Mk. 4, 6. Þy þriddan dæge arisan, Mt. 16, 21.

Ariae's it behoveth; oportet, v. gerist

Arist a resurrection, v. seryst. (Lone h 115 gG Ariwe an arrow, v. arewa. (Lone h 115 gG Ariwe an arrow, v. arewa. A'rleda; daf. ne Arledan; adj. [Plat. Dut. cerloos 'Ger, chr-lon: Dam. Swed. aerelön: ar

honour, lean | Void of good, viie, pious, wicked; impius: Wi6 bam arleassestan eretice against the most wicked heretic, Bd. 4, 17. Forweoroa's se arleasa the wicked perisheth, Pa. 9. 5.

A'richalice; adv. Wickedly, im-piously; impis:—Ne arleas-lice io dyde fram Gode, Ps. 17, 28.

A'rleasnes, se; f. [arleas wicked] Wickedness, acts of wickedness, impiety : iniquitas : - Æfter manigo arleasnyssa heora, Ps. 5, 12.

A'rlie; adj. [Plat. Dut. eerlyk: Ger. ehrlich: Dam. aerlig: Swed. ärlig: ur honour, lic] Honourable, noble, venerable; honorabilis:—Bd. 3, 7: Ors.

A'rlice; ade. Honourably; honorifice:-He wolde swibe arlice underfon he would very honourably receive, Bt. 16, 2.

Arlice, serlice; adv. [ser early, lice] BARLY, betimes; mane: -Bwibe arlice very early, C. R. Mk. 16, 2. Arm on orm, v. carm.

Arm miterable, v. earm.

garlic] The early garlic, the moly, hermel, the wild rue, or garlic; allium moly, Lin.:-L. M. 1, 64.

Armorgen early down, v. ærmergen.

gen. Arna honour, v. ar.

Arnaleas soid of honour, v. arlean.

Arn ran; p. of yrnan.

Aroda species of kerb; herbæ genus, arum.—Nim lybcornes leaf, obbe arod take a leaf of saffrom, or ared, L. M. 1, 2, p. 102.

Arod ready, conjectured, pardoned, v. arædan, arian. Aroda counsel, wisdom, v. aræd.

Arodlice quickly, v. ardlice. Arodscipe Dexterity, readiness, optness, dignity, konour; dex-teritas: -Past. 20.

Arra of favours; facultatum, gen. plu, of ar.

Arrianisc drian, v. Arianisc. Arsgang [sers caus, gang a pa sage Anus ; araganga, Latri-

næ, Lye. Ar-smit, es; m. [ar *brass*, smit a smith] A copper smith, a brazier, a worker in brass; faber

grarius :- Col. Mon. Art thou art, es, v. com.

Arbegu, arbeng, es; m. [ar henour, begen a servant A serpant or minister by his place or employment; servus, minister honorabilis: — Cumena arbegin the servant of guests, Bd. Aradice quickly, v. ardice.

Arung, e; f. 1. An honouring, a reperence; honoratio. 2. regarding, sparing, pardoning;

Arweorbe hanowably, v. arwurb-

Arweordian to honour, v. arwurb-IRD.

Arweorblice solomaly, v. arwurblice.

Arweordnes, arwyrdnes, se; f. arweordung, arwurdung, e ; f. ar before, weorones hence Reverence, great honour, dig-Bryngab Drintne arwiroun-ge bring to the Lord reverence, Pr. 28, 2. Gif bu nu ge-munan wite callra bara ar-wyronessa if thou now wilt be mindful of all the honours, Bt. 8: Card. p. 36, 18. ¶ Mid ar-weoronesse with honour, hoourably.

Arwiöbe [ar an oar, wiöbe withe] An ear-withe, a willow-band to tie oars with; et Elf. gl. Som. p. 77. etroppus :-

Arwiinga, arwunge; ade. Acting favourably, honourably, gra-tuitously; gratis: - R. Mt. 10, 8. Armelu [mr corly, melu maly or Arwurd, arwyrd, arwurdlic; def. ae arwurda, seo het arwurde [ser before, highly, weord worthy, or ar honour, wear's worth, ho-mour-worth, honourable] High-ly honourable, venerable, worskipful, reverend ; honorabilia, venerandın :- Searwuröz wer the very venerable mon, Bd. 4, 18: 5, 1. Se goda bis sinle arwyroe the good is also highly honourable, Bt. 39, 2. Arwurde wuduwe or nume а нип, К. 69.

Arwurbian, arweorbian, rwurbian, arweordian, ar-wyrbian; pp. gearwurbod; v. [ar honour, weorban to be, to be made] To give honour, to rever-ence, celebrate, extel, worahin; honorare:—Onsagednya loses arwurbab me, Ps. 49, 23. Durt calle arwurbigeon pone Sunu, swa swa hig **arwurbigeab bon**e Fæder, se be ne arwurbats bone Sunu, ne arwurbab he bone Fæder, Ja. 8, 23. Ar-wurfa binum Fæder, Dest. 5,

Arwurdig reverend, v. arwurd. Arwurdig venerable, v. arwurd. Arwurblice, arweorbe, arwyrblice; adv. Honourably, reservently, solemnly, mildly; hono-rifice:—Swite arwurblice onfangene warron were very ho-nourably received, Bd. 2, 20. Pa grete hig arwardice, Gen. 46, 4.

Alwardung hencur, v. arweor's-

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Jostis Sthells Threwe arrow O Tra 3] Frame in arrow. cajida im varia ariwe, I'll arewe honours Ed 131. Th & 166; Staff honor the 94.37 1651 Gin # 525, 19 In v agreent nes

2 Sucepan; p . crap To some Th. an 3. Isaru The hear fold for 34 * Ascafan shaven Ascirigendlic dis. junctively line I 689, 22 v asoyrigendlic Detsean to whe Ben of. 27. Ascreddian to prane () 3 Are as a telop Th. an in U.S. p.19 ASC

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ASE

Arwyrb venerable, v. arwurb. Arwyrdian to reverence, v. arwurdian.

Arwyrolice reverently, v. arwurblice.

Arwyrones dignity, v. arweorones.

Arydid robbed; pp. of ahræddan. Arynd-raca an ambassador, v. ærend-raca.

Aryst resurrection, v. æryst. Arytrid robbed, v. arydid.

9p

As brass, v. ar. Assed said out, finished, v. assegen.

Assecga to offer sacrifice; immo-lare: -C. Mk. 14, 12, Lye.

Asægan ; p. asæde, asægde ; pp asæd, asægd [a out, sægan or secgan to say] To speak out, relate, tell, finish speaking, conclude, end; perloqui, eloqui:

Gif heo asæd bis if it [she]
be told, related, Bd. 4, 22. Se wisdom þa þis spell asæd hæfde when wisdom had ended this discourse, Bt. 84, 8: 85, 1. Asægdnis, se; f. A mystery, sacrifice; mysterium: - C. Lk. 8, 10. C. R. Lk. 11, 24, v.

8, 10. C. R. Lk. 11, 24, v. ansegednes.
Asæled; part. [a, sæled from, sælan to bind] Bound; astrictus:--Cd. 100 · 166.

Asah set; p. of sigan.
Asah, asald an ass, v. assa.
Asawan to sow, asawen sowed, v. sawan.

Asca dust, v. axe.

Ascacan to brandish, ascaden separated, v. asceacan.

Ascadian to separate, v. ascea-

Ascæafen shaven, v. sceafan. Ascere; adj. [a, scear shears] Without tonsure, untrimmed;

incultus: - Peccat. Med. 8, Ascamian to be arhamed v. sca-

mian. Asce other, v. axe.

Ascescan, ascacan; p. asceoc; pp. asceacen, asceacyn; v. a. 1. To shake off, remove; excutere. 2. To forsake, desert, revolt, fice; deserere. 3. To shake, brandish; vibrare:—1. Asceacab bat dust of cowrum fotum, Mr. 6, 11. 2. He as-ceacen was fram Æþelrede he had deserted from Æthel-red, Chr. 1001: Ing. p. 174, 16. 3 Ascard sweeth his, Ps. 7, 13.

 Asceadan, ascadian; p. asceod;
 pp. asceaden, ascaden, asced;
 p. a. [a from, sceadan to divide] To reparate, disjoin, exclude; separare -- And bine from nytenum asced and separated him from beasts, L. Eccles. Wilk. p. 184, 52. Hi of curicean gemanan ascadene sien they from the church communion thall be excluded, L. With. Wilk. p. 10, 86,

10, 36.
Asceaf expelled; p. of ascufan.
Asceahan, ascilian; p. de; pp.
ed, od, ascyled; v. [a from,
sceal a scale] To pull off the
scales or shell, to male, shell,
expound, declare; decorticare:—Cot. 79, Lye.
Ascearpan to sharpen, v. ascyr-

Ascesrpan to sharpen, v. ascyrpan. Asced, ascede separated, v. as-

ceadan.

Ascendan to send; v. asendan. Asceofen expelled, v. ascufan. Asceonendlic detestable, v. as-

cuniendlie. Asceonia to detest, avoid; detes-tarr.—R. Ben. 2, Lye.

Asceonung detestation, v. ascu-

Asceop gave, v. sceapian.

Asceortian, ascortian; p. de; pp. ed. To be short, to grow short, shorten, elapse, diminish, fail; breviare, effluere .—Ten busend geara ascortað ten thousand years will elapse, Bt. 18,3. Dat wæter asceortode, Gen. 21, 15.

Asceotan; p. sceat, hi ascuton; pp. ascoten [a, sceotan to shoot] To shoot, shoot through, break through, fall, cum impetu e-rumpere:—Ors. 6, 36.

Ascerpan, ascirpan: p. de; pp. ed. To sharpen, clear from, save from; exacuere: — Wracu ascirped cleared or saved from

destruction, Bt. 20.
Ascian to ask, v. acsian.
Ascilian to shell, v. ascealian. Ascimod shining, Herb. 2, 31,

v. sciman to glaten, Som.
Ascinan To thise forth, to be clear, evident; clarescere:—
Cublicor ascineb will be more truly evident; Bd. 5, 1.

Asciran, ascyrian; p. ede; pp.
ed, ud; v.a. [Plat. Dut. afscheuren: a from, sciran to
sheer] To cut from, to separate,
divide, part, sever, excommunicate; resecare, separare:he separated Adam's sons, Deut.
32, 8. Ascyrud beon fram

mannum, Somn. 280. Ascirped cleared, v. ascerpan. Ascofen banished, v. ascufan.

Ascop gave, v. aceapian. Ascortian to shorten, v. asceortian.

Ascræp scraped, v. ascreopan. ascrencan; pp. ascrenct, ascrun-cen [a, screncan to supplant] Ase as. To supplient, press, stamp, squeeze, pull, shrink; supplantare —Past. 48, 9: 58, 5: Cat. 71.

Ascreopan; p. ascræp; pp. [a from, screopan to scrape] To scrape off, scrape : scalpere :-Job ascræp bone wyrms of his lice, Job. p. 166, 33.

ecrepan, ascrypan; p. de; pp. en. To bear, curry, cast or vomit out; egerere:—Cot. 71. Ascruncen pressed, v. ascrencan. Ascrutnian [a, scrudnian to scrutiny] To search out, scrutimize, trace out; scrutari,

Ascrypan to east out, v. ascre-

Aschrotu fennel-giant, v. eesc-

Ascufan; p. asceaf; pp. ascufen, -ofen, -eofen, -eafen [a from, scufan to shove] To drive away, expel, banish, repel, shove away; expellere: - V. Ps 77, 66.

Ascunan; v.a. To convict, accuse; arguere:-Hwylc cower as cunað me for sinne, Jr. 8, 46. Ascung a question, v. acsung.

Ascunian; p. de; pp. ed, od;
v.a. [a away, scunian to shum]
1. To avoid, shun, fly from;
evitare. 2. To hate, detest;
detestari—1. Mot he ascunian must he avoid, L. Cnut. 7. 2. Esau ascunode Jacob, Gen. 27, 41. Da ascunodon hig hine, Gen. 87, 4. Ascuniendlic, asceonendlie; adj.

Detestable, abominable; detes-tabilis: — Beforan Gode ys ascuniendlic, Lk. 16, 15.

Ascunung, asceonung An execration, abomination, a detestation; execratio .- Ge geseo's bære toworpennysse ascununge, Mk. 13, 14.

Ascuton fell down, v. asceotan Ascyled, od taken out of the shell, shelled, declared, v. ascealian.

Ascyndan [a from, scyndan to meet] To separate, remove, take away, lengthen; tollere .- Pu ascyndest fram me freend, Ps. 87, 19.

Ascypan to sharpen, v. ascyrpan. Ascyrian to separate, v. asciran. Ascyrigendlic; adj. [ascirigende dujoning, from asciran] Dis-

joining, disjunctive; disjunctive:—Eff. gr. 44.
Ascyrigendlice; adv. Disjunctive:
—Eff. gr. 44.
Ascyrigen: p. hi secorator.

Ascyrpan; p. hi ascyrpton; pp. gescyrped To sharpen; exacuere:—Hi ascyrpton swa swa sweord tungan heora, Ps. 63, 8. Hi ascirpan they sharpen, Bt.

Asealcan; pp. asolcen To depress, languish, to be weak; lan-guescere.—Cd. 99, v. asolcen,

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ASL

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A8P

ASS

Assertion To become dry, to see dry up / strescere, Ben.

Assess ; p. asohte; sp. asoht [a from, secan to seek] To search, esk sut, enguire; requirers: — Bd. 1, 37.

ocogan; s. [a out, seegan to sony To speak out, declare, express, tell, publish, explain; edicore:—Heofonas asocgab

wulder Godes, Pr. 18, 1. Assecgendlic; adj. That may be spaken, expressible; effi-bilis, Son.

Asend, asende sent, thrown out, v. sendan.

Авсоже мыей, авсожен м Y. SAWAD.

Aset placed, v. settan.

Asetan Te appeint, design; destinare:—R. Conc. prof.

Aseted, asett, asette, set, placed, asered, built, v. settan.

Aseban to boil, v. seoban.

Asebian to soli, v. sectan.
Asebian to all m, v. sepan.
Asian To put out, eject, sile;
expuere:—R. Mt. 28, 24.
Asiayd, geniced; part. [a from,
sucian to mak] Taken from mak,
seened; ablactatus:—Swa asicyd ofer moder, Ps. 180, 4.

Asigen folion; pp. of sigen.

**Asindrod sundered, separated,
severed, v. genundrian.

**Asincian; p. selecude, salmote;
pp. selecud, salmond To sleck-

n, locern, untie, result, dissolve, nervate : lexure :—Cot. 108, v. slacian.

Anlacigendlic; adj. Slack, remise; remissivus: — Elf. gr. 38, Lye. Aslacigendlice; adv. Slackly, re-missly; remissè:— Elf. gr. 38,

Aslad slipped every, v. salidan. Aslancte lossed, v. salacian. Aslancud sent of, v. salacian. Aslegen, salagen struck, for v. slean.

Aslapen; adj. Sloopy, drowey; somnolentus, See. Allawian To be heavy, dull, slag-pich; torpescere:—Gvirty-18.

Aslean to strike, v. slean.

Aslean to strike, v. slean.

Aslegen slain, v. slean.

Aslidan; alidan; p. skild; pp.
saliden To skide, or slip mony,
dash against; labi, elidere:

Asliden boon, Soint 13, 24, 78.

Aslad, gefoll, wagat slid,
moved, soggie, Cat. 120, Lye.
Aslitan, asliten; s. c. [a from,
alitan to skil To cleane, rice, alitan is alif To clease, rise, destroy, full, cut of; discinde-re, dirucre:—Aslat þa tunas calle destroyed all the villages, Bd. 3, 16. Mildheortnysse his anytekt of manufactures. Bd. 3, 16. Mildheortnysse his v. aspanan. rine, Ps. 76, 8.

Aslogen, strick struck, fired, entu

7 Aslupan 20 slip away : labi :— X. Cd. 184. alyteli abail fail, v. salitan.

Ameagende sequiring : part. of ARTHUR D.

immean; p. nameade; pp. 4 mend; v. a. 1. To search, en-quire, elicit; investigare. 2. To contemplate, consider, ru-minate, ponder, bethink, think; ruminare, sentire:-- l. Stige mine pu sameadest, Pa 188, 2. 2. Gif man hit ariht samea5 tf one rightly considers it, L. Con. Edg. 13, v. smean.
Assailed worked, v. geamiled.

Asmeran, smoran; p. de; pp. ed, od; s.a. [Plat. Dut. smooren: od | s. a. [Plat. Dut. smooren: Ger. achmoren: a intensive, amoran to sufficate] To strangle, amoran ten patient particular patient property particular pa Son. (Joseph Joseph 15,23 masan, aspesson; p. he sansest;

Som. (A. 1) P. ... L. 15.25 Gen. 7, 11. 2 pon aspringuanan, aspesan; p. he sansent; ga5 miht min, Pz. 70, 10, w. a. To hit, or strike against; d. Asprang gast min, Pz. 76, 10, to rush, pull out; impingere of Aspruncent evisits. Aspringennes, self. As aspringen. Asprungennes, self. As colleges, a defector, wont, where y ellipsis, defectio:—Sunnan evisits. if any one strike against him, L. Aif. 32: Wilk. p. 42, 16. Gif form engum annase, Id. p. 42, 16.

Amydan to out of, v. enidan. Asoden sedden, belled, melted, v. B. seoSan.

Anoht sought out, searched, v. виеся п.

Anoloen, aswoloen; part. Idie, lany, dissolute, slow, siethful; remissus, ignavus .—Scint. 16. Asolcennys, se; f. Idleness, sleth-fuluess, lexinses; ignavia: fulneso, i Scint. 24.

Aspetan, bu aspeast, aspeost; v.
To spit out; expuere:—B. C.
Ja. 9, 6.
; Aspanan; p. aspán, aspeán; pp.
aspanen To aliere, entice, Lye, V. SDAMAD.

Aspen comited out; p. of sepi-WAD.

wan.

Aspelian; part. aspeliends To

supply another's room, to be de
puty or proxy; vicario munere

fungi:—Jud. civ. Lund. p. 71.

Aspendan, spendan; p. de; pp.

ed [Plat. spenden: Dan. spen
dan. Seed. spenden: Jun. spendan; Jun.

dera: Sweel. spendera] To spend, lay out, bestow, employ; spend, lay out, bestow, employ; expendere:—Aspendan bearfum to spend on the poor, R. Ben. interl. 58. Ic aspends

yfele, Elf. gr. 47. speon invited, see d, secretly entic

Aspiwan; p. aspaw, aspau To apow, wonit, eject; evomere: epow, would, eject; evom Cot. 78, Lye, v. spiwan. 30

Aspen allured, v. aspense. Aspertian to spread out, v. m prytan.

sprian, sprian; a. c. [Dat. spreyen: Ger. spreiten: Sueci. sprian] To display, lat before, shess; pretendere:—Asprianiltheorthyses bine, Pa. Asprian, sprian; u. c. 35, 11,

Asprincan to erice, v. aspringan. Asprindled; part. Extended, or stretched out with little rode or twige; virgulis extensus: L. M. 2, 24.

Aspring a fountain, v. spring. Aspringan; s. he, coprang, ac prong, hi asprungon; pp. ca-pruncen; asprungen. 1. To pruncen; asprungen. 1. The spring up. to aries, originate, break forth; surgere, prorumpere. 2. The spring out, escape, lect, fall; deficere, imminuere:—1. Aspruncen is leoht, Ps. 111, 4. Apryng& rihtwinys, Ps. 71, 7. Da asprungen ealle wylapringas, Gen. 7, 11. 2. Don aspringas miht min. Ps. 70. 10. pruncen; asprungen.

monan asprungennes as solless of the sun or meen, flom. Anprungynes nam me, Ps. 118,

Asprytan; pp. yted, ytten Tb spreat est, v. sprytan. Aspyligan; s. [Plet. afspölen: Dat. afspoelen: Ger. abspülen] To cleanse, week, purify; abluere:—Swin nyllaö aspyligan on hluttrum westeru soins will not week in pure maters, Bt. \$7, 4.

Appyrgeng A carious inventions and invention and carious inventions.—Cot. 186.

Appyriant a. To seek, secret, supletes, investigare: — L. Ethel. 2: Wilk. p. 68, 8, Lyc.

Assa; gen. an; cosol, and That. Gov. cool: Microsit: Dun. accel: Mood cail: Dun. accel: Mood cail: Lun. a

Swed. zana . foci. cane : Wel. asen: Lat. esinus] da Ass; asinus:—Wilde assa a seld ass. Anbidia6 sow her mid ham assum, Gen. 22, 5. Giff pu gemete hines feondes as-ean, Ez. 22, 4. Uppan assum folan sittende, Jm. 12, 16. GK. And XX are myrene and 20

Annu 11 am myress of form of more asses or she asses, Gen. 32, 15.

Asseld at any v. 2000.

Assendun ashdown, v. Racondum.

Assendun ashdown, v. Racondum.

Assendun ashdown or groy colors Assentation of a sheet or dark colors of a sheet or dark colors of a sheet or dark colors. dosimus, cinereus:-R. 79, Lye.

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Bt. 5. 454.16 v aslupan 5. Askendan [152]

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astige vastigan 29 th Astigent, es: m I nder I in Ashellan [16a] 3. Aswamad abatech (d.19 th / 24.12 ()5[16e] 3 Asweld for asweld appeared a swelian 2 Aswicant to

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Assirige Assyria, Ors. 2, 5. Ass-myra a she-ass, v. 2888. Ast A kiln; succatorium:-R. 109, v. cyln.

Astrelan [a out, stoelan to steal] To steal out, to creep on, to seduce; obsequee.— Dat me næfre deofol on astælan ne mæge that the devil may never-secretly creep on me [seduce me], L. Cau. Edg. Confes. 9:

Wilk. p. 88, 49.
Astened; part. Set with previous stones; gemmatus:— Astæned gyrdel a girdle set with stones, Cot. 201, Lye, v. agimmed. Astærfed; part. Starved out, dried

up, withered, or killed as a plant or shrub; exsiccatus.— R. Mt. 15, 13.

Astah, astahg ascended, v. asti-

gan.

Astandan ; p. he astod, we astodon To stand out, remain long,

don To stand out, commin wing, endure, last, continue, rise up; durare: — Hig astodon they urged, Lk. 23, 23. Astellan, asteallan; p. astealde; pp. asteald; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger, stellen: Dan. stille, Swed. Ger. stellen Dan. stille. Swed.
stilla] 1. To appoint, undertake, establish, ordain, decree,
confirm, resolve upon, statuere.
2. To give, afford, yield, give
away, to go out; præbere, v.O. f
stellan — 1. Crist hit astealde and tæhte Christ established and taught it, Hom. in dedic and taught it, Hom in dedic Eccles. Astealde gewin [he] undertook the war, Ors. 2, 5. Done fleam ærest astealde Durcytel Thurkytel first un-dertook the flight, Chr. 1010: Ing p. 185,8. Asteald to bys-ne established for an example, Ors. 2, 4. 2. Astellan bysene to give an example, Past. 3, 1.

Astemnian : p. nde , pp. ned [a from, stemn a foundation] To proceed from a foundation, to found, build, erect; condere:-De hi sylf astemnedon which they themselves built, Bd. Pref.

Sm. p. 472, 17.
Astenct; part Scattered, dispersed, dissipated, routed; dissipatus, Som.

Asteped left childless, v. stepan.

Astepnes, se; f. A privation; orbatio:—Cot. 187.
Astepte orphans, V. Ps. 108, 8.
Astered moves, v. astyrian.
Astered disturbed, v. astyrian.

Asterion The herb pellitory, so called from its star-like form; astericum .- Herb. 61.

astericini. - 120 o. or.
Astifan; p. ede, ode; pp. ed To
stiffen, grow, or was stiff; obrigere: - Cot. 146. His aine astifode his sinew stiffened, Gen. 82, 82.

Astifician, astifecian; v. q. To

eradicate, extirpate, destroy, exterminate; eradicare. Pat he astificige unbeawas that he exterminate vices, Bt. 27, 1.

Astigan, astigo, astibo; imp. a-stih; p. astah, astag, astahg; /pp. astiht To go or come from,

Assignes, se; f. An ascent, ascending; ascensus .-Ps. 103, 4. Astilicest; q. astagest, astaliest thou removedst, v. astigan. Astiht separated, v. astigan.

Astintan, p. de; pp. ed, astynt To blunt, to make dull, to stint, assuage; obtundere: -- Sont. 12: Cot 101.

Astirian to move, v. astyrian. Astidian; p. dude; pp. ded [a intensive, stid hard, ian] To become hard dry, dry up, wi-ther; indurare arescere -Astidude swa swa tigle miht min my strength dried up as a tile, Ps. 21, 14.

Astod urged; p. of astandan. (Astondnes, se, f. An existence, a subsistence; subsistentia:-Ana. God on brym astondnessum one God in three subsistences,

Bd. 4, 17 · Sm. p. 585, 38.
Astorfen; part. Starved, like a dead body; cadaverosus:—
Wanl. p. 43, 17.

Astreccan, astrecan, astræcan; p. astrehte; pp. astreht; v.a. [Plat. uutstrekken: Dut. uitstrekken: Ger. aussrekken: Dan. udstracke: Swed. utstracka: a out, streecan to stretch] To stretch out, to extend, prostrate, or lay low, to prostrate one's self, bow down;

prostrate one's self, bow down;

prostrare extendere: De leas he astreece his hand, Gen. 33, 22. Da feoll Abram as darkened, Equ. vern. 11, 39. trebt to coroan, Gen. 17, 3. Aswefian; p. fede; pp. fed [a intense, swefian to sleep] 1.To 18, 2,

Astregdan; q. astregan; p. astregde; pp. astregd [a out, stregan to sprinkle] To sprin kle, scatter, strew; aspergere.

—Ps. 50, 8, Lye.

Astroht prostrated, v. astroccan.

Astrongd malleable, R. 15; per-

haps astreht, Lye.
Astrican; v. To strike, smite;
percutere, Som.

Astrienan, astrynan; p. astryn-de, v. a. To engender, pro-

create, v. strynan. Astribilthet [astre a house, hold

a moster, peowet a fine A fine levied on a house-holder; compensatio facta a domino mansionis, L. Edw. Con. 80, Mann.

Astundian To ASTOUND, grieve, suffer grief, to bear; dolere; R. Ben. Sc.

Astyfecige; q. astificigeto termi-nate, v. astifecian.

Astyltan; v. To astonish; stu-

pescere, Lye.
Astyndende blunting, Lye.
Astyrian to stir, v. stirian.
Astyrred starred, Scint. 58. Astyrung a motion, v. stirung. Asuab erred, v. aswifan.

Asuand weakened, v. nawindan. Asuanian to languish, v. aswin-

Asundran, asundron; adv. A-SUNDER, apart, alone, private-ly; seorsim.—He bys leorning caihtum asundron rehte, Mk. 4, 34, v. sunder.

Asungen sung, v. singan.
Asungen sung, v. singan.
Asund weakened, v. aswindan. Asurian; p. de; pp. ed, od. To be, or become sour, tart, bitter; acescere:—Cot. 10, 177.

Aswæfan, aswæft; q. aswapan, he aswapes, aswæps; p. asweop; pp. aswapen; v. To sweep away, to cleame; ab-stergere:—Past, 36, 8. v. swa-

pan.
Aswernunga Modesty, bashfulness, confusion; modestia:
Pz. 43, 17, v. scama.
Aswanian to languish, v. scama.
dan.

Aswapa sweepings, v. æswapa. Aswarcod; part. Confounded, dis-mayed, abashed; confusus:— Pa. 70, 26.

Aswarman. Dat hi aswarman that they be confounded, Pt. 85, 16, v. awarman.

Aswearc languished, failed, v. geswearcan.

"Asweartian; p. ede; pp. ed, od To blacken, darken, to be made of resilent swarthy or black, observed, for its darkened; denigrari .— Asweorted see heofen the heaven

sooth, appease, set at rest; 80-pire. 2. To strike with astonishment, to be stunned, made insensible; percutere:—1. Bd. 3, 15. 2. Swyrdum aswefede, Fr. Jud. Thw. p. 26, 11.

Aswefecad driven out, v. aswyfecian.

Aswellan to swell, v. swellan. Asweltan to die, depart, v. swel-

Aswengde chaken, v. swengen. Asweotole clearly, v. aweotole. Aswican to deceive, v. swican. Aswifan, p. asuab To wander out

of the way, to stray, exorbita-re, v. swifan.

Aswind, æswind; adj. Slothful, sluggish, sdle; iners :- Cot. 108. Aswinden; p. aswand; pp. as-wunden; v. 1. To languish through dulness, to enervate, pine, consume away; tabesce-re. 2. To decay, perish, dis-

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ge swa aswundene sion why gre ye so encroated, Bt. 40, 4. 2. Dylaw calle gescenta aswindati lest all creatures perick, Bt. 53, 4. Aswindan me dyde anda min, Pt. 118, 189, v. swinden.

Aswindung Idlenses, sloth; desidia, Som.

Aswipan; pp. aswopen To succep, acour, clean, or brush away; verrere, Som.

Aswogen; part. Overgrount, cowered over, choked; obductus:

—Past. 52, 9.
Aswolcen idle, v. asolcen.
Aswollen modien, v. aswellen.

Aswond, aswonden seedened, v. aswindan.

Aswondennes sloth, v. aswundennes.

Aswopen 20090t, v. aswipan, 22wein.

Asworettan; s. To breathe, sigh, V. sworetan.

Aswunan Tormen; deficere animo, Som. Aswunden weakened, slothful, v.

aswindan. Aswundenlice; adv. Slothfully,

segniter, Som.

Aswundennes, se; f. Slothfulness, idleness; inertia:-Fram usea tida aswundennysse, Bd. 8, 5.

Aswyfecian; pp. aswefecad To pull up by the roots, to eradicate; eradicare, v. astifecian. Aswylegan; v. To soil, sally, deface, disgrace; devenustare,

Arwyberad burdened, aggravat-ed, v. swybran.

Asyndrian ; part. adundrigende, ic asyndrine; p. ede; pp. ed, od [a from, syndrian to sun-der, part] To put abunden, to separate, disjoin, sever; sepa-rare:—Ic com ssyndrian, dt. 10, 85, v. syndrian.

syndrung A division, separatio iverce; divertium :-ATA, ate, atih [Pre. oat] OATE, tares, darnel, cockle; avena fatua, Lin.:—Wilde ata wild oats, C. Mt. 13, 30, 38. Atan or labor tares; zizania, Cot. 204. Dat acer-sed aten the acre-seed of oats, Chr. 1124, v. coccel.

Thomanini

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alter

testran, stiffan; pr. stefred, stifred, atiefned To depict, paint; depingere:—Past. 21, 3.

165 Atte cate; avena, v. ata.

Ateah took off, v. ateon. Atefred painted, v. atæfran. Ategar a javelin, v. ætgar. Atelan to reckon, v. tellan.

Atelic; adj. Deformed, foul, ill-favoured, corrupt, shameful; deformis:—Bd. 4, 32, v. atol. Atellan to tell out, number, v. tellan.

Atelucost or atelicost; sup. ej atelic foul

Atemian; p. ede; pp. ed [a in-tension, tamian to tame] To make very tame or gentle, to

tame ; domare :- Past. 46. Aten outs; avense, v. ata.

Atendan; p. de; pp. ed; v. [a intensive, tendan to tind] To set on fire, kindle, enrage, infame; incendere:—Hi atendon heora here-beacha they lighted their camp-beacons, Chr. 1006. Hi mid fyre atendan wolden they would set it on fire, Chr. 994.

Atendendida incendiary, infam-er, exciler; acceptor:—Scint. 78, Lye.

Atendinege A fire-brand, an incentice, a proceing; tivum:—Scint. 81, Lye.

Ateon, ation; ic ateo, he atiha, ateoho, we ateoo; p. bu ateodest, atuge, he atch atcah, we atugon; pp. atiht, atogen [a from, tron to tow, or draw]

1. To draw, move, draw or pluck out, attract; trahere.

2. To employ, dispose of, treat; disponere:—Hi ne militon byt disponere:—Il ne minion sy:
ateon, Ja. 21, 6. Mid atogenum swirde, Nemb. 22, 22.
2. Hu hig accoldon bes Halendes wurd ateon how they should dispose of the Saviour's price, Mt. 27, 7. Ateoh hyne swylce broker treat him as a brother, Scint. 60: Nicod. 14. T Used with prepositions than : Ateon fram or of to draw from, Deut. 18, 10. Ateon to to draw to, attract. Men beob atilite to gesælþum men ære attracted to happiness, Bt. 32: 1. Tit. 32: Pz. 118, 131. Ateon ut to draw out, Ors. 5, 13,

Ateorian, æteorian, aterian, atiarian ; p. ode ; pp. ed. To fail, tire, corrupt ; desistere :— Him mteorode ac mete, Jos. 5, 12, v. geteorian.

Ateorigendlic; adj. Defective, lacking, frail, brittle, ruinous; defectivus :-- H. in die Pasch.

p. 3, Som. Ateorung a failing, a tiring, v. geteorung, Som. Ateowad, atcowed; part. Shows,

made known; ostensus, Som. Ater poisse, v. ottsene.

teran; pp. ed [a from, teran to tear] To tear from, seize, fa-tigue; diripere:—A. 87.

Ater-drince, ator-drine, attordrinca A poisonous potion or drink, bile / potio venenata:-Cot. 24.

Aterian to fail, v. ateorian. Ateria o , atoria o atteria e ;

The herò betose, pessey graza
venenifuga, gallicriata, beto
nica:—Cot. 24.

Aterlic; adj. [ater a serpent, attrent, lic] Snakelike, horr ble, terrible, gorgonian; gorgonian; gorgoneus:—Cot. 98, v. biter.
D, -cn; m. [Frs. Dut. eed, cer

As oath, a swearing; jury mentum:—Du agylest bin ačas, Mt. 5, 38. Da behet h mid ače, Mt. 14, 7, 9. ¶ A syllan to take an oath, to st Apanon from thence; inde, Som Abbrice; m. A breaking of an oats

Abbrice; m. A breaking of an oat, perjury; perjurium:—Wuff.! Abburstan [ab as eath, bersta to burst] To break an eath, perjure; perjerare:—Gif his abburste wære, L. Edw. 3.

A pe, a by; conj. Therefore, 4.

far that, so much ; ideireo :more properly means ever the as a py or a pe decrwyr5ra
as a py or a pe decrwyr5ra
soer the more precious, Bt. 14, 5
A py macourthe more, Bt. 40, 5
A py betera ever the betten
Bt. 13, v. by.
Apd skinned, v. mthide.

Abe-gehat on oath, v. ab-gehat Abegen; part. Full, stuffed out distentus:—Cot. 63. Abencan to recollect, device, in

vent, Ors. 1, 10, v. bencean.

Abenian; p. ede, ode; pp. ed
od; v.a. [a out, benian to stretch 1. To stretch out, extend ; extendere ... 2. To prostrate; prosternere. 3. To expand, apply stretch; expandere: ... 1. Apen. pine hand, and he hi abenede Mt. 12, 13. 2. Hi abenedor hi, Mt. 2, 11. 3. Bogan his he apenede, Ps. 7, 18. Apeniar 2 mod to apply the mind, Bd. 4, 8. Lye, v. penian.

Abenung An extending, extension ; extensio, Som.

Abeodan; p. de; pp. abeodd, a-bied [a from, beodan to fois To disjoin, separate; diajun-gere:—Abeodde from Gode Gr. Dial. 2, 16.

Abcostriaß darken; abcostroi darkened, v. abystrian. A'ber, obbc elther, v. abor

obbe.

Apexela lizard, newt; lacerta, Som Abfultum (ab an eath, fultum 4 helper] One who supports by a eath, who will seesar for other, a witness; sacramenta les:—De affultum nabbe L. Caut. 5.

Ab-gehat, abe-gehat, es; n. [al as eath, gehat a promise] a sacred pledge, an eath, segre ment : sacramentum :- R. I.S.

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Abied separated, v. abcoden. Abierran To seath of or away, rinse, make clean, purge, clear ; dilucre:—Past. 18, 1.

Abiestrode observed, v. abystrian.

"Aþindan ; pp. sþinden, sþunden To puff up, swell, inflate; intumescere :- He ba bone abundenan am gesmylte he then caimed the enraged sea, Bd. 5, l, v. þindan.

Abindung A swelling or puffing

up; tumor, Som Apinnod, apynned thinned, made

thia, v. þinnian. Abistrod obscured, v. abystrian. Abiana bat beorg Mount Atlas; Atlas mons:—Ors. 1, 1.

Abnyid pilled; expilatus, v. a-

pryd. Apoht [a out, boht a thought] A thinking out, an excogitati device, an invention; commen-tum:—Cot. 35, Som.

Abolian to sustain, endure, v. bo-

Abolode Whole, not cut, or parted; integer, Som.

Abor, auber, awber ; pron. Either the one or the other, other, both; alteruter, uterque :-- And se be abor fulbrece and he who vie lates another, L. Cout. 2. On abrum on both, Cot. 214. On abre hand on either hand, Ore. 1, 14. Dissa twega yfela auber riceab of these two evils, either reigns, Bt. 6.-Nabor

ior, adj. Higher, former, and hmior:

wither.

Abor, auber, aborg obbe either,

or; sive, v. obbe. Apracian to fear, v. anbracian. Apræste wrested, Cot. 73, v. brænten.

Abræt Irksomeness ; tædium, Som. Aþrawen,geþrawen; part. Throson out, twisted, wreathed, twined, wound; projectus, contortus: -Aprawenan gold brieddas twisted gold thread. Aprawenum prædum with thrown thread, Cot. 50, v. brawan. Abreotan; indef. hit abryt; p.

abriet; pp. abroten, abriet To loathe, disdain, be weary of; tmdio afficere; also actively, to tire, weary, warn; monere:
-Me abryt it wearies me, I am weary, Elf. gr. 33. Hwi ne late ge eow bonne abreotan ushy then suffer ye [it] not to warn you, Bt. 32, 2. Dat ic be habbe abriet that I has socaried thee, Bt. 39, 12.

proten losthed, v. apreotan. Aprotennes, aprotenes, se; f. Tediousness, loathsomeness, risomeness; tudium;—Cot.91, Abrotsum; adj. Troubles me, mearisome : tudiosus: Abrotsum is it weary, Cot. 188. Abroxen; part. Speiled, robbed, disarmed; spoliatus, Som.

Abrungen; part. Concealed; celatum:—Cot. 33, Lye.
Abrunten, abruten; part. Melested, infested, annoyed; infestatus:—Cod. Ex. 109, b. t. 10. A)ryd, ahrydred; part. Wrest-ed, sorung, driven out, robbad, pilled; expressus:—Cot. 78, Som., v. atredun.

brysemian; s. To choke, mifecate, stiffe; suffocare :- Ore. 5, 4.

Abryt securies, v. abreotan. Ab-atzef an oath; juramentum: -Ps. 104, 8.

Aő-swar, aðawara A soleun oath, an oath; jurnilentum:—Jos. 9, 18. Absware pytt the well of the eath, Beersheba, Gen. 16, 1.

A5-swaring, a5-swerung As oath; juramentum:-Pr. 104,

8: Chr. 1070. Sawegrian; v. Ta devote, dedicate | devotare :- Col. 64.

Sawerung an oath, v.abawaring. Abswird an oath; juramentum: Ps. 104, 8.

Absyllan; v. To take an oath

ADUM A son in law, a daugh-ter's Rusband, a brother in law a sister's husband; gener; so roris, ut et patris, sororis maritus — Hæfat þusun a 05% þe aþum, Gea. 19, 12. To his. twam abumum, Gen. 19, 14. For to pam cynge his apume ment to the king his sister's hus-band, Chr. 1091.

Abunden moollen, v. abindan. 9 Abundennes, se; f. A tumour, a swelling, tumor:-Geswel bat is abundennesse a swelling, that is a tumour, Herb. 2, 17. Abwegen washed, v. abwean. Abwenan to take away, v. set-

wenan.

wettan.
Abwat as, na abwat him shall not disappoint him, Ps. 181, 11.
Abwean To wash from, cleanse, baptize, anoint; lavare:—Abweah me, Ps. 50, 3, v. bwean. A5-wed A solemn oath, sacra-ment; sacramentum:-R.18.

Abwegen washed, v. bwean. Abweran; v. To beat, more, or shake together; agitare, Som. Altwog, altwogen, altwoh washed,

v. bwean. Alpwyrdan to answer ; alpword an ewered, v. andwerdan.

Ab-wyrb, adj. Worthy of an oath, worthy of credit; digmus qui juret: Gif he ab wyrbe bib of he be oath-worthy, L. In. 46.
Aby, therefore, v. abe.
Abyd brinned, v. wthide.

33 BL 10,2 Abylgian; p. ode To support, su-tain; sustinere:—Ps. 129, 4, 5. Abystrian, abcostrian; p. ode, ade; pp. abystrod To obscure, darken, to become dark, e-clipse; obscurare:—Syn abystrode cagan beors, Pr. 68, 28, Donne apecetrial calle steorrun then the stars become dark. Bt. 9. By5 sunne abistrod, Mk. 13, 24. Her sunne abys-trode here the sun was eclipsed, Chr. 588.

Apywan; p. de; pp. ed To lead or drive from, to discard; eji-cere.—Ors. 6, 36, v. aweg.

Apywian, atywian; v. To oppear, show; apparere: Pt. 77, 14;

v. þystan. Atiarian to west, v. ateorian.

Atifran to paint; atiefred or atifred painted, v. atæfran. Atih tares, C. Ms. 13, 27, v. ata. Atiht, atihta attracted, intent

upon, v. ateon. Atihting Intention, on aim; in-tentio, Scint. 6, 7.

Atillan to touck, v. getillan. Atimbrian, atymbran To spect, build; mdificare :- Het atymbran þa burgh ordered town to be built, Chr. 643, v. timbrian.

Ation of to draw out, v. stepu. Atiwede appeared, v. mteowian. Atogen drawn, v. ateon.

Atol, atola, atoll, atollic, atelic

deformed, foul, v. atelic.

Ator poison; ator-berend poisoning; ator-craft the art of five poisoning; ator-drine a poisoning ator-drine, ator-drine, ater, atterberend, &c.

Atorfian to boost, v. torfian. Atorian Betony; betonica, v. aterlabe.

Atredan; pp. abryd To tread, twist or extort from or out; extorquere:—L. Can. Edg. Atrendled; part. Trundled, roll-

ed; volutatus:-Bt. Rawl. p. 155, v. trændel.

Atter poison; atter-berend poi-lineous, v. atter, ætter-berend. Atter-coppa, an g [attr poison, be-copp a cop, a head] A spider; aranea:—Ps. 38, 15. ¶ Atter-coppan, bits a mid-bla series. coppan-bite a spider-bite, spider-wort, a sort of herb.

Atter-late assisting poison, v.

aterlabe.

Attor poison; attor-drinca peime drink, v. mitrene, aterdrines.

Attor-labe penny gress, v. ster-

Ate, siere [v. mttrene] Poison, the herbenakesoced, or dragon so venenum :- T Drenc wis attre a drink or potion against polson; therince, R. 12. Attre gemæled spaken leith poi-

Goddrend The Dent 32,33

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rrels, Cat. 124. Floogend attre flying potent, a disease, L. M. p. 1, cap. 25. ttred, od; part. Potented; ve-

Attred, od; part. Pour

Atuge drawn out, v. ateon. Atymbian to build, v. timbrian. exymbigin to build, v. timbrian. Atynan; p. de; pp. ed; v. e. [a. not, tynan to hedge] To open, leave out, shat out, seclade; aperire:—Atyn us, Lk. 13, 25. Ic atynde muß minne, Ps. 38, 13. Atyrian to fee?

Atyrian to fail, v. ateorian. Atywise should, v. abywian. Auht any thing, v. aht.

Auht any thing, v. aht.
Aurnen run out, passed, v. syrnan.
Auber other, v. abor.
Auber other, v. abor.
cranius, Som.
cranius, Som. Auber other, v. abor.
Auber either, v. abbe.
AWA; adv. Always; semper:

-Awa to aldre for ever, Cd.

220, v. aldr.

6 Awacian, gewacan, on-wacan;
isalef, ic awacige; p. awacode;
pp. cod. To weaken, to grow
weak, or effections to the woodk, or effeninate, to languish, decline, fail, relax, to be indo-lent; infirmari, deficere:— Awacode midlangre caldungs weakened with old age, Gr. Di-al. 2, 15. Awacias on bere costnunge timan, Lk. 8, 18, Gif hy ber ne gewacodan if they relazed not there, Ors. 3, 4. Awacod, softened, meaked, v. a-

wacan, awwenian. weecan to awake, arise, take

Awaccan to be born, v. waccan.

Awaccan, onwaccian, awacian;
p. code, citede, cenede; pp.
cod, cned, cened. 1. To aware, grouse, revice; experge tum ducere:—1. Switce of Re-fegum sleepe awacode, Gen. 45, 26. He est awacenede he again revived, Bd. 5, 12. 2. Of pam frumgarum sole awaceniao from these patri-arche shall spring people, Cd. 104. Eall heora gewinn awarcnedon erest fram Alexandres epistole all their contests first arose from Alexander's letter, Ors. 8, 11.

Awagan, awregan; p. gde; pp. ged, gen; v. To deceive, delude, frustrate, disappoint; eludere:

—Awaged nedo bu wedd make not thou a vain [deluded] tranty, Hyms. Awagune yrfebec a useless will, Cot. 116, v. I.

Awaged soid, seeless, v. awagan. Awargen, awargun coin, v. awagan.

Awith vegetated, v. awitcan, web.

Awah weighed out, v. wagan. Awaht groused, v. aweccan. Awaht Wearied: defeases: -Hyma. Cot. 187, Lyc.

Awadian To revolve, suffer, vez ; revolvere :-- R. Mt. 28, 2. Awaled seed, v. waled. Awandan to turn from, v. awen-

dan

Awarde A stupić, foolish man; fatura:—R. 9, v. awerdan. Kwargda reviled, v. awyrian. Awascen washed, v. wascan.

Awastan to destroy, est up, v. awestan. Awanian to diminish, v. wanian.

Awannan; p. ede; pp. od. To make som or pale; pallescere: —Dial. 1, 2.

Awar ; adv. Somewhere ; alicubi,

Awarnian; v. To confound; con-fundere:—Ps. 85, 16, v. aswarnian.

Awarpen cost out, v. aworpen.

Awealt awakened, v. aweccan. Aweallan, he awylö; p. aweol; pp. aweallen To boil or bubble pp. awcauen To both or bubble up, to break forth, issue, flow, stroum or gush forth; ebullire, erumpere:—Da fruman aweallab Deorwentan streames the sources of the Dermont's stream flow forth, Bd. 4, 29. Wylle aweolle a spring issued forth,

Bd. 5, 10.

Aweardian; v. To defend, ward, protect; tueri:—Hi hi sylf a-weardedon they defended themselses, Ors. 5, 3.

Awearpan to cast mony, v. awe-

orpan.
Aweb The cross threads in socae

awaht; v. a. 1. To awake from sleep, arouse, stir up, excite, consider; expergefacere. 2. To awake from death, to revive, raise up; resuscitare. 3. To produce, beget, raise up children; gignere:—1. Hig awehton hyne, Mk. 4, 38. Hatung awec 5 aca hatred awaketh strife, Scint. Heo awehte hine, Judg. 16, 19. Da awsehte heo þa aweostera then awoke she the sisters, Bd. 4, 28. 2. Ic hine awecce, Jr. 6, 40. Swa se Freder awecb þa deadan, Ja. 5, 21. Awecceas deade raise up [awake] the dead, Mt. 10, 8. 3. He meg bearn aweccan, Lk. 3, 8, (aweccean, Mt. 3, 9.) he can raise up children. Duet he hys broBor sæd awecce, Lk. 20, 28, v. weccan.

Aweccarouse, v. aweccan.
Aweccan to shake, Job. Thus. p. 167, 53, v. weegan. Awee's rouses, v. aweecan.

Awed med, v. awedan.

Awedan, awoodan; p. awedde; pp. awed, aweden, s. u. To be or was, avecas, with the general states of the case of came mad, Ors. 5, 10, Som., v. wedan.

Aweien, aweuen; part. Woven; textus:—Jn. 19, 23, v. wefan. Aweg, anweg; ade. [a from, wang a way] Awat, out; (this is its meaning both in and out of composition); suferendi vim habet:—Da code he aweg, Mt. 19, 22. Ge drehnigea5 pone gust aweg, Mt. 25, 24. He hi rabe aweg apywde As quickly drove them away, Ore. 6, 36.

Awegadrifan To drive or obase away; expellere:-Ps. 35, 13, v. drifan.

Awegaferian To loose entirely ; evehere: -Cot. 205.

wegalucan [aweg mony, alocan, to expose] To shut or lock sut, te separate ; discludere :-- Cot. 67, Som.

Awegan; p. de; pp. ed, yd, en. To turn aside or away, move from, dissuade, lift up, balance, weigh, to weigh as an anchor, to agitate, shake ; avertere, agitare :- Mod bid aweged of his une: -- mod DID aweged of his stede the mind is moved from his place, Bt. 12. Winds aweged bread a reed shaken [wagged] by the wind, Mt. 11, 7, v. awecgan.

Awegberan; v. To bear, carry or convey away; asportare :-Elf. gr. 47.

Awegcuman; p. com; hi aweg-comon; pp. cumen To go a-way, to leave, escape; dimittere: Sume awegcomon some west away, Ors. 3, 3: 4, 1. Awegde weighed, v. awegan.

Aweged shaken, v. awegan. Awegen weighed as in a bala v. awegan.

Aweggan To go owny; abire:— Ongan aweggan began to go way, Bd. 4, 22.

Aweggeniman ; v. To take enwy: auferre, Som-

Aweggewitan; p. gewat; pp. gewiten To go awey, to depart; discedere:—Ic com aweg-ge-witen I am passed away, Ora. 2, 4.

Aweggewitenes, se; f. A going aubly, a departure; abscessio; —Bd. 4, 12.

Awegintan To let go every, send

cclare

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Awegonwendan; s. To more away, to remove, to seemd or soind emay; divertere: -- Pa. 65,

*Awegweorpan To cast or three eway; shjicere, Som.

away; abjicere, som.
Awayd shaken, v. awagan.
Awaht aroused, v. awaccan.
Awahtnes, se; f. An awaking,
a stirring up, excitation, quickculus, encouraging; excitatio: ening, enco Bd. 5, 12.

Awel an aut, v. el.

Awenan ; p. ede ; pp. ed To wean ; ablacture:-Awened been to be weared, Bd. 1, 27.

Awendan, awændan; p. awende, awent; pp. awend, awended, awoend; v.a. To turn, change,

awoend; v.a. To turn, change, translate, depart, pervert; avertere:—Gen. 19, 26, v. wendan.
Awendedlic, awendelic, awendendlic; asf. Moocable, changeable, alterable, mutable; mobilis.—Albin. resp. 42, 80m.
Awendednys, se; f. A change, alteration; commutatio:—Ps. 52, 22: 88, 50.

Awendelicnes, se; f. Mutable-ness, mutability, changeableness, inconstancy; mutabilitas, Som. Awend-gewrixl on the other side;

Verst vice, Som.

Awending An overthrowing, a charge, rain; subversio:

Scint. 61.

Awend-spræce to obrum hiwe, a word changed to another [hue] meaning, Metaplasm. Som.

Awened weesed, v. awenan. Aweodian; v.a. To weed, root or rake up, to destroy; sarculare :- Dat man aweodige unriht that one should root up injustice, L. Pol. Caut. 1.

Aweol flowed forth, v. aweallan. Aweorpan, awyrpan, awurpan; p. awearp, bu awurpe, hi awurpon; pp. aworpen; v. a. [a from, weorpan to throw] To throw or cast down, to degrade, to cast away or off, cast out, reject, divorce; abjicere.—Du awurpe hi, Ps. 72, 18. Da woldan senatus hine aweorpan then would the senate degrade him, Ors. 3, 10. Ne aweorp pu me, Ps. 70, 10. Ic awurpe deofiu, Ms. 12, 28. Dat mannes sunu gebyreb been awer-pen, Mk. 8, 31. Awerpen wif a divorced soife. Aworpen mon assorceatege. Aworpen mon am apoetate man, Past. 47, 1. Used also with the prepositions on into, as awurpan on to cast into, Mt. 13, 50. Fram from, Mt. 5, 29, 30. Ut out, Mt. 13, 48. Under below, Rt. 27, 4.

away; dimittere:-L. Pol. Cond. Aweorpnia, ee; f. A disorce, a bill of disorce; repudium:-R. Mt. 19, 7.

AWI

Awcordan, he awyrd; p. awcard; v. n. [a not, wcordan to be] Not to be, to vanish, spoil; eva-nescere:—Gif pat sealt awyrd if the sait be not, exist not, or be vanished, Mt. 5, 13.

Aweosung, e; f. The being, essence or subsistence of a thing; sub sistentia :- Cot. 170.

Aweon wared, increased, v. we-SEAR.

Awepan To wipe out, cleanes; abetergere, Lye, v. wipisn. Awer any where, v. ahwar. Aweran to seen, v. weran.

Awerdan, awyrdan; p. de; pp. ded, awerde, awerde, awerde, awerde, awyrd; ded, awerde, awerde, awyrd;
v. To injure, deprive, vanish,
hart, epoil, farbid; vapidua,
fleri, vitiari.—Gif sprace awyrd weord if specet de fisjured, L. Bett 52, v. awerde.
Awerdnys, thwyrdnys, se; f.
Downfal, fisjury, lose, ruin;
labes:—Eif gr.18.
Awered worn, v. weran.
Awered protected, v. awerian.

Awered protected, v. awerian. Awerged curaid, v. awyrian.

Awerian Toprotect, defend, guard, despite; defendere:-Ors. 3, 9, v. werian.

Awerpan to cart away, v. aweerpan.

Awersian To make worse; deterius facere:-Cart. Edwardi

R. Lye, v. wyrsian.

Awest; adj. or part. Waste, sold,
deserted; desertus:—part call see bood awest aweard that all the country was [waste] descried, Ors. 3, 9.

Awestan; p. he aweste, hi aweston; pp. ed; v. a. [a inten-sive, westan to waste] To waste, to lay waste, eat up, destroy, reduce, demoksh, depopulate; depopulate; vastare: —And hi aweste, Jos. 10, 39. Swa awa oza gewunas to awestenne gers, Numb. 22, 4. Hi calle Egypta aweston, Ors. 1, 10. De burh awested was, Ors. 2, 2. Awestendnes, se; f. A wasting,

a laying waste; vastatio, Som. Awastnis, awoestenis, se; f. Destruction, desolation; desolatio: -R. Mt. 21, 20.

Aweuen soosen, v. awefen. Awht aught, v. aht. Awidlan To defile, profane; vio-lare:—C. Mt. 12, 5.

Awierdan To corrupt, spoil; corrumpere: - He awiert bet mod he corrupts the mind, Past. 58, 5, Lye, v. awyrian.

Awiergda, awierged cursed, v. awyrien.

Awiht any thing, v. aht. Awildan; pp. dod To become 35 wild or fleroe; sylvescere:-

Off. Epis. 7, Som.
Awilled; part. Well boiled, sodden ; decoctus:-Awilled meale boiled milk, pottage, Cot. 168. Awilled buning pure honey, Herb. 1, 20. Awilled wine, awylded win, awylded win, win or cyren new some, just pressed from the grape, or a wine boiled till half evaporated, Cot. 62, 168, v. awylian, caren. Awinnan To labour, contend,

fight, overcome, conquer; laborare:—Cot. 211, v. winnan. Awint sound, some, stript; p. of windan.

Awirged execrable, cursed, v. awyrian.

Awirgean to destroy, v. awyrian. Awirgnis slander, v. awyrgodnys.

Awise-fermend Publicana pub-licani:—Cot. 204, v. awise.

Awianian To be dry, to become dry, wilken; areacere:—C. Lk. 8. 6.

Awlastian; p. te. To defile; for-dare:—Hymn. Mod. Confit. 1.

Awo always, v. awa. Awoc awoke, arase, v. wiecan.

Awedian to root up, v. aweedian. Awedan to be mad, v. awedan. Awand returned ; reversus, Lye,

v. awendan. Awærdan to forbid, C. Lk. 18, 16. Awæstednis destruction, v. awes-

tendues. Awastenis destruction, v. awest-

Awogod Weeed; petitus, Sem.,

v. wogan.

Awoh; adv. [a out, wo, woh a turning, an error] AWRY, as justly, wrongfully, badly; the same as mid woh or woge, with injustice, or unjustly; torte, bijustice, or unjustly; torth, oblique, male: .- Gif mon pat trod awoh drife if one wrongfully pursue the [tread] foetstep, L. Wal. 1. Er awoh to somne gedydon before unjustly joined [done] together, L. Edm. 9.

Awolde would, for wolde, from wyllan.

Aworden done, v. weorden. Aworden; part. [awyrden, from awyrian to curse] Execrated, eursed; reprobatus:—Du a-wordena thou, the cursed; ra-cha, Mt. 6, 22.

Aworold for ever, v. weorold.

gway, v. aweorpan. Aworpenlic; adj. Damable; damabilia:—Past. 52, 8.

Aworpenes, aworpennys, sworp nes, se; f. A rejection, casting away, reprobation, reproving; abjectio:-Ps. 21, 5.

Awordane The cost away, the heathen; ethnici, Lye.

24.I.16,

AWR

 $\mathbf{W} \mathbf{Y}$ 12a

12c

AYT

Awone Should sift; cribraret:-C. R. Lk. 22, 31, Lye. Awreste exterted, v. awrestan.

Awrat sorole, v. awritan. Awrab bound up, v. awriban. Awrecan; v. To revenge, avenge, windicate, defend, free; ulcisci:
—Gif hine hwa awrecan wille, L. Athel. 20, v. wrecan.

Awreccan; p. awrehte; pp. a-wreht; s. a. To arouse, awake, revice; remucitare.—Ic wyllegan and awreccan hyne of alæpe, Ja. 11, 11, v. aweccan. Awrecen; adj. One banished, driven away | extorris :- Cot.

212, 5, Lye, v. wrec. Awregan to deceive, v. awagan. Awregennes a discovery, v. a-

Awreon, awrino; p. ic, he, awreah, bu awruge, we awrugon; pp. awrogen, awrigen; v. a. [a not, wreen to cover] To uncover, discover, discover, open, reveal; révelare:—Se Sunu hit awreon wyle, Lk. 10, 22. Syn awrigene de revealed, Lk. 2, 35, v. wreon. Awrestan; p. swratte To wrest

from, to extert; exterquere:-

Awrebian; p. ode; pp. ed; v. a. To support, underprop, sustain, lean woon : sustentare :- Augustinus fram Gode awrebed wes Augustin was sustained by God, Bd. 2, 3. He mid his crycce hine awrepiende ham becom he, with his crutch supporting him, came home, Bd.

Awridan; v. To originate, gene-rate; pullulare, Lye, v. wridan.

4, 31.

Awrigde cursed, v. awyrian. Awrigen revealed, v. awreon. Awrigenes, awregennes, se; f. A discovery, revelation; revelatio: -- Lk. 2, 32.

Awringen; p. awrang; pp. a-wrungen Towring out, to squeeze out, express; exprimere:—Cot. 196.

Awrion to uncover, v. awreon. *Awritan; p. awrat; pp. awriten; v. a. [a from, writan to write] To write out, transcribe, draw describe, dispose, publish; transcribere, describere:-Eall ic awrat I trusscribed all, Bd. 5, 23. Gereede worde ic awrat in simple speech, [prose] I transcribed, Id. Nu hæbbo we swriten hære suð now have we described the south, Ors. 1, 1. Hi beeron alicnyme Hælendes on brede afægde and awritone they bore the Saviou s likenese ornamented [Agurec] and drawn on a tablet,

garet j and armen on a mues, . 1, 25. Awri' n; p. awrab; pp. awri-t a; v.a. To loose; nolvere; to deliver from an injury, as a wound; hence to bind up; alligare: -- His wunds awrab bound up his wounds, Bd. 4, 22, w. werdun.

Awribbe A strap; struppus:--R. 108, v. strop.

Awruge revealedet, v. awreon. Awrungen wrung, v. awringan. wuht aught, v. aht.

Awore, awber another, v. abor. Awul on owl, v. el.

Awunden woven, v. windan. Awunian to abide, remain, inhabit, to be wont, v. wunian.

Awunnen fought, v. winnan. Awurpan to cast away, v. aweorpan.

Awurtwarude rooted up; exter-minavit:—Ps. 79, 14. Awyht something, v. uht.

Awylian; p. hi awylton; wylian; p. hi awylton; pp. a-wylten, awyltn, v. a. To roll, roll away, revolve; volutare: Dat hig awylton bone stan, Gen. 29, 3. Awylt rolled away, Lt. 24, 2.

wyld shall spring forth, v. aweallan.

Awyndwian To blow away; ven-

tilare:—Ps. 43, 7.
Awyrcan To do, effect; facere.
—L. Hloth., v. wyrcan. Awyrdan to hurt; awyrd hurt, v.

awerdan.

Awyrdla damage, v. æfwyrdla.
Awyrgd careed, v. awyrian.
Awyrgedlic; adj. Wicked, evil;
malignus:—Awyrgedlic gepane a wicked thought, Nicod. 20: Thu. p 10, 11.

wyrgednys, awirgednys, awirgnia, se ; f. A cursedness, wicknia, se; f. A cursedness, wick-Axsa ashes, v. axe.
edness, a curse, reviling; ma-Axung isquiry, v. acsung.
lignitas:—Deut. 11, 29, v. Aydhan to fast, v. aidhan. wyrgednes.

wyrgendlie; adj. Détestable, abominable; detestabilis:-Nathan. 7.

wyrian, awirian, awirgean; p. awirgede, awrigde; pp. awyr-ged, awyrgd, awirged, awierged, awiergd, awerged, a-wærgd; e.a. [a, wirian, wir-gian to curse] To curse, execrate, revile, corrupt, des-troy; execrari, maledicere:-Nelle ic awirgean þa eorban, Gen. 8, 21. Gewitab geawyrgede fram me, Mt. 25, 41. He hine sylfne hæfde awirged he had destroyed himself, Ors. 36

Awrigde hine, C. Mt. 27, 5. The perfect participle significe ezecrable, wicked, detestable, execrabilis :- Gewitab nu awirgede woruld sorga depart now execrable worldly

even: _a [perhaps for ahweer] Any where, in any place; ali-cubi: - Menol. 193: Hicked Thes. vol. i. p. 205.

Awyrpan to cast away, v. aweorpan.

Awyrd exist not, v. awcordan. Awyrdian To give honour, glorify: glorificare;—Cant. Moys. Lye, wyrtwaian: p. ode; pp. od, ud; v.a. [a out, wyrtwalian to root, to fix roots] To root up, eradicate, exturpate, exterminate; eradicare: plantung by 8 awyrtwalod, Mt. 15, 13. Delæs ge bone hwæte 15, 13. Delæs ge bone hwæte awyrtwalion, Mt. 13, 29.

Awystelian (a, wistlian to whitetle] To hiss, to lisp, whistle; sibilare, Som.

Axan for oxan ozen, v. oxa. Axan ashes, v. axe.

Azanminster Azminster, Devon. v. acsanmynater.

Axbaken, part. Baked in ashes; subcinericius: - Gr. Dial. 1, 11.

Axe, exe, ahsa, axsa, an [Fra. yeske: Dut. asch] Asu, cahee; cinis, cineres: - Swa swa duet and axe as dust and ashes, Bt. 33, 4. On beere stowe be man be axen git, Lev. I, 16. Absan [axan] awa swa hlaf 10 at, Ps. 101, 10.

Axian to ask, v. acsian. Axiandlic, axigendlic; adj. Esquiring, inquisitive; interro-gativus, Som.

Axigean to ask, v. actian. Axode asked, v. acsism.

Aydlige fails, v. aidlian. Ayrnan, he ayrn5; p. zarn, hi auroon; pp. aurnen [a out, yrnan to run] To run over, to pase or go over, passed, gone; præterire. Swa nesh wæs thousand gone, Chr. 971. Aurnerne tide in or at a declining time, the time being for spent or gone. Aurnen bis is run out, passed, Som.

ous, passes, Som.

Ayttan [a from, ytan, ytian for
utian to out] To expel, drive
out; expellere:—He paytte
pa Swegen ut he then drove
Sweyne out, Chr. 1047.

to be between to ask N acrian

e Min in frequen

4.

Awree spo told relate Brok 4612 4212 1 48 me wrecan Luyrigedneswick yednys gan & Awy for elean Le Awrent and the in the of surecan Awathwalan timet Som v. awieled Axan cinis Elfig Jan 3 128 line 236 a blemist 3. taigian trask Todwyrdnys 6x awriganife awrah Boil vackan injury Elf. gr. 9127 w awardness we awrigon to 2 reveal, disclose 12 Hillert life 2. Awyrgian to The aure aureon aidled Ben curto The an v avyrian

Baca of backs, v battere latere bæc 4 Bacan[18a] [18h] 2. Be affan sittende siting behind, or ; Wester Some. 2. Baddan bush, g-burge; dabyrig; f Bestung At Baddun byrig at Budbary Char 101 Sug \$ 125,3

B

12h BÆC

chacu, g bo , 12j

4The sound of B is produced by the lips; hence it is called labial consonant. In all languages, and especially in the dialects of cognate languages, the letters employing the same organs of utterance are continually interchanged. In Anglo-Saxon, therefore, we find that B interchanges with the other labials F, P, and V, and with U: Ichmbbe I have, he haft he hath. When words are transferred When words are transferred into modern English, B is sometimes represented by V; as Beber, or befor a beaver; Ifig, or inig ivy; Ober, ofer, oner over; Ebolstan, efolstan to biaspheme; Fot, not a foot; Ebul evil; b or bb is sometimes omitted or superseded by f, p, u or v; as Ic lybbe I line, lif life; Diobul for deoff a devil.

BAD

Bá, bu; gen. begra; dat. bam; acc. bá; utj. Doth, v. begon. Bac a back, found in composition,

v. baec.

BACAN, ic bace, bu beecst, he beecst, p. ic boc, we bocon; pp. bacen; s. a. [Plat. Dut, bakken: Frs. backe: Ger. backen] To bakke; pinsere:—. Fif bacab on anum ofene, Lev. 26, 26. Hi bocon bat

o 5 Bacherend Taking on the back, taking secretly as a thief; in furto deprehendens, Mann.

Bacen baked, v. bacan. Bachilers; m. Bachelors; bac-

calaurei, Lye.

Bacslitol; m. [bac a back, slitel or alite a slit, cut, or bite] A slanderer, backbiter; detractor:—Of. reg. 15. Opposed to warrangel.

to werenegol.

I Ba'n, bade; f. A pledge, stake, a thing distrained; pignus:—
Gif had genumen sy-bonne begyte ha bade ham if a pledge be taken—then shall be obtain the pledge house again, or back, L. Wal. 3, v. weedd.

Bad expected; p. of bidan.

Baddan-byrig [Baddan for Bieda, Biedda, or Bedž a Saxon chief, Car. 501, byrig a burg, town, place of defence] Badmully, Dorsetahre, formerly Baddanburgum, Chr. 901.

Badian; s.a. 1. To pledge, to

lay in, or to pason; pignerare.

2. To seize on, or take for a distress, or by way of a pledge; procidentia, Som. pignus auferre:—1. Som.

2. Of ægþran staþe on oþer man Bædd a bed, v. bæð: mot badian, L. Wal. 2.

Bacf Flat. Norse, bak: Al.
back: Frs. to bek backwards]

A BACK; tergum:--pa wendon hi me heora beec to then don n me neora bec to twee, turned they their back to me, Bt. 2. ¶ On bec, Jn. 6, 66: and under bec, Ps. 43, 12: at his back, behind, backward, v. under-bec. Cleen bec hebban to have a clean back, to be free from deceit, L. Alf. Guth. Gang on beec, Mt. 4, 10. Ga on beec, Mk. 8, 33. GANG, or go behind, or away.

Beechord [Plat. Der. bakhoord]
The lafboard, or left-hand side of a ship when looking towards the prow, or head; navigit tinistra pars :-- Burgenda land waes us on baccbord the land of the Burgundians was on our larboard, or left, Ors. 1, 1.

Becce a bech tree, v. boc.

Beccere m. [Plat. Dut. bakker
m.: Ger. backer m.] A BAKER; pistor :- R. 50, Lye.

Bec-ering [bec a back, iren, seren iron] A gridiron; craticula, Som.

Bæc-ern [bæc from, bacan to bake, ern, or æren a place] A baking place, a bakehouse ; pis-

cating place, a catenouse; pistrinum:—Elf. gl. 22.

Breestre, breistr, or breistre, an; m. f. 1. A woman who bakes; pistrix. 2. Because men performed that work which was originally done by females; this occupation is constituted that provides the form. sometimes denoted by a feminine termination; hence, a baker; plator:—1. Som. 2. E-gypta cynges byrle and his becistre, Gen. 40, 1, 2, 16, 20, bechus A BAKEHOUSE; pistri-

num: -Elf. gl. 22, v. bæcern. Bæcling used adverbially; thus, On beecling backward, Ps. 113, 8, v. bæc, under-bæc.

Bæcalitol a backbiter, v. bacalitol.

Bæcst bakest, v. bacan, Bæcă *bakes*, v. bacan.

Bechearm, es; m. [bec a back, bearm a gut] The entrails; anus longanum :-- Cot. 15, 168. Bæchearmas the bowels ; exta-87

les, Elf. gr. 13. Bæcþearmea utgang morbus, fortasse, an

Bredde A thing required, tribute : exactum: - Cot. 73.

Buddel An animal uniting two sexes, a wether; hermaphroditus, vervex:—R. 76, Lye. Bæddryda bedridden, v. bedd-

redda.

Bædel a beadle, v. bydel.
Bædend; m. A vehement, or earmest persuader, a solicitor, stir-rer; impulsor:—Cot. 115, Som. Bædeweg, bædewig a contest, v.

beado. Bædling, es; m. [bæd or bedd a bed, ling from, linigan to iie] 1. A delicate fellow, tenderling, one who lies much in bed; homo delicatus. Badlingas effent-nate, Cot. 71. 2. A carrier of letters, as if derived from bad a prayer, or command, ling from linigan or lingan to lie, lie under, tend, bring; tabel-

Bædt commanded, v. biddan.
Bædteram: mentera, pars hominis:-R. 76, f.

nis:—R. 76, f.

Bædzere, bæzere, bæzera; m. A

baptist, baptizer; bæptista:—
R. Mt. 3, 1: 16, 14. An impure
word for fullubt. quod, v.

Bæfta; m. The after part, the back;
tergum:—Legeseah bone bæft
tan I saw thy back, Gen. 16, 13.

Bæftan, be-æftan, beftan; prop.
dat. [be by, æftan after] 1. After, behind; post, pone. 2

Without; sine:—I. Gang bæft
tan me. Mt. 16, 23. 2. Bæftan

tan me, Mt. 16, 23. 2. Bæftan barn hlaforde without the master, Ex. 22, 14: Mt. 16, 27.

Bæftan, bæfta; adv. After, kereafter, afterwards; postes .-Git synd fif hungor ger bæf-tan, Gen. 45, 11. He ana belaf þær bæfta, Gen. 32, 24.

Bægeras, bægoware; plu. The Bovariane; Bayarii, or the Boiari, or Bajuvarii, [viri e. Bojis oriundi, Wachter.] whose country was called Boiaria, its German name is Bayern, now called the kingdom of Bavaria. Mid Bægerum with the Bavarians, Chr. 891. Syndon Bægöware are the Baserians, Ore. I, 1.

Bæh a croson, v. beng.

· 12f

BA's, beel A funeral pile, or fire "IS in which dead bodies were burned; rogus.—Cd. 140. (Bulfyr the fire of the funeral pile, Cd. 188. Bul-blyse a blaze of the funeral pile, Cd. 162.

BÆR

121

BELC, bealceten. 1. A BELCH; eructatio. 2. The stomach, pride, arrogance; superbin.
3. Acovering; tegmen, v. balc.
—1. Mann. 2. Bælc forbigde ride, bowed, diminished, Cd. 4. Swete to bealcetenne eweet or pleasant to the stomach, Bt. 21, I. 3. Bælce ofer-brædde with a covering overspread, Cd. 146.

* Bælded; part. Animated, encou-raged, emboldened; animatus, Bærefot, bærfot; adj. Ваневоот,

Beldu Confidence ; fiducia :- R.

Mt 14, 27, Lye.
Bælfyr a funeral fire, v. bæl. OJ Balo, balig, es; m [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. balig m: Frs. v. benlg: Ger. Han. Baig m. Frs. a. neng: Moes. balga | A BULOE, budget, bag, purse, BELLY; bulga .—
Cot. 27. | Beanbelgus bean-shells. Blast-belg [Dut. blass-belg] blast-bag, bellows. Metbelg a waltet for meat.

Belignis; f. An injury; injuria:

-C. Mt. 20, 13, Lye.

H.4./2 Bern for bam; dat. of ba both, v. ba, begen.

BENCY, henc, bane [Plat. Det. Ger. bank] Dam, Swed. bacnk] 1. A BENCH, form; scamnum. 2. A bed, bedstead, the side of

rep a bed : lectus, Some BEND, bend, es; m. [Plat. Dut. 723 . Ger. Frs. boan · Frs. h. biend : Dan. beand n Moes. bandin band, binde, bint from, bindan to-bind 1. A BAND, any thing binon hat that the that tieth, bindeth or bendeth; vinculum. 2. A crown, chaplet, ornament for females; dia-dema: — 1. On bendum in

> gold, R. 64. Bændan to bind, v. bindan. BER, bære, beer, bere [Plat. baar, bore f: Frs. v. bier: Dut. baar f: Ger. babre f: Dan.

baare c: Al. para: Per. bir] 1. A DIBR; feretrum. 2. A portable bed; grabatus:-1. Elf. gl. 26. 2. Bd. 5, 19. Ber bore ; portavit; p. of beran.

Ber bear; nudus, v. ber. termination from the perfect tense of beran to bear, produce;

tense of beran to bear, produce;

tense of beran to bear, produce;

Bern a groon, v. bearw.

Bern groon, v. bearw.

Bern Bern Bern. Dan. Swed. a production, producing, bear-

ing: Ger. Dan. -bax: Per.

-ber: as westmber fruitbearing, fruitful. Æppelbær applabearing; pomifer: and hornbær horn-bearing; corniger, Elf. gr. 8. Leoht-bær bear-ing light, v. born.

BÆS

Bæræden; part. [be, hreddan to rid] Rid of, henibben, deprived, driven away; privatus, See.

Berebearm, or anædel the bowels, R. 74, v. bæcþearm, snædel. Bærdisc, es. ss. [bær bier, disc

a dish, table] A frame on which reveral disher were brought in at once and set upon the table, a course, service; ferculum:-

or that goeth barefooted; nudipes :- Peccat. Med. 8.

menn; d. bærmannum; m. A man who bears, a bearer, carrier, porter ; bajulus:-Da bærmenn genetion heora fotizent the por-ters set their footstep, Jos. 3, 3, 14.

Bærn a barn, v. bern.

Bærnan, forbærnan, onbærnan; p. bærnde, hi berenedon; pp. bærned; v. a. [barn burned; p. of byrnan] To kindle, light, set on fire, TO BURN, burn up; nas nu cower blacern light mus:—R. 55.

now your lamp, Bd. 4, 8. Da Bæsian to bajke, v. basian.

ceasu he forbærns, Mt. 3, 12. Bæs-stede, pr-stow A place of balks; thermarum locus: accendere, exurere: - Ber-

Hy onbardon hit they set it on free, Orf. 4, 1, v. byrnan.

Harmes, bærnis, se; f. A burning; incendium.—Bd. 1, 84 ærnet, bærnytt, bernet A combustion, burning up; combus-tio:—Gen. 22, 9, v. bærnes.

Bærning, berning; f. A sunn-ino; adustio.—Bærninge wið

bonds, or prison, Mt. 11, 22. bærninge burning for burning, 2. Bend mid golde gescrud a Ex. 21, 25. crown or diadem decked with Bærs, bears [Plat. Dut. baars: Ger. bars: AL baers, bars, barsch] A perch; perca, lupus:-R. 101, Som. Mone A 200

Bærst burst, pp. of berstan.

Bærstlaö broke, burst; crepuerit: -Cot. 39.

Bersuinig,-suinih,-sunnig,-syndig, -synnig, -suining, beor-swinig [bær bare, open from bar naked, open; synnig, or Norse, syndugr a sinner] An offender, a sinner, a public sin-

bast m. n.] The inner bark of a tree, of which ropes were made; tilin. In Plat. and Dut. bast

signifies a rope; because the inner part of the lime tree was most used for making ropes, best came to denote not only the bark, but probably the linden, or tell tree, v. hnd.

BAL

12p

Beesten rap A linden, or bast rope, a rope made of the Abres of the linden tree; tiliaceus funia:—Hig ba hine gebundon mid twam bæstenum rapum, Jud. 15, 18.

Bæstere a baptizer, v. bædzere. Berswi [basu purple] 1. A sear-let robe; coccinum, Cat. 208.

2. A scarlet, or crimson colour; coccineus, Cd. 210, Som.
Bert a bat, v. bat.
Bertan; p. berted or bertte; v. a.
To bridle, rein in, restrain, curb, bit; frænare:—Esolas

dipes:—Peccat. Mea. o.

Berlice; adv. Openly, nakedly of herin, Cd. 138.

Bern a bosom, v. bearm.

Bern a bosom, v. bearm.

Bern a bosom, v. bearm.

bern bit: Norse, bit! A Bit of a bridle, a bridle, trappings, harpart gebetel of ateah took the bridle off, Bd. 3, 9. Mid bam gebertum with the trappings,

Bd. 5, 14, v. bridel,
BED, but, es; pk baby s. [Icel.
Al. Ger. Dut. bad] A BATH;
balneum: — Bd. 1, 1: 2, 5. On hatum babum in hot baths, Bd. 4, 19.

Bæbhus, es A sath-house, a bath enclosed; thermarum domus:—R. 55.

R. 55, and 109.

Beroweg, en; m. [bero a bath, water; wag a way, wave] A wave of the sea, the sea; occani fluctus, mare :- Bæðweges blæst a blast, or wind of the sea, a sea breeze, the south wind. Subwind is so called, Cd. 158.

Bæting, beting, e; f. A cable, a rope, any thing that holds, or restrains ; funis, retinaculum :-Letan be beetinge to slip the cable, Bt. 41, 3.

Bættan beaten ettan beaten down; strave-runt:—Col. 208, Lye, v. beatan.

Bette restrained, v. betan. Bezera, bezere a boptiser, v. hædzere.

Balc, an [Dat. balk: Ger. balken: Swed. bielka : Icel. bialki] 1. A. BALE, a heap, a ridge; porca, terra inter duos sulcos congesta. 2. A beam, roof, covering, BALCONY: trabs, v. balc:—1. On balcan legan to lay in heaps, Bt. 16, 2. 2. Wachter and

Balcettan to belck, v. bealcan-

In Plat. and Dut. bast e- (barum, te tara, seo, pat bare

Digla NO20 23 Bal, top ci; ma Afunda hele, a barring Best 2226 : 4638 gilal stede, et ma fineral file blow Book 6188_ Mel weder words of the feweral field, by, mun rogi Res 2364 230 K 16219 \$ 1 Bare fit 03 naly[19c] Olizia) g bates; fl nom ac bat un the a bat un the a a bath the apole. (Tigd) Hanc, a; for bench Barnan 1101 2 hathing place In. O & Band (20a) tonbardon 13 Bat. Stow 2 29 x Burnete, is; n a inth place there combus kin Mann Sul V best skede .. 3. Bar, e; f. pe her 4[20c) (20 B). 56 * Ber, y hares; d. barum ; ac barne O Barraing with 5 [2/c] : le bara; les. pet bere Dady bare, nahed tinfal 120d 04(20e): Lave ad berminet denstry bedring Vete as wastin bere fres ...

1 Bald 12 Moss Track & Mannes (2/22a) Chana syndon the as h100,16 03[23Xc) (12/23a) Balde adv Bold audenter (d. 142 The p 220,11 2x Haldor, healdor, as my & prince or Besgl Ban-cofae, an my home dwelling, the vody Beak 2789 I the whole articles 3 Amudat . Balewo, an; in the & Bancorena burh, baleful or wicked one a bying. Bangor scelestys sahanas: Coly Ban fat es n he bord regl i bearing room end wat the body Beall 2005 for Barocveyro, our O 8 Mar Challes, In 13 () Med Bearrice Son Balew adj , l 4 Beale with Book shill Ban hrong es m A. 860 Beo K 13133 6x Ban loca Abone inclosure, the skin, be cutis, corpus Bes 56 yin # \$506,16 [West Out Dan belie n: Swed ven n : her Scel . al + dan, es, n (a bone de bein n: old Gar. pein n: gm 901 Jan unite . The mitherner from pi to shoul fath , so be

BAN 12r

BAN 12t

12-

BAS

Bald, beald; adj. [Al. bald: Ital. baldo: Moss. balths Norse, balda] Bold, quadities, adpenturous : audax : - Bd. 1.

Bald, bold; as the incipient, or terminating syllable of proper names denotes bold, courageous, honourable; audax, virtuosus:—Baldewin, Baldum a bit or fragment of bone, L. from bald, and win a contest, Ethel. 36. Bane the hip or battle. Cuthbold, Cubbald banes, Co. 18 from cub or cuba known, well Bana, auf feet ban staughter; known, and beid. Eadbold or At ban: Dan. bane] 1. 4 Radbald happily bold, from ead or eadig and bald.

Paldlice boldly, v. bealdlice.

Baldor (the comp. of bald is haldor more bold, courageous, honourable, hence] A prince, ruler; princeps, dominus:—thus, Gumena baldor aruler of this, Gumena baldor aruler of the courage men, Cd. 128: Fr. Jud. p. 8, 24. Rinca baldor, Idem, p. 26, 21.

Wigens baldor a prince of sourciors, Id. p. 22, 6.
Baldra bolder, v. bald.
Baldsam, es [Dut. balsem . Moes. balsane Ital. balsamo: Heb. אם bol amin the chief of olls, Amos. 6, 6.] Balsam, balm; balsamum:—Bd. 3, 8.
Balew, beal, balo, balewa, beale, bealu, bealew, bealw, es Moss. healu, bealew, bealew, est Moes.

Leel. bols: A Norse,
haul, bol: Heb. > bli wasting, destruction] 1. Bale, evil,

misery, torment, mischief, danger, a mark of injury, buidness, destruction; malum, exitium: 2-Depravity, wickedness, the devil; pravitas:—1. Beornett-de bealo burning, torment, Cd. de bealo burning, torment, Cd.
214. Manuan to beala destruction to men, Chr. 1075.
2. Bealowes gant the spirit of wickedness, the devil, Cd. 228.
Balew, bealu, &c.; adj. 1. Miserable, severe, deadly; miser.

2. Deproved, wicked; sceleatus:—1. Bealu side a miserable lot, Cd. 143. 2. Bealowe gast a wicked ghost or spirit, Cd. 229. Mid balo crieftum with wicked crafts or arts, Bt. Resol, p. 190. Balewe geboh-

tas wicked thoughts, Cd. 224.
Ballice boldly, v. bealdinge.
Balo misery, v. balew.
*Balames blad The balaum's fruit; carpobalsamum:—Balsames ter the tear or juice of the baleam tree ; opobalsanium

R. 48. Balaminte Balsam-mint, spearmint, water-mint; anymbrium: q. mentha aquatica, Lin. R. 43.

Balzame balson, v. baldsam. Bam with both ; dat. of be, begen. Ba'n, ee; pl. ban; w. [Al.

Icel. bein: Franc. bein, bain, pein: Fra. v. ban, bien: Dut. Swed. been] A BONE; OS. Dis ys nu ban of minum banum, Gen. 2, 23. Moises nam osepes ban mid him, Ex. 13, 19. Hasynt innanfulle deadra bana, Mt. 23, 27. Ban mine my bone, Ps. 6, 2. Banes bite

killer, murderer, manslayer; interfector. 2. Destruction, the undoing, BANE; pernicies:-1. Hy næfre his banan folgian noldan they never would follow his murderer, Chr. 755. 2. Som. and Lyc, v. aldorbana, broor-bana, feorbbana, ordbana.

Banbeorg, es; m. ban a bone, beorg a defence. old Dut. beenberghe boots: hehre banbeorgas] Boots, buskins, greaves; ocrem: -Cot. 17, 145, v. ban-Wift.

Banbrice [ban a bone, bric or brice a breaking A BONE-BREACH, a breaking, or fracture of a bone; oses fractura: the plant anthericum Burn burned, v. byrnan.

Herb. 15, 13. Parocscire the bare oak shire or 760. ossifragum, Lis. Herb. 15, 13.,

BANC [Fr. Armor, banc . Frs. v. bank: Al. Dut. bank: Dan. bank : Swed. bænk : Ital. banco] A bench, bank, hillock: tumulus, Som.

ncorena burh, bancorna byrig [banc a bank, m elevation, chor a choir, burn or byrig a burg or city Banger, in Wales; civitas Bangor, Som. Bancope [ban bone; com disease] An erysipeles, a burning ulcer, St. Anthony': fire ; 1gmis Bancobe, pat is oman, Sacer Liber. Medicus, p. 1, c. 39, v. oman.

Band bound, v. bindan. Banda a band, v. bonda. Banfag; adj. [ban bone, fag changeable] Morial, deadly; lethice:—Beo. c. 11, 145.
Banhus, es. The bose-louse, the breast, the body, essea domus, nectus.—He ba hanhus me.

guard, the mind, Cd. 169. Bannan to command v. abannan Bannuccamb [camt a comb] A wool-comb; pecten textorium:

-R. 3. Banrift, banryft [bin bone, rift a cover] Boots, greaves; octem:
—Cot. 174, v. bar-beorg.

Bansegn [Al. bann as edict, segn a sign] A banner, an ensign; vexillum: -Cot. 25, v. treu-

Bánwære, es; z. [ban a bons. WRITE OF WEDIE soork, pain Grief, pain, or ache in the bones; dolor ossium, Som.

Bánwyrt [ban bone, wyrt an herb] Bone-wort, a violet, perhaps the small knapweed; visis, centauria minor - R. 24: Herb. 141. There is also Seo greate banwyrt, R. p. 3, c. 8.

ghter; Baorm bosom, v. bearm.

1. 45 Ban, es; ga. [Frs. Dut. beer: dayer; Ger. Not. eber- 4l. bær: Heb. To boir a brute or gluttonous animal, from Ty 10 cm sume] A BOAR; aper:-Elf. gl. 18, v. wild-bar, tam-bar. AM ber; adj. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Mi. Dan. bar: Frs. v. bear: Norse, ber . Heb. TRD bar to open, make evident | BARE, na-

ked; nudus .- On barum sondum on bare sands, Bt. 34, 10. Barbacan, barbycan An outwork, a promonlory; antemurale, Lye?
Barenian, p. hi barenodon, barendon To make bare; denudare se .- Sand barenodon,

Cd. 166.
Barm a boson, v. bearm

BERKSHIRE, so called from a polled oak in Windsor forest, where public meetings were held, Brompt. p. 801. It was written most commonly by the Anglo-Saxons-Barruc, Bearruc, and Bearwucscire, Chr. 860.
Baron A mas; homo, Lye.

Barspere, barspreote [bar boar, spere spear] A BDAR SPEAR; venabulum:—Elf. gr. 6.
Barb [q. bærs] A kend of fish;

dromo: -R. 103, Lye. Basing A short cloak, a cloak; chlamys, pallium.—It geseah wurm readne basing I saw p purple [worm or shell-fish reddened | cloak, Jos. 7, 21. The name of a place, Basing, old Basing, near Basingstoke Hampshire. Wid bone here at Basingum with the army at

pectus—He ha banhas gen Rusing, Chr. 871.
brocen haftle he the bone-house, the breast, or bods, high broken, Basnian v.v. To expect; expect the breast, or bods, high broken, Basnian v.v. To expect; expect the breast, or bods, high broken the Large C. R. Lk. 23, 35.

The proof of the proof of the body's paged, the proof of the body's paged the body's pa

Boso, hasu. 1. Purple; purpu-ra: Cof. 85. 2. A kind we-lour mixed with blue and urple; indicum, Som., v. brun baso, wealh-baso.

Basterne The people of Sormation in Europe or upper Hungary

Bastarnæ, Lye,
Basu; ady Purple; purpureus:
Basu hæwen of purple co-

andrin I politic 6 43, 29

Allis

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we bas n Cd-11174

4 2

BEA

C/ hortator BEA

13b

son colour, Cot. 117 Som.
Basuian To be clad in purple; purpura vestiri, Som. w Baswe a scarlet robe, v. bæswi. 7644, 9 Baswe a scarlet robe, v. bæswi. Baswon stan [basu purple, stan 250, 13 stone] A topaz, a precious stone varying from a yellow to a vio-let colour; topazium:—Ps. 118, 127. The an Berge son

stick; fustis, Lye. BAT, bæt, bate [Al. bot : Frs. v. boat : Dut. boot : Swed. bææt] A BOAT, ship, vessel; linter:

ΒE

lour or hue, of scarlet or crim-

Elf. gr.

Bát bit; momordit, v. bitan. Batan To BAIT or lay a bait for a fish, to bait a hook; inescare, Som., v. bitan.

Bate Contention; contentio:-R. Ben. 21.

Bað a bath, v. bæð.

3 Bas or Basan ceaster The city of Bath, Somersetshire, so cal-led from its baths, Chr. 577, v. Ace-mannes ceaster.

* Baðian, beðian, ic beðige or beðyge; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed. To BATHE, wash, foment, cherish; lavare: — Seldon heo babian wolde she would seldom bathe or wash, Bd. 4, 19. Hi basedon bone lichoman they washed the body, Bd. 4, 19. Badiendra manna hus the house of bathing men, R. 55.

Bado baths, v. bæd. Batswan A BOATSWAIN;

phiarius, proreta, *Lye*. Bátwá, buta, butu, butwu; *adj*. [bá *both*, twá *two*] Вотн тне # 533,40 Eue, Cd. 37: Gen. 26, 35, v. begen.

OBatweard [bat boat, weard keeper] Keeper or commander of

63,36

15

ship; navis custos, Bev. A

Be, bi, big; prep. dat. [Moes. bi:

Swed. bi, be: Al. bei: Frs.

Dut. Icel. by: Ger. bey. The prepositions be, bi, big are perhaps the imperative mood of big-an, bi-an, by-an to inhabit, occupy, possess, or from by or bye, a place occupied, or an habitation, all which denote nearness to one; in this case the primary signification beacneng, beacning, bycning, would be proximity, nearness 1. A BECKONING or nodding; 1. By, near to, to, at, in, upon

about, with; juxta, prope, ad, secus, in. 2. Of, from, about, touching, concerning; de. For, because of, after, according pro, propter, secundum. 4. Beside, out of; e, ex:-1. Be

wege by the way, Mk. 8,3. Be bam strande upon the strand or shore, Mt. 13, 48. Ne be

hlafe anum, ac be ælcon worde,

2. Be bam cilde

concerning the child, Mt. 2, 8. Alisia be ealdum dagum, Deut. 4, 32. Be hlisan of or about fame, Bt. Titles, 19, 20 21: Card. p. 8. 8. He sette worde be worde he set word for word, Bt. pref. Card. p. 2: pref. l. 4. 4. Be pam wege beside the way, Bt. 40, 5. ¶ Be anfealdum single. Be twifealdon twofold, Ex. 22, 4. Be bam mæstan at the most.

þam þe as, Gen. 3, 6. Be- [Ger. be] is often used as a prefix. When prefixed to verbs, be- frequently expresses an active signification, as behabban to surround; begangan to perform or dispatch, &c. Sometimes be- prefixed indicates no perceptible variation in the sense; as belifan to be remaining, or over and above, begyrdan to begird or gird, as in sprengan and besprengan to sprinkle, or besprin-kle. The same observation will apply to the prefixes a-, for-, ge-, to-, &c. Some words are not now found in their simple state, but only occur with these prefixes; as belifan, gelic, arisan, &c. This preposition is used, with little This variety, by all Gothic nations, as A. S. by-an, big-an, bycg-an, beg-an: Moes. bau-an: Swed. bo, bo-a, bu-a: Icel. bya, bigg-a: Al. big-en, bu-en 🛊 Ger. bau-en: Dut. bouw-en, denoting to prepare, to build, to inhabit, to occupy, or possess, to exercise, to practice, to perambulate, to place, to manure, to till, to observe, to worship, to clothe, to repair; Jamieson's Herm. Scyth. p. 57.

BEACEN, beacn, becen, [Frs. v. beaken: Dut. baecke: Ger. bake] A BEACON, a sign, a token; signum:—Ps. 77, 48. Beacenstan, beacnetorr [beacen beacon, stan stone, torr tower] A stone whereon the beacon fire was made, a stone or tower whereon to set the beacon fire;

nutus :- Cot. 139. 2. A speaking by tropes or figures; tro-pologia:—Cot. 201, Som.

Beacne-torr a beacon-tower, v. beacen-stan.

Beacnian to beckon, v. bicnian. Beacniendlic allegorically, v. bycnendlic. Bead a table, v. bord.

Bead a prayer, v. gebed. Bead commanded, v. beodan. Beada A counsellor, a persuade

an exharter or intreater; suasor Som.

Beado, beadow, beadu beaduw Battle, war, slaughter, cruelty;

bellum: Fr. Jud. p. 24, 6, 29.
It is used in composition as follows-Beadu-lac [lac a gift] play of battle, Beo. c. 23, 1. 9. Beado-mece or meca a sword or weapon of slaughter, Beo. 21, 145. Beadu-mægn mili-21, 140. Beadu-inegin min-tary power, Cd. 160. Beado-rinc [rinc a man] a soldier, Fr. Jud. p. 25, 24. Beadu-rincum wæs Rom gerymed Rome was conquered by soldiers, Bt. Rawl. p. 150. Beado-særc [syrc a garment] a war garment, Beo. 38, 7. Beaduscearp sharp in fight, applied to a sword, Beo. 37, 23. Beadoscrud [scrud clothes] warlike apparel, warlike garment or dress. Beo. 6. Beado-searo [seare a device, an engine] engines or weapons of war, snares, Cd. 170. Beado or beaduweorce warlike operations, Chr. 938. Beado-wig nowy com.

Bd. Sm. p. 607, 17, v. wig.

Beæftan after, v. bæftan.

beagbed Dead; m 938. Beado-wig holy contest,

Beægþed, beagþed Dead; mortuus, Lye.

Be-æwnad; part. Joined in mar-riage, wedded; legitime desponsata:-Beweddod and beewnad wedded and united, Chr. 1051.

Beaftan; p. beaft; pp. beaftad To lament; lamentari, Lye. DEA'G, beg, beah, bæh, beh, es; m. [Frs. v. beage fasciola] 1. A crown, garland; corona. 2. A bracelet, a necklace, collar, jewel to hang about the neck, a ring; armilla, annulus:pam beage to the crown, Bt. 37, 2. Se beah godes the crown of good, Id. 2. Gen. 38, 18. ¶ Used in composition as scanc-beagas shank encirclers, garters, Cot. 217. Wuldor-beah a crown of glory, Ps 64, 12. Rand-beah a target,

shield or buckler. Beah-gife, beah-gyfa a crown giver, a munificent rewarder, Chr/1038. Beah-hrodeng crown-altorned, Fr. Jud. p. 23, 24. Beahsele hall of bracelets, Beo/17. Beag gave way, v. bugan. Beagen both, v. begen. Beagian biegan To crown, to set a garland on; coronare:-Ps. 8, 6, Som.

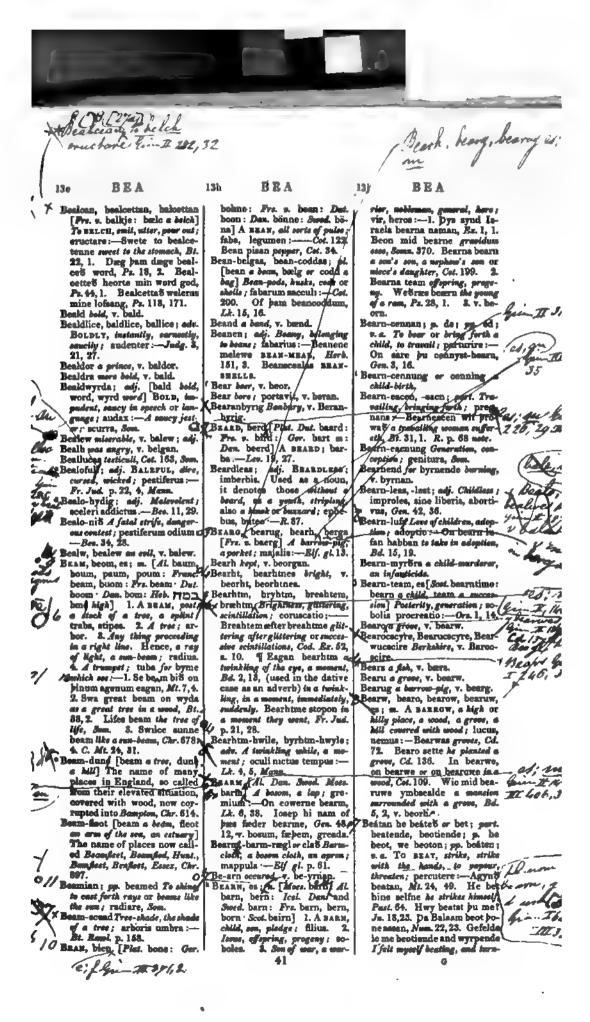
Beagoed dead, v. beægoed.
Beah submitted v. bugan.
Beah a crown v. beag.
Beah-gife, beah-gyfa a bracelet giver, v. beag.
Beal, beald, bealu misery, v. balow

lew. /

q beages (d beage) Mesk,

Beads 25a) 2 Brad an ford sein Mad with his for Of Other Int bly of HE W fa was belief the law find - tour 04 Belt 24 d7 2. Bates my Beady red, es, n mesh of bable, a det th. au (25k) 900 40 K 99km was like garnent, certick Os Batan Bath, the Edeadon to propo Beado- weares lar bodon pof wishing parison for #449, 34 Bes H 4592 To Beads . weren werker, a bolder Jack ben bak yreen I 449, 34 [250] Tilleacen, becen, es; no 8 Bel 2565 Beag-gyfa, an m Indicated giver a prince Beat 2197 crown Beak-wrida us the Kirey Aring backer cafes B& 151, K 4032 Beah- pego, e; f a breadury; therewas Ba to the self sele to to Berk 4347

bealer; of bealurs, bealives, bealowers but death touth nex Pe Book 3530: carw-dl. + Bean 7 (31a) Ream-sceade, es m tresishede Ocoze 1) 10 Bean [270]



ing or struggling and writhing as a person does in recovering from a fit, Bd. 5, 6, v. beotende.

tende.

Beatere A BEATER, fighter, champion; pugil:—Elf. gl. 9, 8.

Beaw A bee, Mornet; cestrum:

—R. 22, v. beo, hyrnet.

Bebadod bathed, v. badian.

Bebban-burh, Bebban-buruh, Beben-burh, Bæbban-burh, [Bebba the name of a man, bur a castle: hence Bebbæ castrum] Bamborrow or Bamborough Castle in Northumber-land. On Bebban-burh at

Banburg, Chr. 642. Bebead offered, v. bebeodan.
Bebedded; part. Bétrothed, espoused; desponsatus, Som. Bebeodan, gebeodan; part. beo-

dende, he bebyt; imp. bebeod; p. bebead, hi bebudon; pp. beboden [be, bod a command] 1. To give a by-command or a gentle command, but generally to command, order; mandare. 2. To offer, give up, commend, promise; offere, promittere:

-1. He hys englum bebyt, Lk. 4, 10. 2. Lac bebeodan to offer sacrifice, Cd. 138. On handa bine ic bebeode gast minne, Ps. 30, 6, v. beodan, bodian.
Bebeodend A master; præcep

Bebeodendlic gemet, beodendlic gemet the imperative mood.

Beber a beaver, v. befer.

Bebiddan to command, v. biddan. Bebindan; p. bebond To bind in Ter-12 3491)

or about; inligare:—Bd. 3, 11.
Bebirged buried, v. birgan.
Beblonden died; tinctus, v. blon den.

Bebod, es; plu. u, a [as the Dutch bod, or ge-bod] A com-Mand, mandate, decree, order; mandatum:—Mk. 12, 28, v.

mandatum:—Mk. 12, 28, v. bod.

Bebod command thou; beboden commanded. command beodan.

Bebont sold, v. bebycgean. Bebond bound, v. bebindan. Beboren-innihte Born within a county, free of a country, native; municipales:-Cot. 136.

Bebr A cup; poculum, Som. Bebroken broken, consumed, v. brecan.

Bebrugdon they pretended, v. brægan.

Bebugan To dwell, occupy, inha-

bit, surround, go over, to pene-trate; incolere;—Cd. 190. "Bebycgean or bebygan; part. bebycgende, or bebycende; p. beboht To sell, to set, or put to bebont Toyseit, to set, or put to sale; vendere:—On gold be-ycgean to sell for gold, Bd. 2, 12, 5m. p. 514, 39.

Beo K 186 (Buge in biegon

Bebyran To bring, bring to; inferre: - L. Ethelb. 18, Mann. Bebyrde Garnished with nails, set with spikes; clavatus: Cot. 49, Som.

Bebyrgean, bebyrgian, bebyrian, bebyrigean; p. de; pp.

ed; v.a. To bury; sepelire:
—Gen. 50, 5, 6, v. byrian. Bebyrignys, bebyrigednes, se; A burying; sepultura:

Bd. 1, 15. Bebyt commends, v. bebeodan.

Béc books, v. boc. Becæfed, becefed; part. Barbed, trapped, decked; phalerata: Cot. 84, v. ymb-cæfed, cæfed.

Becarcan; v. To take care of; accurare, Lye. BECC [Beck is used in the north of England for a mountain

stream, a small rivulet, v. burnt Dut. beek f: Icel. Norw. beckt Franc. bec] A brook, a rivulet, A BECK or small rapid stream; torrens, rivulus, Som. -becc, -bec, -beck, used for the name of places, or as a termination to the names of places, denotes their situa-tion to be near a brook or 2 river, Chr. 1140, Ing. p. 370, 4.

Becca [Plat. bikke] A BECK, pick-axe, mattock ; ligo, marra :

_Elf. gl. 25. Becela beech, v. boc. ic Beceapian, he becyps, becips; p. beceapode; pp. becyped To sell; vendere:—Mt. 10, 29: Ex. 21,7: Ps. 104, 16, v. ceapian.

Becefed barbed, v. becæfed. Becen a beacon, v. beacen. Becen; adj. BEECHEN, made of

beech; fagineus:—R. 45.
Beccorfan; p. becurfe; pp. beccorfen To BECARVE, cut off, to cut or pare away; amputare:—Bd. 1, 7.

Beceorian to complain, v. ceorian. becierred Becerrad, becierd, turned, given up, v. becyrran.
Becinga Beckingen, v. Blecinga.
Becipo sells, v. beceapian.

Beclæmed; part. [Dut. belymd] BECLAMMED, glued to or together, emplastered, plastered over ; glutinatus, Som Beclænsod cleansed, v. clænsian.

Becleaped, becleoped, beclyped; part. YCLEPED, called, named, accused; vocatus:-Cnut. 28, v. clypian.
Beclyppan; p. beclypt to clip,

embrace, v. clyppan.

Beclysan; p. de; pp. d, ed, od;

Becn a beacon, y, beacen; 5 Becnan to beckba, v. bichian. Becnawan to know, v. oncnawan.

Becnend, es [part. from bicnian to beckon] A sign, BEACON, a

token, guide ; index, Som. Becnodon beckoned, p. of bicnian. Becniendlice; adv. Allegorically

or by parable; allegorice, Som., v. beacneng. Becnyndlic; adj. Allegorical; allegoricus:—Bd. 5, 23.

Becnyttan; v. a. To knit, bind or

tie, enclose; ligare :- Bd. 3, 10. Becom happened, v. becuman. Becorfen; part. [be, curfen from, ceorfan to carve] Cut off, be-headed; truncatus:—Becorfen

-Becorfen wæs heafde, Bd. 1, 27. Becrafian to crave, v. crafian.

Becreopan, gecrupan; sub. indef. becrupe, gecrupe; pp. becropen To bring secretly, to creep; irrepere:—He sie becropen on carcern he should

cropen on careerin he should be secretly led to prison. Bt. Rawl. p. 187, 24. He sie on carcerne gebroht, Bt. 37, 1, Card. p. 288, 20.

Becuman, he becyme; p. becom, becwom, becuom, hi becomon; pp. becumen; v.n. 1. To go or enter in, to meet with, to come to, to come together; ingredi. 2. To come, to happen, to fall out, to befal; evenire: 1. He becom on sceaban, Lk. 10, 30. 2. Oft becymo se an-weald bisse worulde to swide godum monnum often cometh the power of this world to very good men, Bt. 39, 11. good men, Bt. 39, 11. Dæm godum becym anfeald yfel to the good happens unmixed evil, Bt. 39, 9.

Becun a beacon, v. beacen.

Becunnan To assay, prove, try; experiri, Som.

Becwæþan; p. he becwið, hi becwædon To BEQUEATH, to give by will; legare:—Ic wylle þat ealle þa mynstra and þa cyrican þa wæron giuene and becwebene I will that all the ministers and churches that were given and bequeathed, Chr. 694.

Becwom fell; p. of becuman.
Becwyddod; part. Laid aside,
deposited; depositum:—R.14. Becyme A BY-COMING, an event or coming suddenly upon; eventus: - Bd. 4, 29.

Becymo happens, v. becuman.

Becyped sold; pp. of beceapan. Becyped sells, v. beceapan. Becyrran; p. becyrde; pp. becerrad, becierred, becierred; v. a. To turn to, to give up, to deliver, betray; vertere, transferre ad:—Chr. 1011, v. cerran.

v. a. To close in, to encuose, shut in; concludere:—Jos. 10
18.
ecn a beacon, y. beacen (, 5)
beach in beach in beach a beach, pallet, beach a beach a beach, pallet, beach a beach a garden; tick of a bed, a bed in a garden;

Bedie gleddes; pl [32]

42

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201

Bedan to effer, v. beoden.

**Bedælan, ed [Dut. bedeelen]

To divide; separare, v, dælan.

Bedanford Bedford, v. Bedicanford.

Bedan-heafd Bedwin in Wiltshire, Chr. 675.

Bedbeer, bedber A bed, mock; grabatus:-C. Ja. 5,

Bedbolster A pillow, bol plumaceus:—R. 27, Lyc.

Bedelyfa, beddelyfa, bedelyofa, bedeleofa, bedeofa; m. A bed-chamber, closet; cubile hominis:-Gang into binum bedclyfan, Mt. 6, 6. 1k/2 3 Bedcofa a bed-chamber, v. bed-

clyfa.

Bedd a bed, v. bed.

Bed-dagus prayer days, Rogation days.

Beddelyfa a chamber, v. beddelyfa.

Beddern, bedern, beodern; z.

[bed a bed; ern a place] A place where beds are made, a chamber; cubiculum. In reference to the Roman manner of reclining on couches, a

bedding, beding; f. Bedding, bedding; f. Bedding; bedding; f. Bedding; f. Bedding, stratum:—R.111:Lps.

Beddreaf bed-clothes, v. bedreaf. Beddredds beddrids; part. BED-BIDDEN; clinicus — Elf. gl. 9. Beddrest, bedrest The place of rest, a bed; lectus:—Cd. 102:

129. Bedeahlian to hide, v. bediglian.

Bedeaht covered, v. bediglian.

Bedeled deserted, v. bedelan.

Bedelfan; p. bedielf; pp. bedelfen; p. s. [Dut. bedelven: be, delfan to dig To dig in or around, to bury, inter; circumfodere.—O8 ic hyne be-

cumfodere.—Ob ic hyne bedelfe, Lk. 13, 8. Bedielf hyt on coroan, Mt. 25, 18.

Bedelfing: f. A laying bare, exposing; ablaqueatio:—Niberwart treowes delfing exposing the lowest part of the tree or the roots, R. 50.

Beden graved: un of hidden

Beden prayed; pp. of biddan. Bederices weord [Bederices Bederic's, weord a town or residence] St. Edmund's Bury in

Suffolk.

Bedern a dining room, v. beddern.

Bedfeld, bedfelt A bed-covering, a coverlet ; lodix :- R. Bep.

Bedhus [gebed a prayer, hus a house] A chapel, an oratory, a place for prayer; oratorium:
—Fulg. 43, Lye.
Bedicanford, Bedanford BED-

K FORD:-Æt Bedicanfords at Bedford. The dat. of ford ends in -a as well as -c, Chr. 571.

Bedician, v.a. [Dut. bedyken:
Frs. v. bedykje] To BEDINE, to
mound, to fortify with a mound;
aggere munire:—Bedicodor pa burh utan they embanked the city without, Chr. 1016.

Bedidrian to deceive, v. bedy-

Bedieodon, for bedicodon trench-ed; p. of bedician. Bediglian, bedihluan, ic bedih-

lige: pp. bediglod, bedihlod, or bedeaht; v.a. To kide, cover, conceal, keep close or secret; abscondere .- Ne bu hine bediglige, Deut. 13, 8, v. hydan.

Bediglineg A hiding or keeping close, a concealing; occultatio,

Bedihlian to hide, bedihlad, be-dihlud for bedihlod, v. bediglian.

Beding; f. 1. BEDDING, acover-ing of a bed; stramentum, lectisternium. 2. A bed; lectus: -1. Elf. gl. 20. 2. Gyf ic astige on bedinge, Pr. 131, 3.

Bediped, bedypt dipped, died; tinctus, v. bedyppan.

Bedofen drowned, v. dufian. Bedolfen, for bedelfen buried; pp. of bedelfan.

Bedrædenne An assignment, ordinance or appointment; as-

signatio, Som. Bedreaf, es; m. Bed-clothes, bedding ; lodix :-R. Ben. 55. Bedreda, bedrida bedridden, v. beddredda.

Bedrest a bed, v. beddrest. Bedrifan; p. bedráf; pp. bedri-fed, bedrift, bedrifen [Piat. bedriven: Dut. bedryven: Dan. bedrive] To drive, thrust in or upon, to compel, constrain or enforce one to do a thing, to follow; cogere:—Bd. 1, 14.

Bedrog suffered, endured, v. dreogan.

Bedroren : pp. Deceived, deluded, ·bereaved, deprived; deceptus: -Cd. 26.

Bedruncen; part. Absorbed, im-bibed; imbibitus:-Medic. ex. quad. 2, 8.

Bedben [bed a bed, ben for begn

Bedtid BEDTIDE, bed time; lecti adeundi tempus:-R. 95.

Bedu fortitude, v. byld.

*Bedul; adj. Prayerful, suppliant;
petitionus:—R. 101.

Bedulfon fortified, v. bedelfan. Bed-warift A curtain; cortina, Mann.

Bedydrian, bedidrian; p. de; pp. ed, od To deceive, tran fgure, charm, enchant; deci-pere:-Gen. 44, 15.

Bedydrung A deceit, deceiving;

Bedyppan; p. bedypte, hi be-dypton; pp. bediped; v. a. To dip, immerse; mergere:—Se be bedypt on disce his hand, Mt. 26, 23.

Bedyrnde, bedyrned kidden, concealed, v. dyrnan.

Be-ebbod be-ebbed, dried as the shore is upon an ebb, v. ebban. Beel a pile, v. bæl.

Becodon dwelt, v. began. Beer a bier, v. bær.

Befællen befallen, v. befeallan. *Befæstan, gefæstan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To commend, commut,

deliver, teach, put in trust, betroth; committere:—Det bu befæstest min fech, Mt. 25, 27. Befæsting an entrusting, v. feet-

Befæsman To embrace (with the arms); ulnis amplecti:—Cd.

Befalden *folded*, v. fealdan.

Befangen taken, v. befon.
Befangen taken, v. befon.
Befaran; p. befor, beferde, hi beferdon; pp. befaren; v.a. [be, faran to go] To go round, to travel through, to surround, pass over, go among; peragrare:—Ex. 14, 9.

Befealden enfolded, v. feallan.

Befeallan, he befylt, befelh;

p. befeol, befeoll, befealde;

pp. befeallen. 1. To BEFAL, happen; accidere. 2. To fall, cast down; dejicere. 3. To incline or tend to, to apply one's self vigorously, to tr operam dare:-1. Gen. 15, 12. 2. An of pam ne befylb on eorban, Mt. 10, 29. 8. Dil-cum wordum hec him befelh, Gen. 39, 10.

Befeastan to trust, v. befæstan. Befeastnad, ud, ed betrothed, v. befæstan.

Befeht taken, v. befon. Befehő includes, v. befon. Befellen inclined, v. befeallan. Befeng took, v. befon.
Befeol befel; p. of befeallan.
Befeold enfolded; p. of fealdan.
Befeollan to fill, v. befyllan. edpen [bed a bed, pen jor press a servant] A chamberlain, a servant who has the care of a chamber; lecti minister:—R. Before before, v. beofer. Before mrounded, v. beforen. Before betrothed, v. beforen. Refician; v. To decive, to g

Befician: v. To deceive, to go round; decipere — Off. Epsec. 8.
Befiled defited, v. befylan.
Befilgende following, v. befylgan
Befiæ skinned, v. beflean.

u, or bark; decorticare:-Cat. 62.

Befleogan; p. ic befleoh, we be-flugen; pp. beflegen To fee, flee every, escape; efflugere:— Bd. 8, 10.

Befoerde fell, v. befaran, Befoh centein, v. befon. Befolen filled, v. befyllen.

Befon, ic befoh, befo, he befeht; p. he befeng, we befengon; pp. befangen, befongen, be-foen, befeht; s. a. 1. To en-compass, surround, take, en-mars; capere. 2 To apprehend, seize, to take held of; deprehendere. S. To receive, contain, embrace, entertain ; 20cipere:—1. Dat hig wolden bone Harlend on his spraced befon, Mt. 22, 15. 2. Da ne mihton hig hys word befon, Lt. 20, 26. 3. Ne mihte befon, Ja. 21, 25. Ic befoh hit mid feaum wordum I contain it in a few words, Solid. 3, v. fon.

Befongen omisined; pp. of befon.

Befor a besser, v. beofer.

Beforan, prep. dat. acc. [be by, presimity, foran five, as set fo-

ran] BEFORE; ante, coram :-Baldormen heredon hig beform him. Gran 10 ran him, Gen. 12, 15. Hwa ne wafa5 bees, bat ba ateor-ran scina5 beforan bam monan, and no beforen bere Bunnan who wenders not at this, that the stars skine before the moon, and not before the sun? BL 39, 8.

Beforancwede foretold, v. cwm-

ban. Beforengestiltiende fore-ordein-

Beforengestintiende jewe-ersteing, v. gestihten.

Beforlenge Beverley, the name of a town in Yorkshire, Som.

Beforigan; To cut of the feet; pedes abscindere, Som.

Befrana, befrynen to ask; p. is befrana, befrynen, v. frinan. befran, hi befrunon, v. frinan.

Beftan after, v. bæftan. Be fullan to the full, perfectly

full, v.full.
Befylan, gefylan; sp. befyled, gefylod, befiled, befyld [be, ful foul] To BEFOUL, soliute,

defile, make filthy; inquinare: - Seem. 168.

— Seems. 10d.
Befylgan; part. befilgende; sub.
befulge [be, fylgean to follow]
To follow, pursus; insequi, inmisters:— Bd. 5, 19.
Befyllan; pp. befylled, befolen
To fill, fill up; adimplere:—
Bd. 1, 27.

Bafylt falls, v. befeellen. Bog a eroung v. beag.

Bedingen fine The density vic-Begulian; To chern, eachast; over 1—20 f. Lyc.

Bedinan; p. beding; yp. bedin Begin, ic begin, he begret; p. 10 fay, to akin, or take of the ic, he begin, beecke, we becto, no begins, persons, and to go l. To go over, to perambulate; perambulare. 2. To follow after, to practise, exercise, take in hand, endemour, to be diligent about, observe, exe, study, eccupy, dueli; ex-ercere, colere; -1. Ic ferde goond bus corban and hi bosgeond has corden and hi becode I walked through [over] the earth, and perambulated it, Thus. Hep. Job. p. 164, 16. Se he meer begard he who gass own the land, a farmer, Eif. gr. 7. 2. He begard unmetas, Deut. 21, 20. Bega he sylfan to nationally was exercise threat in or Smothysae exercise thyself in or devote thyself to picty, 1 Tim. 4, 7, v. bigan.

Began began, v. beginnan.
Begang, bigang, bigong, bigong
[be, gung a step, proceeding]
An undertaking, business, exercise, reverence, religious werskip; negotium, cultus:-Bigong hire wisestnyane the ser-sice of her religion, Bd. 2, 9:

Jee. 23, 7. Beganga, begenga, bigonga, bi-genga, bigengea, an; m. An inhabitant, a dweller, a culti-nator, an observer, a benefactor, wershipper; incols, cultor:-Be serran bigengum of the first inhabitants, Bd. I, I. Dear-

fens bigenga a benefactor of the poor, Bd. 3, 14. Begangan, hi begange8 [be, gan-gan to go, v. began] To go to or after, to attend, lie near, sur-**Sec. 1 actions, lie near, surround, nearly; nequi, observare, incumbere:—Begangan his gebedu to attend its orayer, learning was mid see utan begangan Carthage was outnowedly sourrounded by sea, Ors. 4, 13. Beginnan to begang absold not follow adultery, L. Cout. 7. egannes [beginnan to begin]

The calends, the feet.

Begannes [beginnen to begin] The calends, the first day of the month; calenda: - Cot. 202.

Beg-beam, beig-beam (begir a berry, beam a tree] The mul-berry tree, the blackberry bush, a tree bearing berries, a bram-ble; morus:—Lk. 20, 37, Mass. Beges of both; gen. of begen. Begen to bend, v. bugnin. Begenten obtained; pp. of be-

gytan. Begemed taken care of, governed;

B pp. of bogyman.
Bn'ann, bá; gen. begra, begen;
dat. bám; acc. bá; pron. [Plik.
Dut. beide; Ger. beyde; Otif.
bethe, bedin: Tut. Mees. be,

bai: Dan. begge: Norse, ha-thum] Born; ambo:—Hig feellab begun on senne pytt, Mr. 15, 14. Heora begra engan wurden geopenede, Gen. 3, 7. Hyra begen nest, Fr. Jud. 11, 5.

Begende taking core, v. began. Begengas inhabitants, v. beganga. Begeond, begeondan, beiundan; prep. acc. adv. [be by, geond yeader] Bayond; trans, ul-tra:—Fram begeondan Jor-danen, Mt. 4, 25. Begeondan sm beyond sea, Bd. 5, 19. ¶ Foor begrondan for beyond, Bif.

gr. 58, v. grond. gr. 35, v. grons.

Begeotan, he begyt; p. begeat, hi beguton; pp. begotan (Dut. begieten: he by, geotan to pour] 1. To pour out, to cast upon, to oprinkle, cover; aspergert. 2. To obtain, monairs; obtainere:—1. Mid blood begroten sprinkled with blood, Chr. 784. 2. Lye, v. begitaz.

Beget a berry, v. herga. Begetan is get, v. begitan. Begetan seized, or begetan is seise, v. begitan.

Begetende seeking out, v. begitum. Begefrinde beneau, v. gabinels. Begein telen, v. begitan.

Beggen both, v. begen. Begierdan to begird, v. begyrdan, Begietan to get, v. begitan. Begiman to govern; present, v. gyman.

Begimen wetching; observatio, v. begymen.

Beginning; f. An invention, a device; adinventio:—Ps. 195,

ten, begetn; o. a. [be, gran to get] To ant, obtain, acquire, to seek out, anemine; obtine-re:—Ælc mod wilnab sobse godes to begitanne every mind wishes to get the true good, Bt. 34, 2. Militon cade begitan, Ors. 3, 4. He begent calls ha cost land he obtained all the

east country, Ors. 3, 11.
Begieddian, ic begieddige; p.
de; pp. od To dye cloth, to
stain, corrupt; inflorre:—Pa. 105, 36.

Bognagan To BEGWAW, grace ourroders: -- Martyret 9. Jul. Begne; f. An ulor, a carbuncie; carbunculus; — Seo blace begme the block silear, R. 64.

(ex go. hp 1:2, 25;

G 6 Abeya- in Ass y)

De Bogán , begangan ; po beesde To cultivate , tell apply to the on a and Dich in began Before to contain, com proheno, clothe H. an Di Beyestan to sprinkle D5 the Beging, bigging es; Mr. beyeston It in gong Bes Joseph source of the property Beforan Th. an Desirdon to begind 5 Befulan to leftle . pollute, disdain; polluere Som v befylan 03Begon[33i]

De guornian , fody Whod Tolamente to mounty lameltare Beott 6350 v gnorn Der gong rather a lourse where the 24 Bes 14721 N begang fri I 120, 06 Be Begroven Cd. Ih Indea 2 Bogrynian, p. Ede His ch to orenove the line 5 Beheat promises X Begyded dl. * begylded Uneatentil for of behavior the du DoBehidan & hehin Jet behid to hide Tilegilded gridded Sony A. a. v hyden Begyhan, & begeat to beyon the an Dh Bahafan to D regime: moliger 7 begitan Bes K 5791 Behold beheld No beheld N 4 Hehelan IL In 1 4- Behelan Beogl 17 Behreafion to bene plunder the an V bercafias



BEH

BEH 141

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BEH

Begodian: pp. od [be, godian to benefit] To benefit, crown; co-ronare:—Ps. 5, 15.

Begongan to exercise, v. began or begangan.

Begongn dwelt, v. began. Begongyn exercised, v. began.

Begoten covered, v. begeoten.
Begra of both, v. begen.
Begrandan [be, grindan to grind]
To destroy, rob, spoil; privare:
—Cd. 75.

Regripan ; pp. ed, en ; s. c. [be, pripan; pp. ed, en; s. a. [be, gripan to grips] To GRIPE, chatten, chide; increpare:—P. 15, 7, v. gripan.

Begrorenma, Shivering, quaking, dreading; horrens, stridens;—Cd. 214.

Begrornian To lament, to grieve for; mærere:--Cd. 13, v. gnor-

parined enmared, entrapped. Begunne, begunnen begun, v. beginnan.

Begyded gilded, v. gildan. Begyman, begiman; part. begemende; p. de; pp. ed; v.a. To take care of, to keep, go-vern, regard, observe, attend; observare, v. gyman.

Begymen, begimen care, regard, observation, show, pomp; ob-servatio:—Mid begymene, μετα παρατηρησεως, with

here or pomp, Lk. 17, 20.
Begyrdan; p. de; pp. ed, or begyrd; v.a. [be, gyrdan to gird]
1. To BEGIRD, surround; cin-B. To defend, memd, fortify; munire:—1. Begyrdab cower lendenn, Ex. 12, 11. 2. Bd. 1, 7. 3. Bd. 1, 5.

1, 7. 8. Bd. 1, 5.
Begytab shall oblain, v. begitan.
Beh a crown, v. beag.
Behabban, he behabbab, behano, penerco; p. benerod, hi beherfon; pp. beherfod, beherft; v. a. [be by, mear, habban to have] 1. To compass, encompass, enround; cingere.

2. To restrain, detain; detinere:—I. Pine fynd behabbat pe, Lk. 19, 43.

2. Hi beherfoun hine, Lk. 4, 42.

chartentos. se: f. A detention.

Behæfednes, se; f. A detention, eare; conservatio:—¶ Behæednes fæsten sparingness, parsi-mony, Cot. 191, v. fæst-hafolnes.

Behæft keld, v. behabban.
Behæs [be by, near, hæse command] A self-command, vow, promise. Hence our beheet; votum:--He fela behæsa behet he many vows made, Chr. 1098, v. behat.

Behætige vowe, v. behatan. Behartst shall vow, v. behatan. Behaldan wi5 or from To mind attend, regard; cavere: - C. R. Mt. 7, 15, v. behealdan. Behangian [be, hangian to hang] To BEHANG, to hang round; dependere: Behangen been mid bellum to be [behang] hung round with bells, Past. 15, 8.

Behát gehát, es; n. [be by, hat v. hatan to command, from Plat. hete a command; hence from in Chancer we have behete, in Chancer we have benete, bebote, behest a promise, v. behes! A vote, a pramise; votum:—Du behet behetst, Dest. 25, 21. He gehat gehet he votted a vote, Bd. 3, 27. It sende behat, Lk. 24, 49.

Behatan, þu behætst, he behæt; p. behet, geheht, we beheton; pp. behåten, gehåten v. a. [be by, hatan to call, command] To sow, promise; vovere:-Behat hy beheton they vowed a vow. Gehata's Drihme, Ps. 75, 114, pa behet he mid abe, Mt. 14, p. 7. With wedd to give a pledge. God behet us wedd God gave us a pledge, Deut. 5, 2.-Behawian To see, see clearly;

videre:-Behawa bonne bat bu ut ado bat mot see then clearly [τοτε διαβλεψεις] that thou take out the mote, Mt. 7. 5.

Beheafdian; p. dode; pp. dod; v.a. [be bp, heafd head] To BEHEAD; decollare:—Mt. 14,

Beheafdung, E; f. A BEHEAD-ING: decollatio, L. Athel. Menol, Behealdan; p. beheold, behold Behlidan covered; p. of hlidan. beheld, behilt, hi beheoldon; Behofian, heo behofab; p. bepp. behealden; v. a [be near, healdan to hold, observe] 1. To BEHOLD, see, look on; aspi-cere. 2. To observe, consider, beware, regard, mind, take heed to mean, signify; observare -1. Beheald ba tunglu behold the stars, Bt. 39, 13. 2. Heo-

to observe, Grs. 3, 5. Hwæt bat swefen beheold, Gen. 41, 8. Beheawan; pp. beheawon [be, heawian to hew] To hew or cut off, make smooth; ampu-tare:—Beheawon heafde to cut off the head, Bt. Rawl. p. 151.

ra æ to behealdenne their laws

Behefe, behefnes [be, hefe heavy]
Gain, advantage, banefit, BEBOOF; lucrum, Som.

Behefe, behefu; adj. Necessary, behere synt, Lk. 14, 28. ¶ Behefe ping necessary things, necessarses, C. R. Ben. 46. Behegian To behedge, hedge around; circumsepire, Lye.

Beheld beheld, v. behealdan. Behelian; p. behelede, ode, hi

beheledon; pp. beheled, ge-heled, behelen; v. a. [be, kelan

to coper] To HRLB, Mill or cover, cover over, shacure, hide; condere:—Wurdon ba behelede calle ba duna, Gen. 7, 19. Se heofen mot hat leoht behelian the heaven may obscure the light, Bt. 7, 8.

Behem, Beme, Behemas Boksmis, a country in the east of Germany. Behemas the Be-hemians, Ors. 1, 1.

hemians, Ors. 1, 1.
Beheofian to beweil, v. beofian.
Beheold beheld, v. behealdan.
Beheonan; prep. dat. [be by,
heona hence] On this side, close
by; cis, citra:—¶ Git beheonan or get behionan yet
mearer, Elf. gr. 38.
Beheowan to amputate, v. beheawan.
Behet accomized, v. behatan.

Behet promised, v. behatan. Behicgan to confide, v. hicgan. Behid had, v. behydun. Behilt beksid, v. behealdan.

Behindan; prep. occ. and odi BEHIND; pone:-Behindan be behind thee, Bt. 86, 2, v. hindan.

Behionan on this side, v. beheo-

Behlad covered, v. hlidan. Behlæstan to load a ship, v.

hlæstan.

Behlespau; pp. en. To leap upon or in, to fix; insilire: Behleapen been to be fixed, set-tied, Part. 46, 5, Som.

Behlehan to laugh at, deride, V.

bliban.

hofude; pp. behofen; v. a. [Plat. behoven. Dut. behoven. ven : Ger. behufen : Dan. behöve: Swed, behofwa] To never to be fit, to have need of, to need of decere. Impersonally, it behoveth, it concerns, Antis needful or necessary; oportet, interest: — Mycel wund behofab mycles læcedomes a great wound has need of a great remedy, Bd. 4, 25. We behofiab blafes, C. R. Lk. 9, 2. Dat ealle Godes cyricean syn well behofene that all God's churches be well supplied or well provided with all they have need of, L. Edm. 5. Behossic; adj. Behoveful, need-

ful; necessarius: — Behoflic mere, Bd. 5, 5, Sm. p. 618, note 3. Behoflic is in necessary, C. Mk. 11, 3: Lk. 18, 1. Behogadnes, se; f. Use, custom, practice; exercitatio:—Cot. 114. Sam

114, Som.

Behogian to be anxious, solicitous, wise, very careful, v. hogian.
Behorsed korsed; equo impositus, v. gehorand.

Behreoss i rugh does, v. hreoss.

The 160,5

14t

14w

Berue? Ran.

Behreowaian, ic behreowaige; part. igende to repent, v. hreowan.

Behreowsung, e; f. A lamenting, repentance, penitence; penitentia:—Elf. gr. 33.
Behringed, behringed; part.

part. [be, hrincg a ring] Enclosed in a ring, encircled, surrounded; circumdatus:-Behringed been to be surrounded, Past. 21, 5.

Behropende; part. [Plat. bero-pen: Dut. beroepen: Ger. berufen; be, hreopende calling] Vexing, molesting, troubling b calling upon; sugillans:-18, 5.

Behrumig; adj. Swarthy, sooty; fuliginosus:-Martyr.3, April, Lue.

P Behrumod; part. Bedaubed, dirtied; cacabatum:-Cot.45: 189, v. besciten.

Behwearf A change, an exchange; commutatio:—Ps. 43, 14.

Behweorfan, behwerfan; p. behwearf; pp. behworfen To turn, spread about, return, weave, prepare, provide; vertere: - Hig behwurfon they spread about, Num. 11, 32. Behworfen woven, L. Edg. can. 33, Wilk. p. 84, 53. Ic wolde be behwerfan utan I would wish to prepare thee, Bt. 34, 4, v. hweorfan.

Behwon whence, v. hwona. Behwurfon spread about, v. beweorfan.

Behwylfan to overwhelm, v. a-

hwylfan.

Behwyrfan To treat, direct, exercise, practice; tractare:-Coll. monast. Lye.

Behyd hid, v. hydan.

9 Behydan; v. To take off the hide, skin; excoriare, Som., v. behyldan, æthide.

Behydelice, behydiglice; adv. Carefully; solicite:—Bd. 1, 27. Behydig; adj. Careful, vigilant, wary, watchful, solicitous, anzious; solers: -Bd. 5, 20, Som., v. hydeg.

Behydignys, se; f. A desert, a wilderness, where one may carefully hide, cautiousness; deser-

tum:—Ps. 28, 7.

Behyldan To put off, to skin;
excoriare:—He het hy behyldan, Ors. 4, 6.

Behyped; part. Surrounded with a hoop, surrounded, encompassed; circumdatus:—Bd. 3, 12.

Behyring, e; f. A hiring, a letting out to hire; locatio:—R. 13.

Behyölice; adv. More sumptu-ously; sumptuosius:—Cot. 186. Behyölic sumptuous, Lye. Beigbeam a bramble, v. begbeam.

Beinnan within, v. binnan.

Beiundan beyond, v. begeond.
Bela lividness, v. balew.
Beladian, ic beladige; p. ode;
pp. od To clear, excuse; excusare, v. ladian.

Beladung an excuse, v. ladung. Belædan; p. belædde; pp. belæd, beled; v. a. To bring, lead by, mislead, lead; seducere:- Du belæddest us on grin thou hast mislead us into a snare, R. Ben. 7. Belæd beon to be impelled, R. Ben. 64, Lye, v. lædan. Belæfde remained, v. belifan.

Belænde disinherited, v. belang dian.

Belæded; part. Loathed, detested; exosps, Som. Belæwa a destroye, v. læwa.

Belæwan, læwan; p. belæwde; pp. belæwed; v. a. To BELAY, bewray, betray; tradere:-–He hyne wolde belæwan, Mt. 26, 15, 16.

elæwing, e; f. A betraying, treason; proditio, Som. Belæwing, e;

Belaf remained; p. of belifan. Belagen beon to be destroyed, v. belicgan.

Belamp happened, v. belimpan. Belandian; p. belænde, belende, hi belandedon; pp. od; v. a. To deprive of land, to confiscate, disinherit; terris privare:-Se cyng belænde bone eorl the king deprived the earl of his land, Chr. 1112. Wear's Eadgar belandod Edgar was deprived of land, Chr. 1091. Opposed to gelandian to inherit.

Belcentan to belch, v. bealcan. Belde, beldo Boldness, rashness; audacia, Som.

Beleac *shut in*, v. belucan. Belean, lean; p. beloh To forbid, reprove, denounce; repre-hendere:—L. Edg. 57.

Belecgan; imp. belege, belecge; p. belede; pp. beled; v. a. [Plat. Dut. beliegen: Ger. belügen: be by, lecgan, legan to lay To lay by or on one side, to impose, falsify, BELIE, accuse falsely, forge, counterfeit; mentiri, falsò culpare:—Gi man sacerd beleege if one belie a priest, L. Cnut. 5, Wilk. p. 128, 27, 40, 43. Gif man mid fæhþe belegge if any one accuse of deadly feud, p. 128, 46. Beled brought, v. belædan.

Belegde surrounded, v. belicgan. Belene. 1. Herb henbane; calicularis herba. 2. A kind of sweet cakes or dainty meat; laterculus, Som.

Beleoran to pass over, v. leoran. Beleosan; p. beleas; pp. belo-ren [be, leosan to loose] To let go, to deprive of, to destroy; amittere:---Leohte beloren deprive of light, Cd. 5, v. forleosan.

Beles, beled imposed, taxed with, v. belecgan.

Belewa, belewend a betrayer, v. læwa.

Belewite simple, v. bilewite.

Belflyse [bell a bell, flys a fleece] The BELL-WETHER'S FLEECE, a sheep that carries the bell; tympani, i.e. ducis gregis tintinnabulum gestantis vellus, Som.

Belg a bulge, v. bælg.

Belgan, abelgan, gebelgan, he bylgo; p. bealg, bealh, we bulgon; pp. bolgen, gebolgen, ge-bylged [Plat. verbolgen: Dut. belgen: Ger. Al. balgen: Old belgen: Ger. an one Ger. balg anger] To be angry, indignari:—Ne despleased; indignari:—Ne belge wið me, Gen. 18, 30. Da bealh he hyne, Lk. 15, 28. Gebealh hine, Lk. 13, 14, v. abelgan.

Belhringes beacn a sign by bell

ringing.
Belhus, bellhus A BELL-HOUSE, a steeple, a clock-house, a belltower; clocarium, campanile:

—Cot. 210, Mann.
Belicgan, hi belicgas or belis; p. belæg, belegde, we belagon; pp. belagen; v.a. [be by, licgan, ligan to lie To lie or extend, by or about, to surround, encompass, destroy; circum-dare:—Jos. 7, 9. Beligan uton to lie around, Cd. 12.

Beliden deprived; privatus:— Fr. Jud. 12.

Belifan; part. belifiende; p. belaf, belæfde [be, læfan to leave] To remain, abide, to be left; superesse:-Ne se rysel ne belife of morgen, Ex. 23, 18, v. bidan.

Belig a bag, v. bælg. Beligan utan to go about, v. be-

licgan.

Belimp an event, v. gelimp. Belimpan, limpian; p. belamp, hi belumpon; sub. belumpe; pp. belumpen [be, limpian to regard] To concern, regard, belong, pertain, appertain, agree; curare, pertinere:-Ne belimps to pe, Mk. 4, 38. Hwæt limpes bæs to be what does it concern thee, Bd. 1, 7. Hweet belimp be his to be what of it belongs to thee, Bt. 14, 2. Hit belimp to beer spreece it agrees with thy argument, Bt. 38, 2, v. limpian.

wBelisnian, belistnian; p. ode; pp. od; v.a. [be from, lustnian for lustan to lust] To evirate, emasculate, castrate; castrare. Part. belisnod, belistnod emasculated, a castrated Used as a noun, a euman.

46

Meladigend, es; m ore who spaces or cure, a ten light. \$4 Moladung Than De Balafan to leave from helifan v Rashi Gr 6 347 The awaye, make anyon, he indegrant Beforete mathet deproved Best 55% A Behot boden, sign, O3 & f proof? han Behydd hid let 4.22 hydan for belaf 2 Behydan to heile & Beleaf left The On conceal the tra pollelifan V hijdan of to happen, conduce

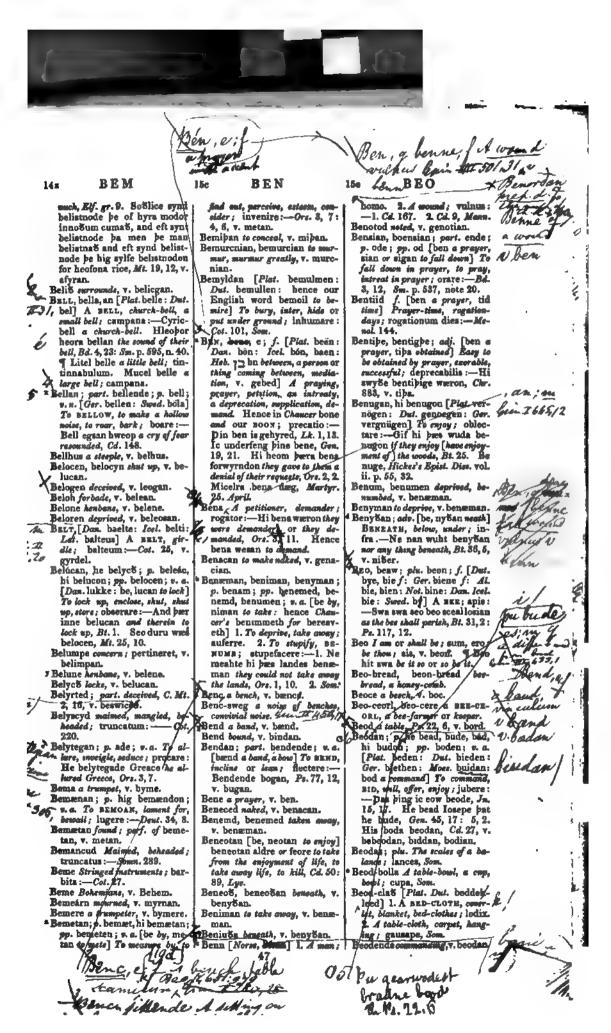
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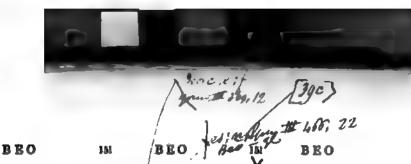
Bill dl.+ [36c] 2 Melle, an if the Au (Ben-jedt ed; m { a w funds gate or opening Bes H 225 Bell sounded & of bellan 5 Bollan [36 b] Meloge reprehend.

Subt of belean The Ou pubura pur bena eart

so thow a petition

as thou attents Beo, bean, bear q. pl Resena, beona The was a be bean, bean, bean gran Ib 47.26 (also hard, es: m) & 5 x B cood, es: m **4**7 Jr Bend, e; fa band, vinculum Bes K 1947 6 Beadan; pyich tonemany los De-nemnan; p de To engage; allowers 8 Bennedl + Benne of or to a would ; q.d. ()5 so of ben v. Spl.





Boodendlie gemet the i

16h

eed, v. beboodendlic. Beodern a chamber, v. beddern. Beod-fers [beod a table, feru a verse] A song or hymn sung during meal-time; ad mensam oarmen, hymnus:—Diel. 1, 19, Mass.—Beod-gereordu (beod a table, geroord a feast] A table meal, a feast; convivi-um:—Cd. 74.—Beod-hrangel, beed reaf beed a table, hrm-

mantile:—Cot. 136, Sem.
Beod-wite [beod, wist food] Food
placed on a table, board, a tabis; mensa:—Lps. 22, 6, Mann.
BEOVER, beberf Plat. Dat. bever;
Ger. biber: Dan. bever: Swed.
bafwer] A BEAVER: caster.

bafwer j a name Eff. gr. 8.

Beofun to tremble, v. bifan.
Boofton lamentad, v. beaffan.
Beofung, e.f. A trembling, a guaking; tremor:— ¶ Eorō-beofung an earthquake, v. corō-beofung, bifung.

Beogang A sourm of bees; exa-men, Som.

Beogal, bending wholly to:

Consenting, bending wholly to:

Leonsentiens, Som.

Beohata, behata [behat a won, a
v. 1f] One who promises or

some, an undertaker, surety;

sponsor:-Bald bechats. Moses is so called because he es couraged the desponding Is-

raelites, Cd. 156, Mons.
Beoline Arabanely. belens.
Beom a beem, v. beam.
Beo-moder a ber-mother, queen Gne 4410:

4:595

cul of pla

Beo-moder a ...

Bro'n, to beonne; part. beonde, ic beó, þu biat, byat, hebyb, bib, we ge hi beob, beó, sub. isadef.

is pu he heo hit beo, we beon; Bronn, gebessh, beorg; genbers, beorg; beorge; dal. Beorge; plu. nom. acc. beorgan, gen beorgs; dal. barg m:

har menum; m. [Plat. barg m: AF pu ne neo hit bee, we been;

If 2/7 imp. beé pu, beés, beé we;

o. n. [Plat. Friga, ik bin: Dut.
ik ben: Ger. icht bin: Franc.
ich bim: Moss. ik im: by, bye
an habitation, a place to be or
exist in] To nu, exist, become;

of the complete of the place is the come;

of the complete of the place in the come;

of the complete of the place in the complete of the complete of the place of the complete of the place of the wary refu binum agenum eagan, Mt. 7, 4. Gyf þar mare byð, þat bið of yfele, Mt. 5, 37. Buton God ben mid hym, Ja. 3, 2. Nyllege been swa swa hora de unwilling to become as a heres, Ps. 31, 11, v. com of which bee is often the future tense.

Beon-bread her-bread, v. beo-

b Beon-broß, perhaps mend, a drisk of water and honey usingled and belled together; melicratum:—L. M. 2, 24. Beonde Joing, v. been.

Beongewyshtum freely, unde-orvedly; sponts, Sea.

Brós, bear Plat. beer: Fra. v.
biar: Dul. Ger. Al. bier: Feel.
bioor; Nerse, biur: from bere
barley, qued. v.] 1. Brr.,
neartisting or strong deink; co-revisia. 2. Metheglin, drink
made with honey and water, as
if derived from boo a srr;
hulloymelum -1 Hand drine? hydromelum:-I. He ne drinch win ne beor, Lk. 1, 15. 2. Get. 1/17, Som.

gel er rest clothing] a tublecloth, v. bedreaf.

Beod-aceat, beod-acyte a tablepad cloth, table-nopkin, hand-towel!

Mantile:—Cot. 136, Sam.

Beod-wist [beod, wist food] Food
placed on a table, board, a table; menan:—Lps. 22, 6, Man.

Beoven, beer [Plat. Dat. bever:
Ger. biber: Dan. bever: Swed.
hafver! A neaven: castor:—
Beovedan, -ige [age an island, be-

Beordan, -ige [æge an island, be-ordans of birds] BARDHET in Lincolnshire, Som.

Beorende brought forth, v. bernn. Beorg a refuge, v. beorh.

Beorgan, he byrgo: p. bearh,

num feore, Gen. 19, 17- 2. Dat precetts beorgan wis ofer druncon that priests avoid [keep from over-drinking] drunkenness, L. Edg. 57, Wilk. p. 87, 28.

mcc. beorgas, gen. beorga; dat. beorgum; m. [Plat. barg m: Dut. Frz. Ger. Swed. berg m: At. Franc. berg, perg: Moss. bairg: Dan. bjerg n: Lett. Norse, biarg n.] 1. A kill, mountain; collin. 2. A rampart, citadel, fortification, defrace, refuge; munimentum. 3. A keep, at Nanow or barrons a keep of and beorh by geny forud, Lk. 8, 6. Et parm beorge po mano. Athlans nemnes, Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 14, 30. Se beorh endas the mountain endeth, Bar. dab the mountain endeth, Bar. p. 15, 15. 2. To geboorge for the defence, Chr. 189, Ing. p. 9, 13. Dri eart beorg min, Pa. 58, 19. 3. Workton mid statum anne steepae beerb

him ofer, Jee. 7, 26.
Beorh-hieot, -hiit [boorh a mentain, hieot a top] & mentain tain's top, the summit of a mountain; months jugum:— Under beerh-bleebum under the mountain's top; Cd. 98. Boorh-hlifu, Cd. 166.

BEORET, birttu, birihto [44.
Franc. brebt: Moss. bairht:
Norse, biart] Brightness, a
glistening, light, sight; lux,
v. beorhtnes. Onleng ham beorhte hire eagena received the sight [full sight, sparkling] of her eyes, Bd. 4, 10, Sm. p. 578, 2. ¶ An eagan beorht in the glance of an eye, Bd. 2, 14, Sm. p. 516: note 20, v. bearhtm.

Boorht, bryht; agu. Barour, 224

Boorht, bryht; agu. Barour, 224

light, clear, Incid, splendid, excellent; lucidus —Eall þin.
lichama bið beorht, M., 6, 22.

Beorhte, beorhtlice; gf. Diotinctly, clearly, lucidly; clare;
—He beorhtlice eall geneah,
22 25. honne sen sunne.

bornties, byrnines, se; f. [be-orht bright] BRIGHTERES, clearness, splendow; splendor; Godes boorhines hym ymbe-scean, Lk. 2, 9: Pz. 89, 18, v. beorht.

Beorma, ang m. [Plat. Dat. berm m: Ger. berme f: Dum. Swed. baerma] BARM, leaven,

ZS.
corgford, Beorhford [beorh a hill, ford a ford; collis ad vadum] Burronn in Oxford, thit is gelic am beorman, Lk. 13, 21, w and bits.

Boorma; plu. The Boormas, a people dwelling cast of the white sea, and of the river Dwins. The porthern writers call them Byarmians; the Normans and Swicons had intercourse with them through the News, and the lake Ladoga; Forster. Da Finnas him bute, and ba Beormas spracon neah an gebeode he thought [illi videbatur] the Finns and the Boomas spoke Finns and the Berman opening the same of the same (one) language, but v. bearw. 1. All tumuland bears by genyberud, Lk.

Boom, es; s. [Nove, bearu, and bears, bear bearn a bear, the most ferocious beast in the north, as the lion is in the south: hence princes

and heroes had their names composed with beorn, or with the names of other fierce ani-

mals as ulfur or wulfur a woif]

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Beach . ham. *. Ø1 stade; es; in Book haufelead, Heils I Bead geneat, es in table on domethis servento Beall chr 1066 Aug / 264 (1/42a) Bearhough se f. \$2[40a] A rumpart, chadel munimentum tom \$2[3ga] Bin, Lye, Deore, c; fa bush to Bearht, rady Stomake a noise; shepere (406) 3 Bearthlice Brights dearly; clare, buile 04 O4 Bearne, an; flies & Reach save, inf 05/4/a] () 6 [42c] Beather & For & birgh m & Ola bairgs in & Beorn, es; m & Dan Sweet . Sel. bion on a beau to but the Mat Lut Ger Ban Juck . I baron me fra born old for baro, barl superior don I

Reorn-cyning es m 52 king of med Bes 16 14291 D3 Be. D3 Beaten for beaton beaten plift of beatan A Beran - bus Mustering the burge; I by Man bo & Book word a three Al Beron by Bes 187 gin It 535, 4 at Baran Chr. 556 Ing 03/45a) \$ Bepaceste an; f sereafigend, es

April 1 pour of berespan Best sele, es; m a beer hall, Cd 170 Mp 2/4, 2 Bear scealcal ma 16 (to [46] matintake mor tici Mann. O , Gyldan benna kyrtel On best with they are g.



of while hour The 232, 25

BEO 150

15e

BER

1. A prince, nobleman, chief, general; princeps. 2. A man; vir: (This word is chiefly used by poets):—1. Se beorgister, delating Lygrays the king, Cd. 97: 176. Beorgister, delating Lygrays and Lygrays Lygrays are successful to the large and lygrays are successful. na beah gyfa bracelet giver of Beob, heoban are; sunt, v. beof.

Barons or a rewarder of heroes, p Beo-peof a thief or stealer of Chr. 938, Ing. p. 141, 10. bees.

Beotende, beotiende, beotigenod, Bt. Rawl. p. 158: 182. 90. Beornas geonge young ies, Cd. 184. Beorna selosi of men, 162. Observe the distinction between bearn a child, beorn a man, and burne a brook, used as a termination in the names of places.

Beorna a coat of mail, v. byrn. Beorne's burns, beorndon burnt, v. byrnan, bærnan.

v. byrnan, nerman.

Beornica rice, or mage the

kingdom or province Ber
NICIA, or of the Bermicians.

Beanicia, that part of Nor
thumbria which lies between
the river Tee and the Scottish sea or frith: Oswio bone oberne dæl Norban-hymbra oberne dri Norvan-nymble rices hæfde, þat is Beornicia Oswi possessed the other part of the Northumbrian kingdom, that is Bernicia, Bd. 3, 14,

Beornys, se; f. A defence; mu-nimentum, Lye, v. beorh.

Beorseipe a feast, v. gebeorseipe.
Beorsel, es [beor beer, strong driak, or beor, gebeor a guest),
sel a real A hall of beer, a place for feasting, a house, hall,

massion, palace; convivus anla:
—Sittat on beorsele they sit
in the feasting hall, Hicks's
Thes. vol. i. p. 135, 28.
Beorswining a publican, v. bersu-

inig.
Beoro A BIRTH; nativitas:-Mid bearbre, Cot. 87.

Beorbre-bynenu [beorb a birth, pinen a maid] A midwife; nativitatis ministra, Som. Beartian to shine, v. bearhtian.

Beor-ton a hall, v. bere-tun.

Beorwic [wic a village or residence, Beornica of the Bernicians; Berniciorum vicus]

BERWICE on Tweed, Som. Becommiende deceiving, v. hysmriende, bysmerian.

BROWN byst, bysting [Plat. best: Frs. byist: Dut. biest: Ger. biestmilch] BIESTINGS, the first milk of a cow after coloring; colorium: — Bysting biese medic biest. bysting, piece meole biest, biestings, thick milk, R. 38, Lye. Beot, gebeot A threatening, peril, und, terment; commins-

tio :- Den in bam beote waron, Cd. 187, Mann. Beot beat; verberavit, v. beatan.

de beating, threatening, v. beatan.

Beotlice; adv. In a beating, or threatening manner, threaten-ingly; minaciter:—Jas. 8, 10. lectne invited, pp. of beoden or bidden.

Beotung, gebeotung, e; f. A. BEATING, thumping, vapouring, BEATING, thumping, verpouring, threatening, raging, verbearatio:—Beotunge dædum gefyldon [they] followed the threatening with deeds, Bd. 1, 15, Sm. p. 483, 39.

Beo-wyrt [beo a bee, wyrt a

plant] BEE-WORT, balm-mint; apiastrum :- Cot. 12.

Bepæcan; part. bepæcende; p. bepæhte; pp. bepæht; v. a. [be by, pæcan to deceive] To entice, seduce, deceive, away; decipere:-Seo Næddre bepæhte me, Gen. 3, 18:

Beornicas; plu. The Bernicians;
Bernicii:—Chr. 678.
Beorn-wiga A man; homo:—
Menol. 430, Mann.

Recorns a: f. A.

Beographical and a man; homo:—
Beographical and a man; homo:—
Menol. 430, Mann.

Beographical and a man; homo:—
Beographical and a man flatters or entices, a harlot; pellex:—Elf. gr. 28. Bepæcung, e; f. Lewd practice; lenocinium, Som.

Bepæht deceived, v. bepæcan Beprenan, beprewan To wiak; nictare :- Bt. 18, 9, Card. p. 100, 21.

Bena Pial. baar; Dut. beer; Ger. bar: Al. bero: Norse, biura : Heb. בעיר boir a brute animal, from Ton bor to depour A BEAR; uraus :- Elf.

Berædan; p. bæredde [be by, hreddan to rid) To rid from to deliver; liberare :- Bt. Tit. 1. Card. p. iv. 2, v. ahræddan. Ber-ærn a barn floor, v. ber-ern.

Bermsan [be, hreesan to rush] To rush upon, to overthrow : irruere :- Gen. 14, 15.

Bruere:— orn aperan, geberan, heoran, aberan, geberan, he byrs; p. bær; bear; pp. boren; v. a. [Plat. bören: Dan. bære: pp. horen, geooren [Plat. bören: Dan. [Plat. boren: 11an. borre.]
Franc. bar fruit] 1. To BEAR, produce, bring forth; fructum edere. 2. To carry, bear, offer, support, suffer, endure : portare. 3. To excel, surportare. pass; præcellere :-1. Æle god tryw byrö gode wæstmas, ... Mt. 7, 17. Mæg beoran wæst-mas, Mt. 7, 18. Hio bereö sunu, R. Mt. 1, 21. Rachel geber Beniamin, Gen. 35, 19. 2. On handum hi beras pe, Ps. 90,

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12. Man aberan ne mæg, Mr. 28, 4. H; ne magon nan earfo da aberan they commot bear any troubles, Bt. 89, 10, Card p. 348, 16. 3. Cd. 178, v. geberan. ¶ Beran for8 v. geberan. Rz. 22, 13: beran ut; Collog. Monast, to carry out, v. wtbe ran.

Beran-byrig [Hunt. Beranbyri, Banbyry] BANBURY, Oxford-shire, Chr. 558.

Berbena, berbine [Lat. verbena or herbense, herba on kerb] Vervain; verbena, peristereon :- Herb. 67, Som

Berbyt wether theep; verveces,

Berc a birch tree, v. birce. Berd a beard, v. beard. Bere a bear, v. bern. Bere a bed, v. bær.

BERE, es, m. [Old English, beere, bere, and bere-corne] br corn, or [] brf to feed, v. beor] Barley; hordeum:—

Da bet he him bere sed bringan then told he them to

bring barley seed, Bd. 4, 28, Sm. p. 605, 36. Bereafian, bereafigean, ic berea-fige; p. bereofode; pp. berea-fod, berofen; v. a. To BE-BEAVE, seize, spoil, take away ; eripere -Heo hit ne mæg bereafien she cannot bereave it, Bt. 5, 3, Card. p. 18, 19. Hu mæg man hys fata byne be-Feafigean, Mt. 12, 29 : Mk. 3,

Berecan to cover, v. recan. Bereccan to defend, justify, and Money po stoer, v. recall.

Here-corn [here barley, corn a grain] A GRAIN OF BABLEY; bordei granum:— L. Athel. W. p. 63, 33.

Berecræs, beregræs [bere barley, cerse cress or græs grass] Bar ley grass, a farrago; hordei gramen, farrago: — Elf. gl. gramen, farrago: — l Som. p. 67, 58. Bered vered, v. gebered.

Beredian To promise; spondere: Elf. gr. Som. p. 29, 10. Berefior, berenflor A FLOOR FOR

BARLEY, a barn floor; hordel & area: -Lk. 5, 17.

Bere-gafol barley-rent, a tribute of barley. Bere-hlaf barley-loof.

Beren, adj. Barley, made of barley; hordeaceus:--Jn. 6,

9, 13, v. berern. Beren; adj. [bera a bear] Belonging to a bear, ursine; ur-sinus:—An beran fel one bearskin, Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 23, 26. Berende; part. Fruitful, bearing: ferax :- Ps. 127, 3, v. beran.

Berenedon they lighted up; accenderunt, v. bærnan.

bædde 9,0

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Bereowsian to repent, v. behre-

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owsian. Bereowsung penitence, v. behre-

owsung. Berern, beren, bern, es; plu. ber-

nas or bernu bere barley, corn, ern a place, contracted into bern a barn, Mt. 3, 12.] A Bern a barn, v. berern.
BARN; horreum:-Hefeormas | Berne burn, v. byrnan. hys berenes flore, Lk. 3, 17: 12, 18, 24. On his bern, Mt. 3, 12: 13, 30.

Bere-sæd barley-seed, barley, V. bere.

Bere-tun, beor-tun, berewic [beor beer or bere barley, corn, tun an enclosure, a place shut in, or wic a village] A courtyard, a corn farm, a grange, a corn village, BARTON; villa frumentaria:—C. Mt. 3, 12, Som.

Berewe A BARROW. wheelbarrow: vectula, Som.

Berewic a corn village, v. bere-

tun, beorwic.

Bergala pig, v. bearg.

BERGA, beria, an; plu. bergen,
berien, berigen [Plat. bere: Dut. bere, berrie, beyre: Ger. beere: Dan. bær: Icel. ber:

beere: Dan. Dat. Accept bry fruit] A grape, BERRY, blackber-ry, a stone of a grape or berry; uva:—Et þæra bergena, Deut. 23, 24.

▼Berg-ælfen mountain-elves; oreades, v. ælf.

Bergan to taste, avoid, take care,

عامع

v. onbirian. Bergen, berien berries, v. berga. Berghamstyde, perhaps BER-HAM, near Canterbury, L. With. pref.

Bergyl a sepulchre, v. byrgel. Berh for bearh shunned; vitavit. Berht-hwilea moment, v.bearhtmhwile.

Berhtm-hwat a quick glance, Berhtm hwate ligetu, Cd. 192, Lye, v. bearhtm.

Berhtnad brightened, Som.

Berhur brighter, v. beorht.
Beria grape, v. berga.

*Beridan, he berit; p. berad; pp. beriden; v.a. [Dut. beryden: be, ridan to ride] 1. To ride round, to surround, besiege; perequitare. 2. To ride after, to pursue; persequi:-1. Dat he his gefan beride that he besiege his enemy, L. Alf. 38, W. p. 43, 36. 2. Pa berad mon bat wif then they pursued the wife, Chr. 901, Ing. p. 125, 14.

Berig a city, v. burg. Berig-drenc [berga a berry, drenc drink] Drink made of mulberries; diamoron:—R. 12, Lye.
Berigea a surety, L. Hloth. 6,
W. p. 8, 25, v. byriga.
Beri-geblæ hooks, Cot. 93. Berigen berries, v. berga. Berindan; p. de [be off, rind the bark] To bark, peel or strip off the bark; decorticare :- Cot. 62

BES

Beriowsian to repent, v. behreowsian.

Bernes, bernet, berning a burn-

ing, v. bærnes. Berofen bereaved, v. bereafian. Berowan To row; remigare, Chr.

897, v. rowan. Berowsian to repent, v. behreow-

sian.

Berst loss, v. byrst. BERSTAN, he byrst; part. bers tende; p. he bærst, hi burston; pp. borsten [Plat, barsten: Dut. Ger. bersten: Al. burstan: Dan. briste] BURST, break, fail, fall; frangere, decidere:—Gif him ab burste, L. Edw. 3. Wegas burston, Ed. 167. pa burston pa wealas, Jos. 6, 5. Ors. 1, 7.

Bersting, e; f. A sursting, rent; ruptura: R. 12.

Berben a burthen, v. byrben. Berö-ling child, v. byse-berö-ling.

Berthwile a moment, v. bearhtmhwile.

Berumad bedaubed, v. behrumad.

Berwe a grove, v. bearw. Berwe a grove, v. beam. Berypan; p. berypede, hi berypton; pp. beryped, berypt. spoil; spoliare:—Bt. Rawl. p. 152, 27, v. rypan.

Berywan to repent, v. hreowan. Besacen questioned, v. sacan. Besæh beheld, v. beseon.

Besænct sunk, mersus. Besæncan to sink, v. sencan. Besæt, besæton besieged, v. be-

sittan. Besæwð sows, v. sawan. Besanc sank, v. sincan.

Besargian to lament, v. sargian. Besargung a sorrowing, v. sargung.

Besarigende condoling; besarigod grieved, v. besargian, sargian.

Besawe looked; besawen seen, v.

beseon. Besceadenne clothed, v. sceadan.

Bescearon cut, v. besceran. Besceat shot, v. besceotan, sceotan.

Besceawian. 1. To consider; considerare, v. sceawian to shew. 2. To look round; circumspicere:-1. Mt. 6, 28. 2. Mk. 3, 5. Besceawigere, besceawere A be-

holder; spectator, Som.

Besceawod seen; pp. of besceawian, v. sceawian. Besceawodnes, se; f. A seeing, vision, sight; visio:—Ps. 9, 11. Besceoren shorn, v. besceran. Besceotan to shoot, v. sceotan. Besceran, besciran, ic bescere, he bescyrð; p. bescear, scær, he bescyrede, hi bescearon; pp. bescoren, bescered, bescyred. To shear off, to shave, to take away, to deprive, remove, deceive; attendere: Hy eall heera heafed bescearen they all shave their heads, Ors. 4, 11. Bescoren preost attonsus clericus, Bi. 5. 13. Man ne mot hine besciran, Judg. 13, 5. Ic bescired beo fram tun-scire,

Ak. 16, 4, v. scerm. Bescirugga degradings, v. bescy-

rung.

Besciten bedaubed, v. behramod. Bescofen thrust off, v. bescufan. Bescoren shorn, v. besceran.

Bescreadan to cut off, v. screadan to shred.

Bescrepen shaved; pp. of bescreppan from be, screopan to

Bescrifen; part. Confessed, that hath undergone confession; confessus, Som.

Bescufan, he bescyfő; p. besceaf, hi bescufon; pp. bescofen; v.a. To thrust, cast, hurl or throw off, to precipitate; detrudere:—Ors. 1, 12: Mk. 5, 13. Bescutun sent; pp. of besceotan, v. sceotan.

Bescyldigan to accuse, v. gescyld-

gian.

Bescylian, bu bescylst To look upon, to regard; intueri :- Bt.

Bescyre should shave, v. besceran.

Bescyred deprived, v. besceran.

Bescyrednes, se; f. An abdication, a casting off, depriving; abdicatio:—Cot. 14, Som.

Bescyro deprives, v. besceran. Bescyrung, bescyrug, e; f. [be from, scerung from sceran to tonsure or consecrate] A deposing, degrading, putting from holy orders; exauctoratio, Som. Bescyt injects, v. sceotan.

Beseald furnished, v. syllan. Besecgan [be, secgan to answer]
To defend; defendere;—Bd.

5, 19, v. bereccan. Be self-wille BY SELF-WILL, wil-

lingly, Som. Besem a besom, v. besm.

Besencan to sink, besencte sunk, v. sencan.

Besengan; p. hi besengdan; pp. besenced To singe, burn; ustulare:—C. Mt. 13, 6: Ors. 2, 7.

Beseon, hi beseo**t**; imp. beseoh, besæh; p. he besawe, beseah, hi besawon [be by, near, about, seon to see] To look about; circumspicere:-Mk. 9, 8. Also to see, behold ; videre : as seon.

Berg- estre, an; f Og whe berie OI he vesaytip, ku bescute live viscute What is preder ?! Reorpling, com Te berne I bune; ande pu hy the kopshire land ten: m a surne, hogy bornow for; porque tom- 216 lek 5,11 Ly 2 Borston to Evado, escape X Bang a bull; huns from, as at berston the in 0[460] 4 Borie, berge, an; I v limberie of Berige, berge Bescawcanged 5 Borgade bearing led to consider; breeding; fortunters More B. 36 N. Dergyls, es; m. A Sefulchie the ilu seres besceawin 3 Besargian * to andele D 2 Bescyre on 2 Soyrgels with the compassionate thill, defrice, hoil privare hivasi Som 4 Reseate tooked about, v. besceran Berie g 4 stone viewed for beson Rescend Sprinkler & Bestoner to sink themed, shed ; so, the the 1/2rous Som, * Besceaden dethid

Bo- snejd Jan absunder, privare Beok 5844 v to say Jan lesky med ree circumfusud Be sorgian to sono Kgby & best Beogh in her for Isorgian 012. 2 Beswalan to to pura gondiene tollan Vive د *و Beslagen out off a h /121.15 & Beston bereff v steam & Bestandan to stand on,) 7 Beson [46 d] occupy to An 43 Bedwingen to 3 Bedmired he smeared Ben p bedwarf, we lede or to whip The DABesmitan; phesmat, we besmiton to to pollute defile the ar V. Swingan enorpare The In. Whod to forge Beok 1543 *Besyrian h od No smitian Befray sede

Rasmith, frede

Hoff, terpine; Bes Ih od to ensure 16k

BES

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BET

gescon, Ps. 10, 5. (For a full explanation v. seon).

Besetten, besetten, beset, v. bemitten.

Besettan; p. besette; v. a. [be by, settan to set] To set near, to place, own, possess; collo-care; —Ps. 68, 42, v. settan. Beshriven confessed, v. bescri-

fen. Besidian by the side, well, v. sid, sidelice.

Besilfred, be-sylfren without allver or money, Ben. Benincan to sink, v. sincan-

Besingan To atter enchantme to enchant, charm; excentere incantationibus:--Herb. 93, 2. Bearing A bending; simuatio:
-R. 100.

Besio regard, v. beseon, seen.
Besio A seemdal, an offence;
scandalum, Som.

Besittan; p. besæt, hi besetton; o. a. [be by, near, nittan to sit]
1. To sit round, surround,
BESET, besiege; circumdare. 2. To possess; possidere:—1.

Dat he hine inne besitte that
he enclare him within, L. Alf. 88, W. p. 43, 46. 2. Bd. 2, 1, v. besettan.

Beniwian; p. ede; pp. ed. To one together, to join; jungere: —Beniwed febergeweere, Cot. 145.

M Beslagen, beslegen cut of, v. alean.

Beslean to best, v. slean. Beslegen sisin, v. beslagen. EBealep; adj. Sleepy, drowsy ;

somnolentus, Som Beslepan to be sleepy, v. slepan. Beslipan; p. he beslepte. To slip, and with the preposition on on, upon, to slip or put on, to impose; imponere:—Hu to impose; imponere:—Hu hafig geoc he beslepte on calle

hew heavy a yoke he imposed on will Bt. 16, 4, Card. p. 88, 23.

Busis, beams, beaem Plat. beaen: Ger. beaen: Frs. v. byizsem] A BESOM, a broom, rods, swigs; scope.—Mid besmum aftermed, Lk. 11, 25: Mt. 12, 44. Besman soith rods, Ors. 2, 5. Besmitan, he besmitab ; pp. bes-

miten [be, smitta smut] To BESHUT, defile, dirty, pollute, ontominate; inquinare:—Pæt hine besmitan mage, Mk. 7, 15: Jn. 18, 28.

*Bennitenys, se; f. Dirfiness, smutrinuss, flithiness, pollu-tien, infection; sordes:-Bd. 8, 28.

Beamyred besmeared; interlitum :-- Coc. 108.

Beanwean to cut off, v. snidan. Besniwed succeed, v. sniwan to

Beselcen slow, v. solcen.

Besone soes, v. sons.

Besorg, besorh; adj. [Frs. besorge: Dut. in Kilian besorgh saem: be by, seer; sorh, sorg care] 'Anxious, careful, dear, beloved; solicitus:-R. Ben. 72. Besorgost mest beloved, Bt. 29, 2.

Besorged auxious, v. sorgian. Besorh auxious, v. besorg.

Bespanan; p. bespon, bespeon; pp. bespanen. To entice; perauadere:-- Ors. 1, 2, v. spenan.

Besparrad shut, v. sparran. Bespeon, bespon induced; p. of bespanan, v. spanan.

Besprecan, we besprecan, bespryce; p. bespræc; pp. bespræcen [be by, sprecan to speak To speak to, to tell, pretend, plead, speak against, to complain, charge, accuse, impeach; obloqui:--Cristene Romana bespryce Christians tell Romans, Ore. 2, 4. Hu go bespreca 5 why com-plain you, Ors. 1, 10. Hit besprecen bib, L. Ethel 9: Ors. 1, 12.

Besprengun to besprinkle,

sprengan. Bespryce tell, v. besprecan. Bespyrige, bespirige enquires, from bespirian, v. spirian. Best; ado. sup. [Plat. Dut. Ger.

best, beste : Pys. v. besst : the Ger. adj. bass good, has the comp. besser better, and sup. beste best BEST, most; optime:—De helpes best behofab who most wants help, L. Cout. 66, W. p. 143, 81.

Besta; seo, but beste the BRAT, v. betst.

Bestzel etole, obrepsit; p. of bestelan, v. stelan.

Bestæpan to step, v. steppan.
Bestandan to stand by ; pp. be standen stood by, v. standan.

Bestefnde called, v. stefnian. Bestelan to steal away, v. stelan. Bestemed, bistemed steamed. steamed. smeared :- Rod blode bistemed the cross smeared with blood, Cod. Ez. 23, b. 21: Cd. 166, Manu., v. steman.

Bestingen to inject, v. stingen. Bestingan to inject, v. stingan.
Bestiran, hi bestyredon [be by,
stiran to stir] To heap up;
aggerare:—Bd. 3, 2, v. stiran.
Bestred stronged, v. stredan.
Bestreddon heaped up; aggeraverunt, v. bestiran.

Bestreowian to bestrew, v. streo-

wian to strew. Bestridan, gestridan [be by, stræd a stride] To BESTRIDS; conscendere :-Bestridan hors to bestride a horse, Lye.

Bestroden; part. Brought int the treasury; infincatus: - Cot. 108, v. strynan.

Bestryden speiled, v. strudan. Bestrypen To strip, reb, speil; spoliare:—Bestrypan widu-wan, Of. Episc. 8. Bestrybedon heaped up, v. bes-

tiran.

Bestrywed bestrewed, v. stredan. Bestungen injected, v. stingan. Bestyredon Acoped up, v. besti-TAD.

Bestyrmian To BESTORM, to storm; agitare:-Bt. 3, 2, v. styrmian.

Betuebian, bisueban, besweban [be, sue e a swaihs or band]
To swatne, to bind; ligare:
---C. Jn. 19, 40.

Besuncen sunk, pp. of besincan, v. sincan.

Beswac *deceised*, v. beswican. Besweled SWEALED, consumed.

Beswapan; p. sweop; pp. swapen, -swapyn [be, swapen to sweep] To clear up, to persuade, to make clean, to clothe; sun-dere:—Bd. 2, 12; Ps. 103, 2. Betwemde becomm , p. of be-

rwimman. Besweop clothed; p. of beswa-

pan. Beswehnn to mathe, v. besuebien.

Beswie, biswie, bigswie Doceit, Cd, and or f a deceiving, an offence, a scan-dal; fram:—L. Edw. 1, v. gen.—L. 465, I. wic, Som.

Beswican,-cian, ic beswice, he beswicō; p. beswic, beswi-cede,-ode,-ade, hi beswicon; op. beswicen; v. a. [be by, swican to deceive] To deceive, weaken, escape, offend; deci-pere:—Ors. 1, 12: Deut. 30, 17. Scandalizare, Mt. 18, 6: Jn. 6, 61.

Beswicends A deceiver, karlot; 2 c pellez: Cot. 170, Lye. Beswimmen; p. beswemde. To ocim, to reem about; Daire; & Before

Beswincan to labour, v. swincan. Beswuncon laboured; p. beswun-cen worn; pp. of beswincan, y. swincan.

Beswungen beaten, v. swingan. Besyled; pp. [be, sylian to soil] Soiled, stained; maculatus: 801LED, stud -Bt. 16, 4.

Besylfrede silvered, BESILVERED, forther

Besyrod enengred, v. syrwan. Besyron to take hold of Ben.

Besyron to sunare, v. Syron.

Bey, bett, abet; adv. iv. comp.
of wel [Plat. bet] BerTER; melius:—Da axode be

to hwylcon timan hym bet were, Ja. 4, 52. Dates hwate mage by bet wearan that the wheat may grow the better, Bt. 23. His horse bett wurde his horse should be better, Bd. 8, 9.

#19

1 heads

16x

Bet beats; ferit, v. beatan. e [Ger: boto f.] BEET, a herb that bears burs; personacia :- Cot. 28, Som.

BET

Betæcan; p. betæhte, hi betæhton, betahten; pp. betæht, betaht; v.a. [be by, tæcan to teach, to shew] 1. To shew; ostendere. 2. To BETAKE, impart, deliver to, commit, put in trust; im-pertire. 3. To send, to follow, pursue; mittere:-1.v. tæcan. He eow betæco mycele healle, Lk. 22, 12. 2. He betæhte him hys æhta, Mt. 25, 14: Gen. 9, 2. 3. Betæcan cildru on scole to send children to school, Obs. Lunæ, 4, 10. Mid swiftum hundum ic betæce wildeor with swift hounds I pur-

P Betæcung, e; f. A betaking; traditio, Som. Betæht given up; pp. of betæ-

sue wild beasts, Collog. Monast.

can. Betaht betrothed, v. betæcan. Betahten committed; p. of betæcan.

Betan, gebetan ic bete; p. bette; sub. he bette; v.a. [Plat. betern: Dut. beteren: Moes.

botan: bet better, or bot a-mends] 1. To make better, to improve, amend, repair, restore; emendare. 2. Joined with fyr to mend or repair a fire, to light or make a fire, to kindle; focum reparare. (In this sense böten is used in low German at the present day. Bot fuer make the fire, or bot wat in (literally) light something in, Böt füer put or light some fire. Soin Frs. fyoer boete struere focum). 3. To remedy, to make amends, compensate; compensare:—1. Pat he bette that he should improve, Bd. 5, 13: Ex. 21, 22. 2. Pa het he betan micel fyr

then ordered he a great fire to be lighted, Ors. 6, 32, Bar. p. 234, 17. 3. Ic hit bete I will remedy it, Deut. 1, 17. Beteldon deceived, v. betilldon. Betellan; p. betealde; v. a. [be, tellan to tell] To speak about, to answer, excuse, justify, clear; excusare:—Dat he moste hine

Accusare:—Dat he moste hine betellan that he might answer him, Chr. 1051. Godwine betelde hine Godwin cleared himself, Id. 1052.

Betera, betra; m. betere, betre; f. n. adj. comp. of god [Plat. Dut. beter: Icel. betri: Dan. bedre: Ger. besser] BETTER; melior:--- Dat hy wæron beteran pegnas that they were bet-ter thanes, Ors. 4, 9, Bar. p. 161, 19. Da betran tida the better times, Bar. p. 161, 13. To beteran tide to a better time, Bd. 3, 14: Mt. 12, 12: 18, 6. Hit is betre it is a better [thing], Bt. 38, 7: 29, 1, v. gód, bet well.

Beterian to be better, v. betrian. Beterung a bettering, v. betrung. Betesta best, v. betst. Bebæht covered, v. þeccan.

Bebæarfeð is needful, v. bebearfan, þearfan.

Bebeaht covered, v. beccan. Behearfan to want, v. bearfan. Bebeccan to cover, cloak, v. bec-

Bebencan To consider, BETHINK, remember; considerare:—Lk.
15,17: Elf. T. p. 35, v. bencan.
Beben [beben bathed] A fomen-

tation, embrocation; fomentum:—Mid bebenum with fo-

mentations, Bd. 4, 32. Beberfa's is needful, v. bearfan. Bebian to bathe, v. babian.

Bebied made prosperous; pp. of bebian, v. babian, Som. Bebige, bebyge cherish, v. babian.

Bebing, e; f: A fomentation, an assuaging or nourishing medicine; fomentum:—Bd. 4, 32. Beboht, -te, -ton bethought, v. bencan.

Beborfte need, didst need, Bt.

33, 4, v. þearfan.
Beþridian, þrydian; p. ede; pp.
ded, dad; v. a. [q. be by, tredan to tread] To surround, beset, circumvent, force, pillage, destroy; circumdare: - pat hine man wolde bebridian that they would surround him, Ors. 6, 36: 2, 5; redigere:— On his geweald bebrydan sceolde would force into his power, Ors. 3, 7.

Beburfon have need, v. bearfan. Bebwean to wash, v. bwean. Behwyr; adj. [be, hwir wicked]

Perverse, depraved; depravatus:-Cot. 63.

Beþyddon opened, spread, v. þy-

Betiene shut, conclude; betiened shut, v. betynan. Betihan to shut, blame, v. bety-

nan, teon, Lye. Betiht blamed, v. teon. Betihtlad, betyhtlad accused.

Beting a cable, v. bæting.
Betl a beetle, v. bitel.
Betnes, se; f. [bet better] Satis-

faction, amends, recompence; 84tisfactio:-L. Can. Edg. conf. 9. Betoce The herb betony; herbæ genus ad vomicam:—L. M. 1,

Betogen; part. [be, teogan to Betwion; adj. [be by, twam, pull, draw] 1. Pulled over, drawn over; obductus. 2. Ac-

cused, impeached; accusatus: -1. Heora scyldas wæron be togene mid hydum their shields were covered with hides, Ors. 5, 7. 2. De oft betogen were byfbe who oft was accused of theft, L. In. 37. ¶ Betogen cræt a close carriage.

Betogennes, se; f. An accusation; accusatio, Som.

Betræppan [be, treppan to tray] To BETRAP, to entrap; circumvallare:—Chr. 992. Betre better, v. betera.

Betredan to tread upon, v. tredan. Betrian, beterian; p. ode; pp. od [Plat. Dut. beteren] To be better, to excel, to make better, to grow better; meliorare:-Elf. gr. 25, v. betan.

Betrung, beterung, e; f. [Dut. betering f: Ger. besserung f.] A BETTERING, amending; emendatio:-Hit wære heora betrung it was their amend-ment, Bt. 38, 7.

Betrymian; p. ede; pp. ed [be, trymian to fortify] To besiege, environ; circumdare vallo: Lk. 19, 43: 21, 20.

"Betst, betest; adj. sup. def. se betesta, seo, þæt beteste; pos. gód [Plat. Dut. best, beste: Ger. beste: Icel. bestr] BEST, the best, first; optimus, primus; — Pa þing þe ge betst ongeli-fað the things which ye believe are best, Bd. 1,25, Sm. p. 487, n. 12. Scipio, se besta Ro-mana witena Scipio, the best of the Roman senators, Ors. 5, 4. Se beteste the best, Cot. 153. Moises clipode ba betst borenan, Lev. 9, 1: Gen. 50, 7: Deut. 5, 23. He sealde best betste hors he gave the best horse, Bd. 3, 14.

Betst; adv. sup. of wel Best, most; optime; — Dæt betst licas that pleases best, Bt. 18, 2. Ic him betst truwode I most trusted them, Bt. 2, Card. p. 6, 3. Albinus wæs betst gelæred Albinus was most learned, Bd. pref. Sm. p. 471, 23.

Bett better, v. bet.

Bette corrected; p. of betan. Betugon shut in, drew; p. of beteogan, v. teogan.

Betilldon, beteldon, for betældon, betwix betwix, v. betwuh.

Betun, betux betwix, v. betwuh.

Betux betwix between, sittan to sit] To insert, interpose, to set, put or bring in; inter-& serere, Som.

Betweenan between, among, v. betwynan.

Betweenum between, v. betwynan. Betwih-ligan to lie between, Bd. 1, 27.

g bekerdom, line.

Debat ? sy c]

Bet account to assign appoint the whole

O 1 Belan [47 d] note 9, in -

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BET 16x

17e

BEW

17h

BRY

Betwuh, betwy, betwih, betwyh, between, betweens, between, betwie, betwiet; prep. dat. sec. [be by, twa two] Be-TWIX, BETWIXT, among; in-ter: Dat was betwuh Arabin and Palestina that was between Arabia and Paleetine, 10. Betwith, Bd. 4, 9. Betwyth him canny them, Bt. 39, 12. Between cow among you, Mt. 20, 26. Betwux wifas bearnum, Lk. 10, 3. Betwux wifa bearnum, Lk. 7, 28: 11, 51. Betwuxt, Nat. Greg. S. p. 11, 14. Betwuth-bruwym between the eyebrose. At Betwin-alsocides.

7 Betwux-alegednes, se; f. [be-twux between, alegged laid] An interposition, some partial and interposition, the partial and interposition may be gan.

Bewarg utan surround gan.

Bewarg utan surround gan.

Bewardt disoppointed, v. beposen.

Betwux-aworpennys an inter-

Betwirz-cuman to come between te kappen.

Betwux-genroud left, omitted. Betwy, betwyh among, Bt. 39, 12.

Betwyh pas ping between these things in the mean while, whilet, Bd. 1, 27, v. betwuh.
Betwyh-genet interposed.
Betwyh-genet interposed.

Betwyh-gonging going between, dividing. Betwynan, betweenan, betweenum; prep. dat. [be by, tweem; dat. of twa BETWEEN, among; inter:-Him betwynan among them, Mt. 9, 3: Ja. 16, 17. Ge habbab lufe eow betwynan, Ja. 18, 35. Da gewears hi him betweenum then settled they between them, Ors. 6, 80. Betweonum is sometimes separated. Be seen tweenum for betweenum mem between seas, Cd. 163: 170. It is also used Bewendan to turn, v. wendan. adverbially. Ne si lang feet Bewendan to beweit, bewenoon betweenum be not a long space, between, Bd. 4, 9.

Betwyz, betwizt betwiz, detwizt, v. betwuh.

Betwyx-sendan to send between.

Betwyx-sendan to send between.
Betygen accuses, v. betogen.
Betyhb accuses, v. betogen.
Betynan; part. betynde; he betynde; p. betynde, hi hetyndon; imp. betynde, betiene; pp. betyned, betiened; v.a. [be, tynan to hedge] 1. To enclose, hedge in, close, shut up, stop, cover, hide; sepire. 2. To end, to form, finish; finire:—1. Betyndehing Mr. 21 33. 46: 12 tynde hine, Mt. 21, 33: Mk.12, 1. Hi hine betyndon they en-closed them, Bd. 4, 26. Hy betyndon Janes duru they clos ed the doors of Janue, Ors. 6, 7. Betynde, Ors. 5, 14. 2. Due but word betynde thus the speech ended, Bd. 4, 9. ¶ Betypan inne to enclose within, L. Alf. 21. Utan betynde slest sat, Ore. 4, 5, v. tynan.

Betyran [be, tyr tar] To BETAR, to smear over, to stain a dark colour; pice liquida inficere: —Æqu. vern, 2.

Betyrnan by they turned. Be-ufan above, v. bufan. Be un-gewyrhtum freely; sponte, So

Be-utan from without, v. butan. Bewefan; p. bewefde; pp. be-wefed, bewefen; s.s. [be, weefan to coper] To befold, to cover round, to cover, kide ; induere :-- Heo nam hyre watfels and bewerfde hig, Gen. 24, 65. Bewerfedclothed, Mk. 14,51.

Beward sorapped up, v. windan.
Bewarenian, bewarian To keep,
defend; custodire:—L. Eccl.
Cost. 25, v. warian.

Bewarnian to beseare, sears, v. warnian.

Beweallen cooked, T. weallan. Bewealwiab wallow, v. wealwian.

Beweardian to word, keep, v. weardian.

Bewearp has east; p. of bowyrpan.

Beweddian; p. ede; pp. ed, od. To esposus, wed; spondere:-Ez. 21, 9, v. weddian.

Beweddung a wedding, v. weddung.

Beweien covered; pp. of beweien. Bewegde, beweht disappointed, Ps. 131, 11, v. biwegan.

wept, bewopen bevoailed, wepan.

Beweran to pour out.

Bewerenes, se; f. [hewered or heweren forbidden] A forbid-ding; prohibitio:—Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 9.

Bewerian to defend, restrain. Bewerigend a defender.

Bewerd restrained, v. werian.
Bewerung, e; f. [Plast Dut. bewering] A defence, a fortification; tutamen:— Bewerung
strang astrong defence. Scint. 64.

Bewicode defended. Be wille willingly.

Bewimmen A niece; neptis, & Bewindan; p. bewand, hi bewundon; pp. bewunden; e.c.

[Dut. bewinden: be about, winden to wind] To enfold, to wrop or wind about, embrace, entwine, extend; involvere:---Josep bewand hyne mid clenre scytan, Mt.27, 59: Lk.2,7. Le Bewiste geperned, presided, v. be-

Bewitan ; p. he bewiste, we bewiston; pp. bewiton: v.a. [be near, withn to know, see, take care of 1. To overlook, watch over, superlatend, preside, go-wern, command; precene. 2. To keep, preserve, administer; custodire: -1. De calle his ping bewiste, Gen. 24, 2: 39, 4. Ne miht pu leneg tun-scire bewitsn, Lk. 16, 2. 2. Ealle gesceafta motan heora gewunan bewitigan all creatyre keep their custom, Bt. 7, 8: Ore.

Bewlat beheld, soor, v. wlitan. Dewlatunga Shows, sights, page-onts; spectacula, Som-Bewopen bewailed.

Beworht employed, worked, built; pp. of bewyrcan, v. wyrcan. Beworpen cast; pp. of bewyr-

pan, v. weorpan. Bewrencon wreaked revenge, pur-

sued, v. wrecan.

Bewrencan [be about, wrenc deceit] To deceive; occultis machinationibus circumvenire; -Moral, pracpt. 34.

Bewreen to cover; p. bu bewru-ge, hi bewreegen covered, aur-rounded; pp. bewrigen, bewro-gen covered, hidden, overwhelmed, v. wreon.

Bewrigennes, se; f. A kiding, keeping close or conceoling; occultatio, Som.

Bewritan To bind, retain | pp. bewriben retained, v. wriban. Bewrogen courred; pp. bewreen, v. wreon,

Bewruge protected; p. of bewreon, v. wreen.

Bewunden wrapped; bewun-don tied or wound about, v. bewindan.

Bewurpon,-an three, cost around, ic bewurpe, v. bewyrpan, weorpan.

Bewyddod in scent pledged in money, pledged, v. weddinn. Bewylewan to wallow; bewyle-

wad rolled, wallowed. build, work in, engrave:—Be-wyre on golde engrave in gold, v. beworkt, wyrean.

Bewyrpan to cast, throw, v. weorpan.

Be-yrnan; p. be-arn; pp. be-urnen (be by, yrnan to run) To run by, to come in, occur, incur; percurrere:—An wundor me nu on mod be-arm

" sewegde

Tycge an; Fin # 328. [469]

now [runs by me into

17k

ad y

170

BIF

17a BIG

the mind occurs to me, Dial. 1, 10, Wan. Cat. p. 154, 8. Hec. ne be-arn on leasungs synne he incurs not the sin of [leasing] lying, Didl. 1, 2: Equ. grry. 4. Bezera, bezere a baptist, beed-zere.

BID

Bi by, near, concerning, v. be.
Biatian to threaten, v. beatan.
Bibliopece, an; f. 1. A library;
bibliotheda. 2. The Bible; biblia:—1. G. R. Ben. 50. 2. Se

hia:—I. C. R. Ben. 50. 2. Se saltere ys an boc on pure bibliopecan the pealter is one book in the Bible, Etf. T. p. 14, 15: 15, 9.

Bibod communded, v. bebod.

Bi breadshoney-comb, Bt. R. p.

16, 27, v. bec bread.

Ebugan to fee away.

Bibycgong, e: f. [be, bycg from bycgan to buy] A selling away; yenditio. Som.

eoolan of Bicce, bice if [Ger. betze, petze: Icel byekia f.] A BITCH, a female of the canine kind; canicula :- Biccan meole bitch's

> milk. Biccen; adj. Belonging to a bitch; caninus, Som. Bicerran to pass by, v. cerran. Bicgencgere an inhabitant, v. be-

ganga. Bicnian, bicnigan, beacnian, becnan, he bicnes, bycnes; part.

becnende, becniende; p. bicnode, hi bicnodon, becnodon ; v.a. [beacn a beacon] 1. To BEOKON, nod; annuere. 2. To show, signify, form; demonstrare:-He wæs bicniende hym, Lk. 1, 22. Da bicnodon hi to his fæ-2. Niht

der, Lk.1, 62: 5, 7. 2. Niht bycneč, Ps. 18, 2. Hi becnodon mid eagum they indicate [shew] with their eyes, Ps. 34, 22. He sceal mid bellan bicnigan ba tida he shall with bells shew the times, L. Can. Eccl. Wilk. p. 155, 10. Bycnad eage formeth an eye, Ps. 93, 9.

formeth an eye, Ps. 93, 9.

Bicnung a sign, v. beacneng.
Bicwide a proverb, v. bigcwid.
Bidan, abidan, anbidan, gehidan,
geanbidian, he bideb, bit; p.
bád, gebád, bed, we bidon;
pp. biden, gebiden [Plat. Dutbeijden, beijden, verbeijen:
Mgss-betdan: Norse, ad bildat.
Leel bywd an habitation. Nav.

Icel. bygd an habitation. Sax.

bye or Pers. Il abad a dwelling, byan to dwell, byde dwelt: hence byd or bid] To BIDE, abide, wait, remain,

tarry, expect; manere:-Utan we well beere tide bidan wood desire well to wait the time, Bd. 4. 24. Wolde beer anbidian, Gen. 12, 10. Dat he gebit that he waits, Bt. 38, 3. Hig gebidun his, Lk. 8, 40. We obres seeolon abidan, Mt. 11, 8. Gebidas her, Mt. 26, 38.

Z 11,5. Gebidao ner, mt. 20, 30.
Biddan, abiddan, gebiddan, ic
bidde, þu bitst, he bit, bitt,
we biddað; p. bæd, gebæd,
we bædon; imp. bide; pp.
beden, gebeden; v. a. [Plat.
Dut. bidden: Frs. bidde: At.

bedan: Moes, bidgan; Dan. bede : bed, gebed a prayer]

1. To ask, pray, intreat, be-seech; petere 2. To BID, command, demand, require, en-

commana, acmuna, require, enforce, compet; precipere:

1. We biddat we ask, Elf. gr.

33. Ic bidde be min Drihten, Gen. 19, 18. Ponne we us gebiddat when we pray,

Bt. 41, 2. Biddan bes be he

bed to pray that which he prayed, Bt. 35, 6. Abiddas hine atk him, Id. 42, Card, p.

592, 15. He bitt sibbe, Lk. 14, 32. 2. Du bitst me, Ex. 33, 12. Bide his me eft, Gen. 48, 9. Hi læton bædan my-

cele fyrde then they permitted to order a large army. Chr. 1051, Ing. p. 228, 9. ¶ This verbis used with fram from, of,

as Bide þu fram me ask of me, Ic bæd fram Drihtne Ps. 2, 8. 26, 7: 20, 4. With to te. To

pray to. Gebidda's him bær to, Ex. 32, 8. Ic me to him rebidde I worskip him, Bd. 1, 7. Bidde a prayer, v. gebed. Biddende praying, v. biddan.

Biddere A suiter, petitioner; procus:—Cot. 191, Som. Bidende waiting for, v. bidan. Bideped bedipped, dyed, v. bedy-

pan.

Biecn a beacon, wonder, v. beacen.

Biegan to crown, v. beagian. Bieh a crown, v. beag. Bielde Steadiness, constancy; constantia:--Cot. 56, v. belde.

Bien a bean, v. bean. Biencodd beanped, v. beanbelgas. Bierhte, bierhtu a flash of lightning.

Bierm a bosom, v. bearm. Biernende burning, for byrnen. de, v. byrnan.

Biesen an example, v. bysen. Biesenian to set an example, v. bysnian.

Bieter bitter, v. biter. Bieternes bitterness, v. biternes. Bietl a beetle; malleus, v. bytl.

Bifærende passing by; biferdon passed by, v. befaran.
Bifgende, bifigende tembling,

trembling with a fever, v. bifian. BIFIAN, bifgean, beofian; part. bifiende; p. byfode, hi bifodon Plat. Dut. beven: Frs. beef-

je: Swed. bäfwa: Dan. baevé: limb, Fulg. 19. Icel. bifa] To tremble, shake, Bige buy, v. bycgan.

se; tremere:—þa wudas bifodon the woods shook, Bt. 35, 6. Ded hig bifian or bifgean, Ps. 103, 33: Elf. T. p.

87, 10.

Bifleon; part. bifleonde [be by, fleon or fleogan to fly] To escape, to pass by or under, to go away privately; subterfugere:—Cot. 192.
Biflitum A wave; fluctus:—Cot.

Bifolen for, befolen filled; pp. of befyllan.

Biforan before, v. beforan.

Bifung A trembling, shaking; tremor:—Ps. 47, 5, v. beofung.

Bifylc [be by, near, fylc or folc people] A neighbouring people, province, or region; provincia adjacens:—Bd. 3, 14, Mann. Big of, by, near, v. be.

Big a crown, v. beag. Bigæð cultivates, practises, v. began.

Bigan, bigean, bigangan, anbigan, gebigan; p. bigde, gebigde, hi bigdon, begdon; pp.

biged, gebiged; v. a. [Plat. bögen: Der bestellt.] bögen : Dut. buigen : boagje, booghe: Ger. beugen: Dan. böje: Swed. böja: Icel. bogna: q. bi, gan to go, or boga a bow] To bow, bend, worship, subdue, reduce, turn back; incurvare:—Bigean ure

cneowe to bow our kness, Bd. 3, 2: Gen. 27, 29. Bygdon byra cneow, Mt. 27, 29. Done soan God ic symle bigange

the true God I only worship, Bd. 1, 7. Hit abegdon (they) subdued it, Chr. 1073, Ing. p. 278, 23. Ealle leoda ge-bigan to geleafan to reduce all nations to the faith, Elf. T. p. 30, 6, v. began, begangan, bugan.

Bigang worship, tillage, v. begang.

9 Bigangan *to worship*, v. bigan. Bigcwid, bicwid be, big by; cwid a saying] A bysaying, byword, proverb, fable, tale; proverbium, fabula:—Deut. 28, 37, v. bigspell.

byge, es; [Frs. bôage; Bigs, Plat. Dut. boog, m. a bow: Ger. bogen, m. an arch: Dan. bue] 1. A turning, corner, bending, angle, bay, bosom; flexus. 2. Exchange, buying, com-merce; commercium:—1. Dær nan bige næs, Num. 22, 26. To anes wealles byge at a corner of a wall, Ors. 3, 9, Bar. p. 115, 18. 2. Wit ure bige heebban to have comme with us, L. Alf. Guth. 5.

Bige limes a breaking of a

54

Ply 0/4 Moss bidjan Dibarged buried I le brige pineg dyrwyr pe emores pretional han plog, 7 See top of p. 5h of Miderica Whee home face Dicgan, bicgean of the way for the went to by by by 6 Bioloppan to bedit on Bage beeleppan 400 dy Har 4 Budytt shut up & On * 2 Brigin Lode . To happen to come crown, cornere; happen have bearman of Die biegedest 188, Mig curide a proved of Bidalan to define Bidanpalso to enjoy [4ga] 7[500]

3. Bihafdian to behend the On. Wilewitny med The an oblehours g Bihlæman-l godeire gekeafte Biggerg es: mattlege & Bihi delice heelfely culture than anxionally than v Biggongenne for be. youngenie Tringon v begangan to will 10[5/d] On Bil a hill, beach Man. [516] I See mayor off 55 & Bigs burgs styggan () Bilewit [52a] stime, an, BIG

17u

Bigean to bend, v. bigan.
Bigegues, se; f. An endeavour, a
colony; studium:—Dial. I, 10. Bigels An arch, wantt, roof; arcus:—Rif. gr. 19.
 Bigen bought, for bugen, v. hu-

gan. gan.
Bigencere A worker; operator:
—Collog. Monast., Lye.
Bigencg, bigeng worship, observ-

ation, v. begang. Bigeonga an observer, v. beganga. Bigeondan beyond, v. begeond. Bigeongande passing by; præ-

teriens.

Biggerdel a purse, v. bigyrdel.

Biggan to worship; biggende ments, Ood. Es. 20, b. 9, Mann.

Biggen an observation, v. begang.

Biggen an observation, v. begang.

Bit ug. d. bille; pl. g. billa; d. billa;

Biggeng undertaking, v. begang.
Biggenge exercise, v. begang.
Biggyrdel a treasury, v. bigyrdel.
Bighydig, bighydiglic anxious, v.
bebydig.

Bighydilice diligently, v. behy-delice.

delice.

Bigleofa, bileofa, an [big, bi for, lif life] Provision by which life is maintained, food, victuals; victus:—To bigleofan for food, Gen. 6, 21, v. bigwist, vista.

Billofan and ender n. ede:

Bigleofan; part. ende; p. ede; pp. ed. To nourish, feed, support; cibare, Som-

Bignes, se; f. d bending, bowing; flexio:—Bd. 5, 8.

Bigong exercise, v. begang.
Bigonga a cultivator, v. beganga.
Bigspæe, e; f. d by-speech, de-

pigspiec, e; f. 2 oy-speech, de-ceiving; supplantatio, Lye.

Bigspell, bigspell, es; plu, bigspell, bigspelle, bigspellu; n. [hig, bi for, spell a history] A parable, story, fable, comparison, proverb, pattern, example ; parabola: — Dess awendan big-spell, Mt. 13, 18. Mid big-spellum, Mt. 13, 34. Bispell bi bære sunnan, Bt. Tit. 6, Card. p. 4, 19. We nu sculon manega biena and bispell reccan we now should many exam-ples and fables [comparisons] produce, Bt. 35, 5. Gebyr sum bispell hear an example, Id.

87, 8. Bigapell-boc a back of parables. Bigstandan to stand by or near, to support.

Bigrwic deceit, v. berwie. Bigwist food, victuals, v. biwist, bigleofs.

Bigyrdel [be, gyrdel a girdle]
A girdle, and as girdles were used to carry money, hence are zona, saccus, fiscus: Ne feel Bilewit, bilewit, belewit, bilewit, 10, 9. Kinges gafoles biggr-

BIL

del the purse of a king stribute, a treasury, Elf. gl. Som. p. 69. Bihealdan Tokold, occupy: tenere: -Cod. Ex. 57, a. 10, Mann. Bihelan to cover, v. behelian. Bibeonan on this side, v. beheonan.

Bihlæman, bihlemman v.a. [be, hlemman to sound] To rage, roar, dash together, to miz with force so as to produce a noise; fremere, confundere: — Da grimman goman bi-hlemmes gnashes the frim [gums] jaws, Cod. Ex. 97, b. 11. Bi-hlæmeð scre gesveafte mises purs ele-ments, Cod. Ex. 20, b. 9, Mann. Bihydig careful, v. behydig.

lum Plat. biel n: Dut. byl m: Ger. beil n: Swed. bila f: Dan.

bile e: Norse, bula: Pers بيل bil a pickaze | Steel, any instrument made of steel, such as a BILL, knife, sword; chalybs, flax; enonly been found in poetry) :-Hi ne bill rude gesawan they, the blood-red moord, never saw, Bt. R. p. 158, 84. Abrægd bille drewsword, Cd.142. Blied forbræcon billa ecgum shed blood with the edges of swords, Cd. 210. Billum abreotan with swords to destroy, Cd. 153.

¶ Bill-gealeht bill-clashing,
Walton's Poet, by Price, vol. i.

p. 96, 13. Chr. 938, Ing. p.
144, 6. Bil-swa5u bill-swathes,

sword-paths, wounds, Cd. 160.
Bilage [bi by, near, lagu a low] BYE-LAW; lex privata:-Chr. W. Thorn. an. 1803.

Bilcottan to belch, v. bealcan.
Bile A Bill, beak of a bird, the
horn of an animal, a probaseis,
the fore part of a ship; rostrum, aciaculum: — Ylpes bile an elephant's probascis, R. 18.

Bile a bile, v. byl. Bilehwit simple, v. bilewit. Bilehwitlice; adv. Honestly; simpliciter : - Bd. 5, 13.

Bilehwitnes, bilwetnes, bylewit-nes, se; f. Mildness, simplicity, innocence; simplicitas:— Se God wunað simle on þære hean ceastre his anfealdnesse and bilewitnesse God dwells always in the high city of his unity and simplicity, Bt. 39, 5: Ors. 1, 2.

Bilened inhabited, Som. Bileofa food, v. bigleofa.

Bileoran; p. orde. To pass over; transire: -Ps. 59, 4, v. leoran.

wit; adj. [bile the beak, hwit white, referring to the beaks of Binne a manger, v. bin.

young birds, then to their hature, Junius Innocent, simple, mild, gentle, sincere, honest, mercifuls mitis:—Beo's bilwite swa culfran, Mt. 10, 16. Le com bilewite, Mt. 11, 29.
Bilibban [bi by, libban to lice]

To live by or upon, to mutain, support; sustents: - Neotena meole hi mæst bilibbab they mostly live on the milk of cattle, Som. Ealle cwice with bilibba's all twing beings are supported, Ors. 2, 1.
Biliden deprived, v. beleosan.

Billien food, v. bigleofa.
Billig a bag, Ps. 118, 83, v. bælg.
Billig a bag, Ps. 118, 83, v. bælg.
Billig Dut. Kil. beeld, beld, bild:
Off. belidi, bild: Wit. bilethe: Chancer, blee: hence to know one by the blee, by the bell or look] An image, a representation, resemblance, likentis,

pattern, example; imago, Som. Bill steet, v. bil. Bilocen locked up, v. belucan. Bilode having a bill, nib or mout; rostratus, Som.

Biloren deprived, v. beleosan. Bil-swabu wounds, Cd. 160, v. hila

Bilwetnes innocence, v. bilehwitnes.

Bilwit mild, v. bilewit. Bilyhte; adj. Melancholic, cholerie; biliosus, Som.

Bime a trumpet, v. byme.
Bimyldan to bury, v. bemyldan.
Bix; g. d. binne, [Frs. bin: Dut.
binne, ben] A manger, crib,

BIN, Autch, rack ; præsepe :-Heo hyne on binne alede, Lk. 2, 7, 16.

Bin am; sum, v. beon. Bikdan, gebindan, ic binde, bu bindst, he bint, we bindat; p. band, he bunde, we bundon; pp. bunden; v.a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. binden: Moes. bindan, gabindan: Don. binde: Swed. Icel. Norse, binda] 1. To BIND, tie; ligare. 2, To pretend; fingere:—1. Hig binda's hyrpe-na, Mt. 23, 4. He band hine, Gen. 42, 24. He geband his sunu, Gen. 22, 9. Ne mihte gehindan, Mk. 5, 3: 6, 17. 2. C.R. Lk. 24, 28. Bindele, an; f. A binding, tying, fastening with bands; vinculis

constrictio :- Be mannes bindelan concerning [the] binding [putting in bands] of a man, L. Ay. Pol. 31.

Bi-niotan To pursue, enjoy; assequi, Mann.

Binnan, binnon, be innan within; intus:—Bt. 1, 1, Card. p. 4, 17: Js. 11, 30: Mt. 2, 16: Ora. 4, 11.

Bindende binding, v. bindan.

Bio I am, may be, shall be; sum, sim, ero:—26.9.21: Bt. 40, 5: 33, 4, v. beon.
Bio bread honey-comb, Bt. 23.
Biodan offer; offerant:—Bt. 25, v. beodan.

Biom_I am, shall be; sum, ero:v. beon. Bior beer, v. beor. Biorg a defence, v. beorh. Biorhto brightness, Bt. 41, 1, v.

beorht. Biod They are, may be, shall be; sunt, sint, erunt, v. beon. Biotian To threaten; intentare:

-Cot. 108. Biotul a beetle, staff, v. bytl. Biowyrt beewort; apiastrum, v.

beowyrt.

| Of-Birce, byrc | Plat. barke f: Fre.
| byirk: Dut. berkeboom m: byrk: Dut. berkeboom m:

285, 253a 2]Kil. berck: Ger. birke f: Dan.
birk m. f: Swed. björk] A

birch tree; betula:—Cot. 165. birch tree; betula:-Bircen, beorcen; adj. BIRCHEN, belonging to birch; betulaceus, Som

Bird a bird, v. brid. Birden-meto heavy; onerosa:
—Prov. 27, Lye. Birele a cupbearer, v. byrle. Bired beareth, for byrd, v. beran.

Birgan, birgean, byrigan, byrigean, bebirged, gebyrged; v. a. [Dut. bergen to cover up: Al. bergen: Ot. giborgan: beorh, beorg a hill] To BURY; sepelire: Dær hine man birgde: þær wæs Isaac bebirged, Gen. 49, 31. Alyf me ærest byrigean minne fæder, Lk. 9, 59: Gen.

a bishop; episcopalis:—Ba. z, a bish

Birgincg A tasting; gustatio, Ben.

Birgnes a taste, v. byrignes.
Birghus brightness, v. beorht.
Lender, berkillsirian to bury; birgde buried, v.

Birig a city, Deut. 14, 27, v. Birigan to bury, v. birgan. Birighman a city officer, an over-

seer of temples, Som. Biriging a tasting, v. birgineg. Birihto brightness, v. beorht. Birilian, birlian, byrlian Todraw,

bear; haurire: -C. R. Jn. 2, 8, 9. Birist bearest, vehis, for berist, Bt. R. p. 181, v. beran.

Birne a coat of mail, v. byrne. Birned burned, armed, v. bærnan, byrnan.

Bisæc a bag, v. sæc. codd.

Bissecan [be by, smean to seek]
To be present, to go to; adire
—L. Edg. 62.

Bisceop, biscop, es; m. A bishop, prelate, high-priest; episco-pus:—pa astyredon þa bisceopas þa menegu, Mk. 15, 11: Lev. 8, 7. Twegen bisceopas two bishops, Bd. 4, 5, S. p. 578, 31. ¶ Yldesta bisceop, Ors. 5, 4. Heah biscop an archbishop, v. arcebisceop. E-fenhada biscop a co-bishop,

Gr. Dial. 1, 5. Bisceopdom, es; m. [bisceop a bishop, dom judgment] The judgment of a bishop, excommunication, the province of a bishop; episcopi judicium, vel Biseal tooked about, v. beseon. provincia:—Des biscopodomes wyrbe worthy of the bishop's judgment or excommunities. Description of the bishop's judgment or excommunities.

shop's judgment or excommuni-cation, Bd. 4, 5, v. bisceoprice. Bisceophád, biscophád, es; m. [bisceop a bishop; had hood, head] BISHOPHOOD, episcopacy; episcopatus:—Bd. 3, 21, S. p. 551, 40: 4, 5, S. p. 573, On biscop hade in (his)

episcopacy, during the time of being bishop, 4, 6, S. p. 574, 2, 3. h Bisceop - hyrde, biscophyrede, bisceop-hyred A bishop's shep-

herd or clergy; episcopi familia:—Cot. 44, Som. Bisceopian, biscopgan; pp. bisceopod. To exercise the office of a bishop, to oversee, visit, con-frm; visitare, confirmare:—

L. Can. Eccl. 18, W.p. 155, 51. Bisceoplic, biscoplic; adj. Bishoplike, episcopal, belonging to

bishop, rice a region, scyre a share, dom a province] A BI-SHOPRIC, diocese, province of a bishop; episcopi provincia:

—Bisceoprice, Bd. 2, 7, S. p.
509, n. 8. He onfeng his agenre ceastre biscop scire biscopdom he received the bishopric of his own city, Bd. 3, 7, S. p. 530, 10, n. 10, 3, 21. Adrifen wæs of his bisceopscire was driven from his

bishopric, 4, 13.
Bisceopsetl, bisceopstol, biscopseld, biscopse ol, es; n. [bissend, biscopaco, es; h. [bisseriand A deceiver; illusor: A bishop, setsidence, see, seat; ... Prov. 11, 4, v. bysmrian. sedes episcopalis:—He Bisce-Bismerlic, bismorlic, adj. Disop setlonfeng he received the bishop's see, Bd. 1, 26: 3, 7. Bisceop benung a bishop's duty,

service, v. begning. Bisceop-wyrt, biscep-wyrt Bi-

shop's-wort, bishop's-weed, vervain; verbena:—Cot. 166: Herb. tit. 1. ¶ Bisceopwyrt þe læsse betony, betonica.

Biscop, biscop-dóm, biscop-hád, biscop-rice, v. bisceop. Biscopgan to confirm, v. bisceopian.

Biscop heafod lin a bishop's head linen, an ornament which bishops wore on their heads, a mitre, R. 64: Elf. gl. p. 69, Mann. Biscop-roce A bishop's rocket;

dalmatica:—Soma. 84. Biscopwite, es; n. A bishop's fes for visiting, procuration; epis-copo debita:—Chr. 675, Ing.

p. 51, 13.

utility occupatio :- For bem bisgum for the occupations, Bt. Card. pref. p. ii. 7, 8. Of bissum bisegum from these occupations, Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 206, 14: Rawl. p. 180. Mid his

modes bisgunga with his mind's anxiety, Bt. 35, 1. Bisegung employment, v. biseg. Bisen an example, v. bysn. Bisen blind, C. Mt. 9, 27: 11, 5, v. blind.

Bisencan to sink, v. sencan. Bises A leap year; bissextile: __Menol. 61, v. bissexte.

Riseted set, v. settan.

Bisgan, bysgian; pp. hi bisgodan; v. a. [Frs. bysgje] To occupy; occupare:—Bt. pref. Card. p. ii. 8: Rawl. p. 183, v. abysean. Bisg, bisgung occupation, v. bi-

seg. Bisleasung vanity, Ps. 102, 13,

v. leasung. Bism a besom, v. besm.

Bismær word a reproachful word, L. Hlow W. p. 9, 2, v. bismer.

Bismer, bismor, bysmer, bysmor [be, smere fat, grease] Filthiness, pollution, abomina tion, disgrace, infamy, mockery, reproach, contumely, blasphemy; abominatio, opprobrium : Hi amyrdon heora folc on ni amyrdon neora folc on bysmore they defiled their people with filthiness, Elf. T. p. 15, 21. Mid pam bismre by the disgrace, Ors. 6, 30: Deut. 28, 29: Ps. 88, 34. Ge gehyrdon his bysmer, Mk. 14, 64.

graceful, dirty, unpleasant; tur-pis:—Mid þam bismerlicestan abe with the most disgrace-ful oath, Ors. 4, 3: 1, 7: L. Can. Edg. 20. On bone bis-

/e

X Bio la Ma 21- H Bisaregion to Bion & he he bean lament, deplores (j) 2 Bisey (55 e) v byig 2 Bisqu, e f Businia, Birdes:n sbirth the apol N gebyrd Desco de la factoria 2 Bearing byrgean beson Bisethan to belok, Bisga, ef Cover over the and the Bisgian, h. an 2 Birtued for OZ de bereafod bereased Bisgum ghunden tome Where afoin Caboribus vinches Bes K Birgen, 102. Here; f 3483 Busing busy hapon sup by Bus Horg city Cathirman bining with a city Count was Is Sismorful chances ful, blackermons I m g[rob] Mismerian 6 & Birne it byrne mock Som v hymerran. Josmor lead defame

01/572] 2 Blacern ges; s a candleshik Q 1 Bidmorian to mock insult all treat bismrian Alde - bloor part 2 Bidrian I give complem in bere 3 Bistalcian & Stalk proceed the Biswican to decline 03[582] 54 Bisy heavy with whol he bising 3 Binerian to defend I. M. 6,7 6 swa swa bita signat of antige bita Alad est Singularis Herus P379,14 branch the da Alades my life, blass & Og[sth] HA Bibe, es; m A bite; () Biswyrd a howard 3 10 lad 150 b morsus Deo K 4115 710 Biter- 12 + Mars 05 [57d] battr: Icel bitt

· 16w

19Ь BLE

glory; fruitio:—1. Bleda wyrta, Ps. 36, 2. Se sumor gearwab bleda the summer prepares shoots, Bt. 39; 13. On Bland [Norse, blanda to pares
beames bledum on the mild mixture, confusion; mixtangle mixture, confusion; mixture, confusion; mixtangle mixture, confusion; mixture, confusion; mixtangle mixture, confusion; mixture branches of the tree, Cd. 200. Elc twig be blæda ne byro, Jn. 15, 2. Hærfest bryngo Malane off white; alphs ripa bleda harvest brings ripe blonden-feax.

132,35 fruit, Bt. 39, 13: 34, 10. Bal-4, Blase, blæse, blysa [Dut. blass] sames blæd fruit of balsam, Cot. 48. 2. Mare blæd windes a greater blast of wind, Bd. 4, 3. Gastes blæd inspiration; spiritûs flatus, Cd. 224. His blæd forleosan to lose his life, Fr. Jud. Thw. p. 22, 16. On his blæde geseah considered in his mind, Cd. 205. 3. Tires blæd victory's reward, Cod. Ex. 25, b. 11. Godes begna blæd God's servants' reward, Cod. Ex. 18, a. 17. Gastes bled the spirit's gift, Cd. 227. one spirit's gift, Cd. 227. Dæs blædes, Cod. Ex. 38, b. 16. Hi Judea blæd forbræcon billa ecgum they destroyed the Jews' glory with the edge of swords, Cd. 210. Wæs heora blæd Wæs heora blæd micel was their glory great Cd. 1.

Blæd a cup, v. bledu. Blæddre a bladder, v. blædr. Blæd horn a blast horn, a trumpet. Blædr, blædra, bleddra; pl. u, an [Plat. bladder f: Dut. blader Ger. blatter f: AL blater: Swed. I, The Moladdra: Icel. bladra f.] A BLADDER, a pustule, blister; vesica:—Eall folc wees on bledran all people were in blisters, Ors. 1, 7. ¶ Blædran-adl, # 134,8 -sare,-wærce a disease or pain Blæger a of Blæge A BLAY, bleak or freshwater sprat; gobio:—R. 101.
Blæ-hæwen, blæhwen; adj. [bleo in the bladder; vesicæ dolor.

Frum # 158.30

156:30 blue, hæwen hued Of a blue hue, bluish, violet or purple colour; cæruleus:—Lev. 8, 7.

Blæssa To blow; flare, Lye.

Blæssa klæss v. bland. Blæse a blaze, v. blase. Blæsere a burner, v. blasere. Bléd, e. f Ger. blast m: Dan. blaest c.] A BLAST, blasting, burning; flatus, adustio. Beco-weges blæst a sea blast or breeze, Cd. 158. Fyres blæst a fice's burning, Cod. Ex. 22, a. 16. Blæstan To puff; insuffaro, Som. lpm 1642,28

bles N blek Bleet A bleating, a bleat like Blæstbelg bellows, v. blastbelg Man Gim- I a Blætan; v. n. [Frs. v. blæte] To 908,10 BLEAT; balare :- Scep blæt

A a sheep bleats, Elf. gr. 24, 9.
Blætesnung, blætesung, e; f.
A flaming, blaeting, sparkling;
flagrantia —Ps. 76, 18. Blæwen Light blue; perseus:

tio:—*Hicks.* vol. i. p. 120, 55. Cantilenæ mixtura, *Mann*.

Blanden-feax yellow haired, v. Any thing that makes a BLAZE, a torch, manifestation; fax:-Jn. 18, 3. Blasere, blisier, es; m. An incendiary, a burner; incendia-

rius :- Be þam blaserum concerning the incendiaries, L. In. 77. Da blisieras incendiaries, L. Athel. 6.

BLAT; sup. blatast; adj. [Plat. Ger. platt: Dut. plat] Broad; Mus :-Blatast benna broadest of wounds, Cod. Ex. 19, a. 12. Blate; adv. Widely, every where; late:—Bt. Rawl. p. 159, 176.

Blatende Widening, swelling;
expandens, Mann. 2

BLA WAN, ablawan, geblawan;
ic blawe, he blæwð; p. bleow,
gebleow, hi bleowon; pp. bláwen. To BLOW, breathen flare: Weil. 10 BLOW, oreatney, nare:

—Ge geseo's suban blawan,
Lk. 12, 55. Da bleow he on
hi, Jn. 20, 22. Bleowun windas, Mt. 7, 25, 27. Blewa's
blow ye, Ps. 80, 3. Ne blawe
man byman, Mt. 6, 2. Blowiab, Ps. 147, 7. Blawen is
on smithan is blown on a force.

on smidhan is blown on a forge, Prov. 27. Blawennys, se; f. A blowing, or puffing up, a windy swelling;

inflatio, Som.

Blawer A blower; conflator:-Past. 37, 3. Blawung, ablawung, e; f. A. blowing; flatus:—Jud. 7, 16. Bleac, bleaca black, bleak, v. blac.

Blead, bleape blithe, v blipe. Blec black, v. blac. Blecernæ a candle, v. blacern. Blecingaeg Bleckingen, a province

in the south of Sweden, In-

in the south of Sweden, 1ngram's Ang.-Sax. Lect. p. 64, b
2: Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 26, 6.
Blecte glittered, v. blican.
Bled fruit, a branch, kerb. v.
bled.
BLEDAN [Plat. bloden: Dut. bloden: Ger. bluten: Dan. bloeden: Ger. bluten: Dan.

blöde: Swed. blödal To BLEED. draw blood; phlebotomare:— Se bledenda fic the bleeding fig or disease, Wanley's Cat. p. 305, 4: L. M. 4, 145, b. Lye. Bleddrøf a bladder, v. blædr. Bled horn a trumpet, v. blæd horn.

Bledsian; pp. bledsod to bless, v. bletsian. Bledsung a blessing, Ben.
Bledu, blæd A bowl, viol, cup,
goblet; patera:—Elf. gl. 21.
BLEGEN [Plat. bleien f: Dut.
blein f: Dan. blegne] A BLAIN,

blister, bile or ulcer; pustula: -On þa blacan blegene *over* the black bile, Wan. Cat. p. 804, 52: p. 305, 11: L. M. 1, 58, v. poc. BLENDAN; p. blonde [Plat. blendern: Dan. blende: Icel. blan-

da] To BLEND, mix, mingle; miscere, Som. Blendian, he blent; pp. geblend; v. a. To BLIND; cæcare:-Se dæg blent hiora eagan the day

Blast-belg [Dut. blassbalg m: Ger. blasebalg m: Dan. blæsebælg c.] A blast bag, bellows; follis:—Cot. 86.

A colour, hue, BLEE, complexion, blast bag, bellows; follis:—Cot. 86.

beauty; color:-Hwites bleos swa cristalla, Num. 11,7. Seolocenra hrægla mid mistlicum bleowum *of silken garments o*j [with] various colours, [blooms], Bt. 15. Anes blees of one colour, R. 79. Mislices blees of a different or mixed colour, Elf. gl. 11. Mislic blee a different hue, R. 79. Bleo Blue or azure colour; coeruleus, Som.

Bleo-craft BLEE CRAFT, the art of embroidering, Som.

Bleofæstnys, se; f. That which gives pleasure from its colour, pleasure, delight; deliciæ, ju-cunditas:—Ps. 138, 10. Bleofag, bleofah [bleo a colour; fag changeable] Changing colour, varying hus; versicolor: -Cot. 115: Somn. 33.

Bleoread, bleoreod; adj. [Plat. blauwrood: Dut. blauwrood: Ger. blaurod: Dan. blaaröd] BLUE RED, purple, myrtle coloured; cæruleo-ruber:—
Cot. 135, v. musfealu. Bleo-stæning coloured stone-work

Bleoh a colour, v. bleo.

or pavement, Mosaic work, Cot. 131. Bleoton sacrificed, v. blotan.

Bleoton sacrificed, v. bloom.

Bleow a colour, v. bleo.

Bleow blew, flabat; hi bleowum
they blew, flabant, p. of blawan.

Blere. 1. A gem, a kind of marble;

onyx. 2. Bald; calvus:—

1. Cot. 28. 2. Som.

Bletcæd blessed, consecrated, v. bletsian. BLETSIAN, gebletsian; ic blet-sige, gebletsige; part. bletsi-gende; p. bletsode, geblet-sode; pp. gebletsod; v. a. To BLESS, consecrate; benedice re:—Ic hig gebletsige and of hire ic be forgife sunu bone ic wylle bletsian, Gen. 17, 16:

R. 80, Ben. Deripitel, bleripytel Alest A mouse killen, sorech Foricarius, & Eggl. Som p. 63, 46: Mone p 315, 65

& Blance See me & Bland (Moes blan mintie : Ich bland n mixture (bol) (6) - Un blancum horses Beo. 67 K 2 Blad agender famette v. The sead, e; f Blad dag a frospe - 2 Cd. by th flo rousday Cd 11 hp 258d 3 Blakesnung a flaming v blateriung OF [174.3] 2+ Bledle Destroyed, deally 8 (De) deletus ... Bev / 20210 K 3643 915947 Q-Bleata drine fet potus lethalis Cod Q2/6/8; end Slow , sluggist in to to Grabled day fruit (3/61a) Grin H 446, 1 bleed & bee fort off 50 day shake Bes OBled, a; f. Gm-Ibbs, 20



A Cake of thus hope Low to the Printer Octor 6-1837

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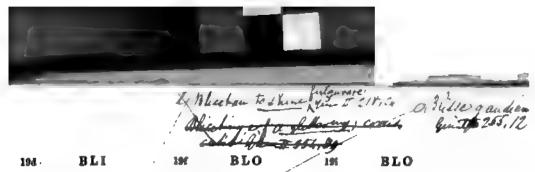
Blod-egesa, an

Aliccellan teline
Safere Som

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Q3

harful minded 2 blits mod, kind, fruit well disposed A. A.: Ld 86 U 100, 2 07 [62 a)



2, 3. He bletrode big, Mb. 10, 16: Mt. 14, 19. He was gebletsod he was or Chr. 795, Ing. p. 81, 19. He was gehletsod to cinge, note s. Bletsing box & blessing book, Som. Bletung, e; f. A at section; benedictio:—Pa 3, 8: 36, 27.

 Blewaß blow, v. blawan. Blewan to flourist, v. hlowan. Blican, he blick ; p. blic, hi blicon; pp. bijben, v. s. [Plat. blekken: Dut. blinken: Frs. blonckjen Japien: Ger. blie-ken: Swed blicka: Jeel bika aplendes] To shine, glitter, danale, emixe; fulgere. Used only by poets:—Blic's people-

only by soets:—Blic's becobe-orhte stane this bright sun glit-ters, Od. 88 149: Jeth. 11: Bt. E. p. 183, 38, Som.
BLICE [Dut. blick m. Ger. blick m: Dan. blink c.] The solite, a whiteness, shiving; ulbor, chalor:—Banes blice the whiteness or shiving of a bone, L. Ethelb. 35, W. p. 5, 3. Blicette quisered, glittered, Cot. 178, Luc.

178, Lye. Blicettung, blycytting; f. A co--Vps. 76, 18, Lye.

Bats, g. ne; blinnende, g. an; f. [Hence the old English word blin, used by B. Jonson es a noun, that withouten blin without coasing, Sad. Shep-herd, A. 2, s. 6] A BLIN, coning, rest, intern ission; intermissio:--Butan blinne, er butan blinnendan without coming, Bd. 5, 12.

BLIND; adj. [Plat. Dat. Don. Ger. blind: Frs. s. blyn: Al. blind, blint: Moss. blinds: lost. blinds: Norse, blinds: Lost. blinds: Norse, blinds] BLIND; cmcus.— Hig synt blinds and blindra latteowas, Mt. 15, 14: Ps. 145, 6. ¶ Blind slite a blind 190, 0. I mind alto a recommend of insered seemed, Herb. 4, 2. Blind netel, a dead nettle; lamium, Sty. 81. 16. Blind bearm blind intestine; coccum intestinum. Blinda mann e paracite; palpo, Elf. gr. 36.

Blindan to blind, v. blendian.

Blindhoe; ade. BLINDLY, rachly; temere: - Hu blindlice monige spreces how blindly many speak, Ors. 1, 10.

Blindnes, se; f. BLINDWESS; emcitas.—Mb. 8, 5.

Blinnan, ablinnan, geblinnan g ie blinne, he blins, we blin-nas; p. blan, blonn, we blunnon; pp. blunnen. To BLIN, rest, cease, leave of ; comme: -Romane blunnun ricaian on Breotene the Remails cressed to rate in Britain, Bd. 1, 11, 6. p. 480, 18: Ps. 36, 8.

Blinnes rest, v. hlin. Blio colour, heasty, v. hlen. Bliotan specifierd, v. blotan.

Bliotan specifices, v. nouns.
Bliowerde Hourishing, for hlo-wende, v. blowan.
Blitz, blys, so; f. Blins, joy, gladuses, arultation, ploamers; initia:—Ne see behate bliving inging nis on bum flesclicum lustum the highest blice is not in the ine mgness bits to not in the fleshly pleasures (lucis), Bt. 33, 1. Ps. 29, 6. Bliese wann a deficiency of biles, Bt. 24, 4. Bd. 4, 3. Jud. 16, 27: Ps. 81, 9.

81, 9. Blisier en incendiary, v. blesere. Blistian, geblissian; ic blist bu blissast, be blissas, ic blissige, bliming; part blimiende, blublianies; park blianiende, blis-sigende p. blianode, we bliss, sodon; u. n. 1. Te rejoice, exsist, to be gind, merry; gau-dere. Blimies mid me, Lt. 15, 9 Mt. 5, 12 25, 23. Ge wolden geblissian, Ja. 5, 35. Hi blissedon, Bd. 5, 12, S. p. 628, 84 | Pr. 31, 14. 2. v. a. Tomake to rejoice, to exhitarate; latificare .- Iceowgeblinge, Mt. 11, 25: Pr. 20, 6. 42, 4: 45, 4. Exultare, Pr. 13, 11: 46, 1. 91, 4, v. bliffeinn. Bliasung, blisung, e: f. A tri-

Muphing, armines, Milito.—Ps. 64, 13.

BLIDE; ad; Plat blied, bleide:

Dut. Frs. hyde, bly: Dan.
Bood blid. lost blidr: Oit bliInstal. merry, cheerful, amphing, exultation; exulta-

da 1. Joyful, merry, cheerful, pibheent, niitne: lætus. 2. Single, simple, kind ; simplex. 8. Lucurious, effeminate, lasci-vious; luxurious:—1. Beo blife pu goda peow, Mt 25, 21.

Da wee Jethro blife, Ez. 18, 9.

Hig blifust weron, Jud. 16,27. 2. C. Mt. 6, 22: 10, 16: 21, 5: B4. 3, 22. 8. Hi eac blisran gewurdou they also were more affeminate, Ore. 3, 5. libeheort, blibbeort merry

Blibeheort, hearted, Cd. 10.

Blibeheortnys marry heartedness,

Blibelica; comp. or; adv. Gladly, joyfully, willingly; alacriter: —Hyne blibelice onfenge, Lk. 19, 6. Blibelicor more gladty, Bd. 5, 14: Gen. 46, 30.

Blidnyn, se; f. Jogfulness, a leaping for joy, exultation; ex-ultatio .— Ps. 99, 2.

Blifeian; p. blifeode, we blife, sorry; a sodon. To be glod, blithe, morry; lattari:—Past. 49, 5: 50, 2.

Blibust very merry, v. blibe. 7BL0'D, en; n. [Pint. Icel. blood n: Pra. v. Dut. bloed n: Geoblut a. Al. blust, bingt, plust, plut: More bloth Dan Norse, blod] BLOOD; sangus:-Dines broker blod clypus up to me, Gen. 4, 10. Mid his seems blode with his uncie's blood, Ors. 2, 2: Ps. 13, 6: 49, 24. ¶ Dend blod eletted blood, Get. 163.

Bl6d/dolg, blod/dolh a blood Meeding, Som.

Blod dryncan blood sheddings, blood shed, Mann.

Blodes flown yn a bloody larus, Jam. Blod forimten ist blood. Blod-geotan to your out or shad

blood. Blödgeote a shedding of blood, v. blodgyt.

Blódgeotende shedding blood, bloodthirsty.

Blödgewod blood stained, Sem.
Blödgelik A shedder of blood;
sanguinis effusor.—Lps. 5, 7.
Blödgyte, es; m. 4 blood shedding,
bloodshed; sanguinis effusio.— Dar was se masta blodgyte pur wan so menta brongyto there were the greatest blood abod, Ora. 4, 2. Wurron by mentan blodgytan there werd the grantest blood sheddings, Ors. 3, 9. Butan blodgyte seithout bloodshed, Bd. 1, 3.
A resicious; nubes sanguines.

Blodhrecan to reach or spit

Blod hrwcos spitting of blood, flow.

Blodig; adj. [Dut. bloodig: Fra.
v. bloodick] Bloody; sanguiness:—Da hwettus hyre blodigun tes who whet their bloody teeth, L. Eccl., W. p. 174, S.
¶ Blodig utsibt a dysentery,
R. 11.

Bloding Absolves w blodless

Blödlms bleediers, v. blodlens. Blödlmsw a blood letting. Blodletan to let blood. Blódistere a blood letter. Blódleás; adj. BLOODLESS; ex-anguis:—Edf. gr. 9, 28.

Blodmona & Necember, v. blotmonaft.

Blod-read blood-red. Blod-ryne a running of blood, v. blodyrneutle.

Blod-seam, blod-sex a blood-hufe, a lencet, v. mder-seam.

Blodneten a stopping of blood, Blédsibt, blodutsy6 a fowing of

Blod-wanian to diminish blood.

Blodwite Blood / sanguis -- Los. 15, 4, Lye.

Blod-wyrt Bloodwort, knotgrate : polygonum.
Blödyraende a running of blood.
Bloedsan to bless, v. blestian.
Bloestherig tollows, v. blest-belg.

Bloms, an [Plat. bloms f: De bloem f: Ger. blume: Swed. blomma : Icel. blom m. blom a. The Germans, in mineralogy, use the expression siam or strers blums] Motal, a man,

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lump; metallum, massa:→ Cat. 135. Bloma obbe dah, (Dat. bloom a flower or flowr, ment), Bloom, Elf. gl. p. 25. Isenes bloman a lump or wedge of iron, Som.

Blon, blonn v. blinnan blonn Crosed; comevit,

Blonde mingled, v. blenden. Blonden Dyed, coloured; tine-

tiji, Š

Blonden-fear [Dut. blond-bear, light or facen heir: Dan. guulagtig-haar yellowish hair: blandet haar mized hair. The German blond is light, clear, in reference to the colour of the face or hair, in opposition the sace of mer, in opposition to brown; "Blonde d. i. hell-braune gelbliche haare. Die blonde Ceres, wegen der gelb-lichen ähren" Blond, that is, light brown yellowish koir. The nghico Ceres, from the yellowish ears, Adelung] Yellow haired, golden haired; flavicomus:— Cd. 107. Beorn blonden-feax the fair haired youth, Chr. 938, Ing. p. 144, 5. The lad with flaxen hair, Mr. Turner. Mr. Price translates it, Bairn blended-haired, and adds blonden feax is a phrase which, in Anglo-Saxon poetry, is only applied to the ad-vanced in life, and is used to denote that mixture of colour which the hair assumes on approaching or increasing se- Blotung a secrifice, v. blot. nility," Walton's Poetry, vol.i. EBLOWAN, geblowan, blowan; ic

D) BLOSMA, blosma, bloss, an [Frs. v. bloeisem: Dut. bloei, bloemem =: Kil. blosem, bloemsel: Ger. blume f.] A BLOSMA sow, bloom, fower; flos:—Ic geseah blosman. Æfter þam blosmum, Gen. 40, 10. Swa swa blosma acerus swa blews, Ps. 102, 14: Bt. 5, 2. Blost-

man, Cot. 124.

Bloomberr, bloomberrende, blo-stmberende blossess bearing. stmberende blessess bearing. Blosminn to blessess, v. blost-mian.

Blostmberende blossom bearing, v. blosmbær.

Blostmian To BLOSSOM, Now; efflorere:-Bd. 4, 3, v. gro-

BLOT, blotung, geblon A sacrification :- He to blote gedyde he gave for a sacrifica, Ore. 1, 8: Bar. p. 48, 14: 5, 2. Swile geblot such a sacrifice, I Bar. p. 43, 18. He his agene sunu to blot acweald he killed a 2 his own son for a sacrifice, Som.

V. offring.

Blétan, ablotan, gebletan: is blots, he blét; p. bleet, we blooten; pp. bléten; v. s.

[Mose. blotan: Norse, blota]
To secrifice, to hill for a secrifor: immolare:—Hi blotan meahan they might sacrifice, Orz. 2. Bliotan, Orz. title, 4, 4, p. 5, and blotton, 4, 4: (Ber. p. 138, 20, for bleeton. Blot-hrmoung a spitting of blood,

Lye.
Blomonab, ee; m. [blot a servifice, monab month] November,
the month of sacrifice, so called because at this setson the heathen Saxons made a provision for winter, and offered in sacrifice many of the animals they then killed. In an account of the Saxon months, it is thus described. Se mo-Novembres, and on tree ge-peode blotmonat, forbon tre yldran ba hi habene warron, on bam monte hy bleoton a, bat is but hi betsekton and benemdon hyra deofolgyldum ba neat ba be hi waldon syl-lan, Hickes's Thes. vol. i. p. 219, v. 876.

Blotung a blossem, v. blosma. Blotem beer, blotemberende bles-

som bearing, Som. Blotsmian To blossom; florere:

Bd. 4, 3, v. blowan. Blotspiung, e; f. [blod blood, spiwing speeding] A throwing up of blood, hamoptois:—A.

blowe, we blowns; p. blowede; v. n. [Plat. blöen: Dut. Fra. bloeyen: Ger. blühen: Ot. bluen, blyen] To BLOW, fourish, bloom, blocsom; florere:--Hi blows swa swa hig corban, Pa. 71, 16: 91, 13. Hio grews and blews it groups and blossoms, Bt. 33, 4: Ps. 27, 10: 102, 14. Blowan to wa, is sometimes used in Saxon instead of blawan to batton instead of blawin to blow; and thus, blowan was occasionally used by the Sax-ons as the present English, to blow. We say to blow as the wind, and to blow or blossom as a flower, v. blawan. Blowing shall blow; fishit, v.

blawan.

Blycyttind a glittering, for bly-cytting, v. blioettung. Blydnys Joyfelness; exultatio,

Ben Blys joy, v. blis. Blysa a torch. Blysige a little p terch, v. blase.

Boc, boc-treow [Plet. bok, book f: Dut. beuke f: Ger. buche f Al. bunche: Dan. Norse, boeg c.] A besch-tree, a tree houring accent, or most, like 60 Jeach | fingum;—R. 45: secon-lus, Cot. 165.

Bén; g.d. ac. bén, bén; pl. nom. ac. bén; g. bóm; dat. bénimi; f. [Plat. book n: Frs. Dut. book. n: Ger. buch n: Moss found.

Ind. bok f: Dun. Norse, bog c.

All these words have evidently the same origin. Worsels ure, Junius, de. suppose that bec denotes a decol-tres, as bee denotes a desch-tree, as well as a best, in the latter case it was used in reference to the material from which the Northern nations first made their books. Wormins infers, that pieces of wood, out from the beech-tree, were the ancient Northern books, Lit. Run. p. 6. Suco-Gram-maticus states, that Pengo's embassadors took with th letters engraved in wood, [literas ligno insculptes] becaus that was formerly a celebrated that was formerly a cerearant material to write upon, Lib. iii. p. 52: Tweet's Hiet. Ap. h. il. ch. 4, n. 25, vol. i. p. 238. Thus the Lat. liber, and Greek $\beta_t \beta \lambda o_C$ a best, took their origin from the materials of which books were made. of which looks were made.

Liber originally signified the inner bark of a tree, and βιβλος or βυβλος, as Egyptian plant, [Cyperus papyrus, Lin.] which, when divided into lamina and formed into sheets. to write upon, was called warupoc, hence papyrus pa-per. Martinius, Stiernhielmius, Wachter, Adeling, &c. rather derive buch, boo &c. from bügen to bend or fold in platts, referring to the folded leaves of the parchment. Thus dis-tinguishing these books from their folds, as the ancient solusing were denominated from being in rolls, or rolled in the form of cylinders. At the Council of Toledo, in the sighth Century, a book is denominated complicementars, that which is folded. In still earlier times, even one fold of parchment was denominated a book, and Ker. calls a letter push, and Not. brief puoch, LITERALLY a letter beek] A BOOK, a volume, a writing, in dex; liber:—Ic wrat boo wrote a book, Bd. 5, 23. Adil-ga me of pinre bec, Ez. 22, 32, 33. Swa he ba bon waga me of paire bee, Es. 22, 22, 23. Swa he ha boc un-field, Lk. 4, 17, 20: Deat. 31, 26. Da bec befon, Jn. 21, 25. On hara cininga bocum in their king's books, Eif. T. p. 21, 1: 22, 19: 40, 4. On here bec in this book, Eif. T. 24, 25.

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& Boc-cust, e; f a book-chet, book case the apol Box stafics. m a letter Boogle n staf & Bodifes m cholte Hem. Coden (2 [64 e] Bipl . XIII 1 boc him hind The an back I see sup to due of The au for dat def

Boca bedæled deprived of books, Elf. T. p. 2, 3. On fif bec in five books, Bd. 5, 23. Die is seo boc Adames, mægrace, Gen. 5, 1: Mt. 5, 31.
Bocas indexes, lists, calendars with the names of saints. Feower Cristes bec four books of Christ, the four gospels, Elf. T. p. 24, 22. Boca streon, or gestreon a treasury of books, or boc gestreon a book-treasury, a library. Godspelboc gespets. Pistolboc epistles. Mæsseboc a missal. Sangboc a hymn book. Handboc a manual, L. Can. seek, W. p. 156, 18. PB6c baked; coxit: bocon coxe-

runt, v. bacan.

Boomceras book-land, freehold, v. boc-land. Bócas indexes; indigitamenta,

v. boc. Bóca streon a library, v. boc.

Bôcce a beech, v. boc.

Boc-cest A tavern; taberna:-

R. 17, Ben.
Béccræft, es; m. [béc a book; cræft art, science] Book learning, learning, literature; literatura: - Boetius was in bocratura: Boctius in the croftum se rithwisesta Boctius, in book learning, was the most wise, Bt. 1. Dara boccræfta of the knowledge of letters, of literature, Greg. pref. 2.

Bocere, es; m. A writer, scribe, instructor; scriptor:—An bocere a scribe, Mt. 8, 10. Hweet he burh boceras geleornode what he learned through inetructors, Bd. 4, 24.

Boc-fel A skin prepared for books, parchment, vellum ; charta pergamena — Dæt bi habba blæc and bocfel that they have ink and parchment, L. Can. Edg. 3, W. p. 82, 37.

Boc-gestreon a book-treasury, a hbrary, Bd. 5, 21, v. boc.

Béc-gihamand a book-coverer, a book-binder, Lye. Béc-hord a book-hoard, a library

or receptacle for books, papers, &c. Som.

Béc-hus a book-house, library, Lye.
Bécian; pp. bocod, bocude. To
book; inscribere: -- Heming.

book; inscribere: -- Heming.
p. 128, v. gebocian.
Boeland, ea; v. Book-land, land
held by a charter or soriting,
free from all fiel, fee, service or
fines, (such as was formerly
held chiefly bythe nobility, and
denominated allodialis, and
which we now call freehold); ex scripto sive charta possessa terra, terra codicillaris:—De 2 on his boclande cyrican habbe who on his freehold has a church, L. Edg. 2, W. p. 76, 37: L. Edw. 2, W. p. 49, 4, 6. Se mon boclande hæbbe the man has a freehold, L. Alf. 37, W.p. 43, 22, 23. Bd. 2, 3: 3, 24. Hæfde Romanum to boclander gesealde Romanis per testamentum tradiderat, Ors. 5,4: Bar, p. 184, 12. Boclandes, Cot. 83, v. folcland and land.

BOD

Boc-lare book learning, learning. Boc-leaf the leaf of a book, a charter, Som.

Bocleden book latin, latin, v.

Boche; adj. Book-Like, biblical, bookish, relating to books; biblicus:—On boolicum larum in book learning, Nat. S. Greg. Elf. pref. Elstob. p. 5, 8. Bécod booked, v. bocian.

Bocrædere, es; m. A reader of books, a reader; lector:-Cot. 126.

Bocræding book reading, read-

ing, v. ræding.

Bócread book red, vermilion, (80 named, because of old it was much used in ornamenting books); minium:-Of boc reade, ex minio, Cot. 75,

176. Boc-scamul a reading desk or

Seat, Som. Boc-staff a letter, character, an

Bocsum; ads. [Frs. boegsum; Kil. ghe-boogh-saem] Obedi-ent, fexible, BUXOM; obediens, Som.

Bocsumnes, se; f. Obedience, pliantness, BUNOMNESS; obe-dientia, Som.

Boc-tweing, boc-tale book teach-ing, a book of decrees, writings, scriptures, holy writ, the bible, Som.

Bóc-treow, a beech-tree, v. boc.

Bocude written, v. bocian.
Bocung, e; f. A BOOKING, a
setting down in a book; inscriptio, Som.

Bon, behod, gebod, es; pl. u, o, a; n. [Dut. gebod n: Ger. gebod n: Ger. gebod n: Leal bod] Plat. Frz. gebod n: Icel. bod] A command, commandment, precept, mandate, an edict, order, Bodigean to preach, v. bodian.

message; jussum:— pæt in Bodige, es; pl. es; m. A decree, Bodice timeste bebod, Mk. 12, 28,

ordinance; decretum:—Chr. issue It hell par mæste bebod, Mk. 12, 28, 29, 30, 31: Mt. 15, 3, 6. Bod, C. Mt. 22, 36. Gemyndig his bebodes mindful of his command, Bd. 4, 26, S. p. 600, 15. Pa gebodu, Ora. 6, 10. Pa hi þæt gebod gehyrdon, Mt. 2, 9.

P Boda, an; m. [Frs. Dut. bode: bod an order; a, v. 1e.] 1. A messenger. Hence we retain the word sones, in the same sense; nuncius, Som. 2. A preacher; præco:--1. Pa bo-dan us færdon, Deut. 1, 28: Lk. 9, 52: Bt. 36, 1, Card p. 266, 6. 2. Se sops bods the true preacher, Rd. 2, 2, S. p. 502, 31, v. ax.

Bodare, bodereld teacher, a mas- free; prieceptor: -C. R. Lk. 9,

Bødian, bødigean, behødian, ge-bødian; ic bodige; part. bo-diende, bodigende; p. bodede, hi bodedon, -udon; pp. boded, -od, -ud, geboden, -dod; n.s. [Dut. bieden, gebieden] 1. To command, order; mandare. 2. To deliver a pre-cept or command, to publish, tell, announce, proclaim, preach; annuntiare. 3. To come with a command, to propose, offer, engage in; offerra:—Bebod-ian is only used in the first sense; bodian and bodigean are generally used in the second, and gebodian in the first and third:—1. Bedod comfirst and third:—1. Bedod command thom, Ps. 67, 31. Geboden, R. Ben. 5. 2. Iceom asend pe pis bodina, Lk. 1, 19. Geboden tolid, L. Athel. 20, W. p. 60, 7. Bodiaß, Ps. 18, 1: 43, 1. Ic bodige, 9, 14: Mk. 1, 45. Ongan bodigean began to publish, Mk. 5, 20. Se pat lasspell at ham gebodode who related the sad story at home, Ors. 2, 4. Ongan se Hælend bodian, Mt. 4, 17: Mk. 1, 14: Ps. 2, 6: Bd. 5, 9. S. Geboden effered, Chr. 755, Ing. p. 71, 16: L. Alf. 5, W. p. 36, 8: Bd. 2, 20, S. p. 521, n. 10, v. beodan, beheodan.

Bodig [Heb. 72] bid limbs; f.]

1. Bigness or height of body,
stature; statura. 2. The trunk,
chest or parts of the chest, as
the back-bone; truncus corporia. S. The body; corpus:— The whole body is generally denoted by lic or lichoma, and the chest and members by bodig: —1. Lang on bodige, Bd. 2, 16. On bodige heah tali in stature, Bd. 3, 14. 2. Cot. 163. 3. Past. 35, 3, Som.

ordinance; decretum:—Chr.
1129, ing. p. 359, 21.
Bódscipe, gebodscipe, es; m.
[bod a command, scipe] A
mesage, an embassy, a commandment; nuntum:—Cd. 27.
Bodung, e; f. A preaching, publishing, divulging; prædicatio:—Æt Ionam bodunge at
Local's preaching, Lk. 11, 32.

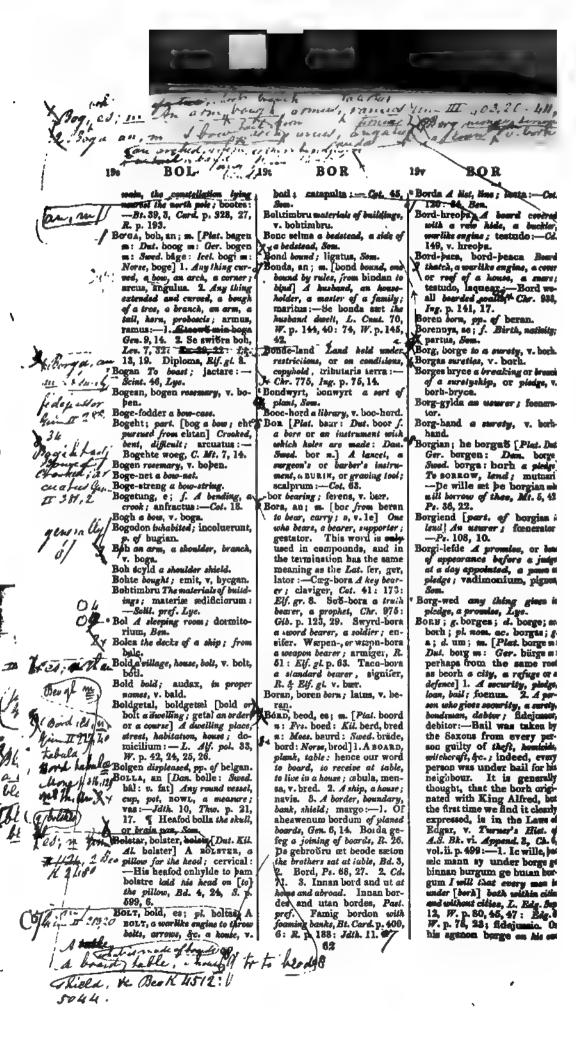
Jonah's preaching, Lk. 11, 32. Boec a book, v. boc.

Boensian to intreat, v. bensian. Bostende bettering, mending, gaining, v. betan. Boetes, bosties Booles, Charles's

a. The

The Can

Bod las 32



The breyen) Hreowa bogas little &; lun sport 11, 5: Alafo mycele boyas whish theyra bagun L- Labband thield having or h ag The 36th N 151, 1 / 188,21: On hy bogum & & Bona, an middleyer occider Bea 16 K 352 13,18: MH13,324 Bandas hears bogan le board was 13 th . 36,13 . Bogar THE , 4 also note a fatal the Theora bit gebro. cen 1336,96. Nom yea laved binne boyan la C beorgan Bout for band bound 27, 3 - 1 / Voya or 400 914 month of the stand of the Bora, as me in the stand of the Bloge Jourd borrow d. weeder of Bora, an; m A Bar 12 2486 ~ clife The sharker branch Of Rices boran States Eng, J. San 38-49 2 rulers, or rulers of (the) state (d. 224 The 296,10 Bold es: m A house , hell , palace, doming , atrium Beak 1987 (4) Illus. A 88,3 / Sex K 460 gld-agende hossing 3x bourd 2 (d 103 \$ 1228.26 Bolgen-mod Super De SeofogKill Ma, an mu V. au Chang Bord, es; m? Bolston, bolstr 16507 * Bolster, # 9 Thes; n. a bolster B (6c) () 7 Book up-ahol shield up maised Cd 156 The 193,20 08

times 18 org wings rand Vin-II 403,20:411,32-BOR 19v BO R ain, the <u>constellation</u> bying most the north pole; booten:
-Bt. 39, 3, Card. p. 328, 27, Borda A list, line; hotl: catapulta: DOTUR A SEE, some, a

120: St. Ress.

Bord-hreops A board covere

with a raw hide, a bucklet Bolttimbru materials of buildings, board covered R. p. 193. v. bohtimbru. Bo'GA, boh, an ; m. [Plat. bagen Bonc selma a bedstead, a side of warlike engine ; testudo :-- Cd. m: Dut. boog m: Ger. bogen z a bedstead, Som. m: Swed. bage: Icel. bogi m: Bond bound; ligatus, Som. 149, v. hreoþa. Bord-paca, bord-peaca Board thatch, a warliks engine, a cover or roof of a house, a snare; testudo, laquear;—Bord we-all boarded evalls, Chr. 938, Ing. p. 141, 17. Boren born, pp. of beran. Borennys, se; f. Birth, nativity; Bonda, an; m. [bond bound, on Norse, boge 1. Any thing curved, a bow, an arch, a corner;
arcus, angulus. 2. Any thing
extended and curved, a bough bound by rules, from bindan to bind] A husband, an house-holder, a master of a family; extended and curves, a cough of a tree, a branch, an arm, a tail, horn, proboscis; armus, ramus:—1. Etcems min boga Gen. 9, 14. 2. Se swi5ra boh, Lev. 7, 32. Ex. 29, 22: 1.h. 13, 19. Diploma, Etf. gl. 8. maritus:-Se bonda sæt ihe husband dwelt, L. Cnut. 70, W. p. 144, 40: 74, W. p. 145, partus, Som.
Borg, borge to a surety, v. borh. 42 Bonde-land Land held under restrictions, or on conditions, Borgas sureties, v. borh. Bogan To boast; jactare:—
Scint. 46, Lye.
Bogean, bogen rosemary, v. bocopyhold; tributaria terra: Borges bryce a breaking or breach of a suretyship, or pleage, v. J. Chr. 775, Ing. p. 75, 14. Bondwyrt, bonwyrt a sort of Boge-fodder a bow-case.
Bogeht; part. [bog a bow; eht Bon [Plat. baar: Dut. boor f. pursued from ehtan] Crooked, bent, difficult; arcustus borh-bryce. Borg-gylda an usurer; foenerator.
Borg-hand a surety, v. borhhand. bent, difficult; arcuatus:-Bogehte woeg, C. Mt. 7, 14. Borgian; he borgað [Plat. Dut. Swed. bor n.] A lancet, a surgeon's or barber's instru-Ger. borgen: Dan. borge: Bogen rosemary, v. Boge-net a bow-net. Bogen rosemary, v. boben. Swed. borga: borh a pledge] afect les Boge-streng a bow-string.
381, Z Bogetung, e: f 22. ment, a BURIN, or graving tool; scalprum:—Cot. 63. To BORROW, lend; mutuari: —De wille æt be borgian who will borrow of thee, Mt. 5, 42: Bogetung, e; f. A bending, a crook; anfractus:—Cot. 18.
Bogh a bow, v. boga. bor bearing; ferens, v. ber. Ps. 36, 22.
Borgiend [part. of borgian to lend] An usurer; function: Bora, an; m. [bor from beran to bear, carry; a, v. le] One who bears, a bearer, supporter; gestator. This word is early Bogodon inhabited; incoluerunt, -Ps. 108, 10. of bugian. Boh an arm, a shoulder, branch, used in compounds, and in Borgi-lefde A promise, or bond v. boga.

Boh scyld a shoulder shield.

Bohte bought; emit, v, bycgan.

Bohtimbru The materials of buildthe termination has the same of appearance before a judge, at a day appointed, a pawn or meaning as the Lat. fer, ger, lator:—Cæg-bora A key bear-er; claviger, Cot. 41: 173: Elf. gr. 8. Sob-bora a truih pleage; vadimonium, pignus, Som. ings; materiæ ædificiorum:
—Solil. pref. Lye. Borg-wed any thing given in pledge, a promise, Lye. bearer, a prophet, Chr. 975: Gib. p. 123, 29. Swyrd-bora De Bol A sleeping room; dormito-BORH; g. borges; d. borge; ac. rium, Ben. a sword bearer, a soldier; enborh ; pl. nom. ac. borgas ; g. a; d. um; m. [Plat. borge m: Dut. borg m: Ger. bürge m: perhaps from the same root XY Bolca the decks of a ship; from sifer. Wæpen-, or wæpn-bora bulc.

bulc.

Bolda village, house, bolt, v. bolt, bolt. a weapon bearer; armiger, R. 51: Elf. gl. p. 63. Taca-bora a standard bearer; signifer, R. & Elf. gl. v. bær. as beorh a city, a refuge or a defence] 1. A security, pledge, loan, bail; foenus. 2. A per-Bold bold; audax, in proper names, v. bald. Boran, boren born; latus, v. be-Boldgetal, boldgetæl [bold or ran.

bolt a dwelling; getal an order Bond, beed, es; m. [Plat. boord or a course] A dwelling place,

n: Frs. boed: Kil. berd, bred son who gives security, a surety, bondsman, debior; fidejussor, debitor:—Bail was taken by dillin street, habitation, house; do-micilium: — L. Alf. pol. 33, W. p. 42, 24, 25, 26. II 214 I.o n: Moes. baurd: Swed. bräde, the Saxons from every perbord: Norse, brod] 1. A BOARD, son guilty of theft, homicide, W. p. 42, 24, 20, 20.

Bolgen displeased, pp. of belgan.

M. 12 BOLLA, an [Dan. bolle: Swed.
bal: v. fat] Any round vessel;

measure: plank, table: hence our word witchcraft, &c.; indeed, every to board, to receive at table, to live in a house; tabula, menperson was under bail for his neighbour. It is generally thought, that the borh originated with King Alfred, but the first time we find it clearly sa, v. bred. 2. A ship, a house; navis. 3. A border, boundary, cup, pot, BOWL, a measure; vas:—Jdth. 10, Thw. p. 21, bank, shield; margo:—J. Öf 17. ¶ Heafod bolla the skull, expressed, is in the Laws of aheawenum bordum of planed boards, Gen. 6, 14. Boida ge-feg a joining of boards, R. 26. Da gebro ru æt beode sæton Bolster, bolster, bolster, Dut. Kil.

Al. bolster A BOLSTER, a

pillow for the head; cervical:

— His heafod on for the or brain pan, Son Edgar, v. Turner's Hist. of A.S. Bk. vi. Append. 3, Ch. 6, vol. ii. p. 499:—1. Ic wille, þat the brothers sat at table, Bd. 3, 2. Bord, Ps. 68, 27. 2. Cd. ælc mann sy under borge ge binnan burgum ge butan burgum I will that every man be under [borh] both within cities and without cities, L. Edg. Sup. 12, W. p. 80, 45, 47: Edg. 6, W. p. 78, 23; fidejussio. On bolstre laid his head on [to] the pillow, Bd. 4, 24, S. p. 3. Innan bord and ut at ne and abroad. Innan bor-599, 6.
BOLT, bold, es; pl. boltas, A des and utan bordes, Past. Famig bordon with foaming banks, Bt. Card. p. 400, 6: R. p. 188: Jdth. 11. BOLT, a warlike engine to thi bolts, arrows, &c. a house, v. his agenon borge on his own the made of hours of to to 62 Thield, be Beak 4512:

5044.

Heowa bogas lity. 8; wife colo boyas lity. 8; my cele boyas lit 4.36 On boyen l-kabbande le having or he Bay Th 30 1h / 40,26. 151, 1 / 188,21: 167 16 p 209.121 On they boguns & Bona, an in Allager 13,19: 11113,32 occidor Beo 1618 352 Shield; Minis Walt wall, Handad hears bogan 14 th . 36,13 - Bogan MIXIX, 4 also note a fatal Theora bit gebros cen 1436, 16. Non Referen Best 1 4057 pinne boyan for of beorgan Bout for band bound brudan 8667c Swed borrow Hoh a back have miler or rulers of Egg, J, San 38, ly 2 (the) state (d. 224 The 296,10 Bold es: m A house , hall , palace , doming , atrium Beat 1987 (d. Terram Bea. C Bold-agende prospry 3x bourd 2. (d 183 th 1228.26 * Bolgen - mod super molla, an : m V. au land Bord, es; m! 1 Bolston, bolstr (V65a) L * Bolster, # 9 holstes; n. a bolster [66c] up-ahof shield up maised Cd 156 Ph I 193,28 08

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security, Ethelr. 1, W. p. 103, 26. Gif bu feeh to borh gesylle of thou give money on loan, Abf. eccl. 35, W. p. 31, loan, Alf. ecct. wr, 42. 2. Se born the surely, L. borges and steel concerning a borges and speece concerning a denial of a bail, L. In. 41, W. p. 21, 17. Sette getreowe borgas shall appoint true rureties, L. Ethel. 1, W. p. 103, 11, 47, p. 102, 33, 34, 3ô: L. Edw. 6, W. p. 49, 40, 43; p. 50, l. Ge asceadeowre borgas ye shall search out your debiors, L. eccl. 42, W. p. 194, 28. T Borbes caldor a head borough or borsholder, Som.

Borh-bryce, es; m. [borh a pledge, bryce a breaking] A pledge breaking, a violation of a bail; fidejussion's violation -Be borh bryce concerning a pledge breaking, L. Alf. 3, W. p. 35, 12, 13 · L. In. 31, W. p. 20, 2 · L. Alf. 1, W. p. 34, 51.

51.
Borh-fæstan, geborhfæstan [borh a surety; fæst fast] To fasten or bind by pledge, or surety; fidejussione obligare. Man borhfæst þam cyninge ealle þa þægnas they bound by oath all the thanes to the hing, Chr. 1051. Ing. p. 228, 33.

1051, Ing. p. 228, 33.
Borh-hand, borhond, borhoe a pledge by the hand, a pledge,

surety, security.

Borhigenda [borh a loan; agenda a possessor] An usurer, foenerator. - Lps. 108, 10, Lye. Borhoe, borhond a sursty, borh-band.

Borhlees; adj. Void of security, fidejussore carens:—L. Const. W. p. 117, 52.

Borh-wed any thing given in

Bornan [Plat. baren: Frs. v. bo-Bornan [Plat. baren: Kil. boo-ren: Ger. bohren: Dun. bore: Swed, bora, bor an instru-ment to make a hole; To none, to make a hole; terebrare Elf. gl. 25. Wyrm be bora's

treew a worm shat perforates wood, R. 28, Lye.

Borlice openly, plainly, v. beerlice.

Born burned, p. of byrnan.
Borsten burned, pp. of berstan,
Boruct-ware A people inhabiting
a part of Germany; Boructuarii, Ger. antiq. 1, 3, c. 13, v. Cluver.

Boryn [borynde or berende from beran to bear] Bearing; factions: -Ps. 77, 76.

Bosanham, Bosenham [Forte at sylva sumptum, Som.] Bose-HAM or BOSHAM in Sussex : To Bosanham at Bosham, Chr.

1049, Ing. p. 220, 8: p. 221, 4: 1051, p. 231, 12.

Bosg, bosig, bosih [Dan. baas:
Swed. bas n. Ičel. bas] An oz or cow-stall, where the stand all night in winter, a noose, as it is now called by the common people in the midland and Northern counties. It is now more generally used for the upper part of the stall where the fodder lies.—They say "you will find it in the cow's boose," that is, in the place for the cow's food; præsere :—C. R. Lk. 12, 15.

**Bôsum, bosse, es; m. [Plat. bossem hassen hassen at Dut.

BOT

sem, bossem, es; m. [Plat. bosem, bossem, bussem m. Dut. boczem: Ger. busen m. Tak. buosum: Not. buosem] 1. The space included by the folding of the arms, the Bosom, lap, gremium. 2. A fold in clothes, an assemblage of folds, such as were formed about the breast in the loose dress of breast in the loose dress of the ancients, especially when the arms were closed, a con-cavity, a collection of clouds irregulally folded together. In this sense, the word is chiefly used in composition; sinus, sinus velovum :-- 1. Ic hig bære on minum bosume, Num. 11, 12. Do bine hand on pinne bosum, Ez. 4, 6, 7: Ps. 34, 16. 2. Segel-bos-mas the bosom, bending or bowings of the sails, v. bearm, fæþem, greada.

Bor Plat. bute f: Dut. boete f: Swed. bot c: hence our to boote, Chaucer's boote a help, remedy] A BOOT, compensation paid to an injured party, a redressing, recompence, an amends, a satusfaction, un offering, rea cure, an assistance, a correction, reparation, restoring, renewing, rependance; components, emendand, reperatio: For bote his sinna for a redressing of his sins, Bd. 4, 25, S. p. 599, 32: 5, 13, S. p. 632, 13. Bringao anne buccan to hore bring a kid for an can to bote bring a kid for an offering, Lev. 4, 23, 28: L. Aif. 49, W. p. 34, 8: Bd. 1, 27, S. p. 489, 9. ¶ To bote to boot. with advantage, moreover, be-

sides.

Botelos bootless; sine emenda-

tione, v. boileas. Boben Rosemary, darnel; ros-marinus — Herb. 81. Boben, marinus—Herb. 81. Boben,
Lolium and o's a lybra cynne
the darnel [q bromus mollis,
Lun.] and other injurious kinds,
R. 100.
Brádanford [brad broad, ford a
ford] Bradford in Wills—Et
Bradan-forda be Afene at
Bradford by Aven, Chr. 652.

y Bott An abode, a dwelling, man-sion, house, hall; domus:— per was be cyninges ealdor

hotl there was the king's royal dwelling, Bd. 2, 11, S. p. 511, 18. Pharao eode into his 18. Pharao eode into his botle, Es. 7, 23 · Mt. 26, 3 : 12. In. 67, 68, W. p. 25, 21. In. Graph of the standard of the standar werd one who hath the care of a house, a house-steward, Elf. gr. 9, 28.

Botless; adj. Bootless, pardonable, what cannot be remedied, recompensed or exmated; nexpiabilis — Donne is bat botless then is that unpardonable, L. Cnut. eccl. 2, W. p. 127, 26 pot. 61, W. p. 148, 11.

Borns Plat. bohn: Dut. bodem
m: Fra boem: Ger. boden:
Swed. botten: Icel. botn [A
Borrom; fundum:—Tunnan

BOTTOM; fundum:—Tunnan bottn a tun or fub's bottom, a drum, R. 25. Scipes bottn a thip's bottom, R. 83.
Botwyre; adp. Pardonable, expiable, that may be atoned for; emendabilis:—At botwyre, bum bingum among hardonable things, L. Cnut. 3, W. p. 127, 52.

Boung a bragging, boasting, v. bogan.

Box, boxtreow Dut. bux : Span. box] The BOX-TREE; beaus:
—Etf. gl. 17.
Box; pl. buxa [Plat.busse, buske

f: Ger. büchse f: Dan. bosse] A Box, a small case or versel with a cover; pyxis: - Hund-teening boxa a hundred boxes, Jn. 19, 39: Mt. 26, 7. ¶ Sealf-

box a sales-box, Mk. 14, 8. Bracan [Frs.brake: Dut breken] To but Bak, braise or bray in a mortar; conterere: — Beon sele bracene to be beaten up M. A. with oil, Lev. 6, 21, v. brecan.

Brac-hwile a glance while, a moment, v. bearhtm hwile.

Bracigran To dress, mingle or

counterfest with brass; serare

W. breenen.

BRA'D; comp. ra, re; sup. oet; Trid - da
ady. [Plat. Frs. Dut. breed: a local
Ger. breit, brad Mees. braid:
Dan. Swed. bred: fcel. breidr]
BROAD, large, bust. latus:— II / 0.15, 3/4
Twelf mila brad twelve miles
broad, Bd. 1, 3, S. p. 475, 19.
Mid bradum handum with
open, hands, Mt. 26, 67. Bradre
and bradve broader and broader. v. bræsian.

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use of e & Bedi carpord

Bridanrelic, Bridunreolic, Bridanreige The Flat Holms, on island in the mouth of the Sewern: -- Chr. 918, Ing. p. 132, 19. Brad-hlaf, brud-hlaf a biscuit, rched or baked broad, Bom.

Bradiande nider or brudende niber tending dosmourds, Ore. 5, 10, Bar. p. 192, 17, v. bru-

Bradnis, e; f. Broadussa, es-tensim, surface: latitudo, su-perficien:- Dura cortan brad-nis was adruwod, Gen. 8, 18: 1, 2: 2, 6, v. bred. Brid-pietel a thirtle with long

eryngium:—Cot. 212.

Brmc breeches, pl. of broc. Brmc broks, fregit, p. of brocan, Breecese, bracem breeches, v. breec, broc.

156, 22 yr Breeces, breec, breech Breech die Breech die Breech Br Brmc-cobu, brmceobu the breaking discase, falling sickness. Breechme A noise, rustling, crack-

ing ; strepitus, Son. Bruceco, bruceco-man Afran tic man, innatic, one troubled with the falling stokness; phre-neticus:—Bd. 4, 8.

Bracseocnes Epilepsy; spilep-

ma:—Som.

Ba.z.p. bred), [Plot. breeds f: Dut. breedts f: Ger. breite f: Dom. brede c.] 1. BREADTH, width; latitudo. width latitudo. 2. That which, is spread, a table, victuale, a remour, falsehood, fiction; mensa, fucus:—1. Fiftig faroms on brade, Gen. 6, 15. On brado in bradith, Bd. 1, 1.

2. Butan brade without falsehood, L. Edw. 1.

Brmd broad; latus, v. brad. O 3 Brædan, gebrædan; p. brædde, bræd, gebræd, hi bræddon; pp. bræded, gebrædd; v. a. Plat. breden: Kil. breeden: Ger. breiten] 1. To make broad extend, spread, draw out, stretch out, melt, pase, board; dilu-ture. 2. To oppend a report, to publish, pretend; propulare. 8. To oppend before the fire, to quind care, roat; torrere, v. gebradan:that they spread his name, Bt. 30, 1: Lps. 118, 32: Bd. 2, 7. His hands was brædende was opronding his hands, Ore. 4, 5. Gebrueded mid stane passa with stone. 2. Gebruede he A 169

A 169

A 169

A 169

A 169

A 169

A 160

A

memue rousted ment, a table, Sem. Brudednes, se; f. Width; lati-tudo:—Lps. 117, 5.

Chr. 905.

Car. 905.

Breding, e; f. A oproading; ampliatio:—Bt. 19.

Breding-panne a frying-pan.

Bred-isen [bred, isen from] A scraping or growing tool, file; acalprum:—fat. 173.

Bred-paning a freing-pan.

Bred-paning a freing-pan.

Brued-pasing a frying-pass. Bruegd bost; strictus:--Cod. Ez.

19, a. 8, v. bredan.

Bregden; pp. of breden to spread; dilatare. Brugden deceit; brugd fiction,

Lye, v. brad.

BREGER, bragen, et Plat. brä-gen m: Frs. Dut. brein: Kil. breghe, breghen] Tas BRAIN; cerebrum :--- Bregenes adl the brain's disease, L. Md. 2, 27.

Bræhtm a glimpes, v. bearhtm-Bræmas ses weter, v. brym. Bræmbel-brær a bramble brier,

v. bremel. Bree, brer & brie; tribulus, Eff. gr. 1, 10: Greg. 1, 2.

Som.

Brane Brase; see:—Eff. gr. 7 Brane [lost bref a brief, or di-

T. AT. Brusen, bresn; def. se brustna; seo, but brussne; adj. 1. Bro-hen, mada of brase; serem.

1. BREADYN,
2. That which is been, made of brase; werenble, olctuale, a
bl., fiction; menPiftig fieldma

Weard the strong ward or pro-

tector, Cd. 196.

Breesian To mix, cover, or counterfeit with brees; serare:—Eif. gr. 36. .

Brusing strong, v. brusen. Brustlung crosking, v. brastlung.

Bretan To change, alter; mu-tare: No bret na his hiw changes not his hus, H. in dis

Pascha, p. 5, Som. BRÆD An odour, a scent, en good OF bad, a savour, BREATH; odor: - Dere wynsumnysse bræß, Ges. 8, 21. Mid þam bræße ofsmorod suethered with the smell, Ors. 6, 32, v. erism.

Brutmulum by little and little, by piecement, Sam. v. mail. Banw, breaw, bregh, ea; m. .

Bragon the brain, v. bragen.
Bran burned; ardebat: — Cd. 162, q. barn from byrnan to burn.

BRAND, brond, [Plat. Dat. Ger. Dan. Sued! brand m: Old Latin, branda: Norse, brandir: Frame. brandon 1. A. animo, a sorch; titio. 2. Me-aphorically from the shaing, a sword; ensis: as Frame

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Brand-isen, brand-red [Dut. branduser, brandroede] A branding from or red, a triped; andena, tripes:—R. 10: Cat. 13, Son

Branwyrt A blackberry; vaccinium :- R. 39.

Brassica colescort, onbonge, Son. Breedien;

Brastl a coccet, v. brastlung.
Brastlian; part. brastliends,
brastligende [Ger. prasseln,
brasseln: Stood. prasseln] To BRUSTLE, crackle, make a n

burn, burst acender; crappire:
—Æqu. vern. 43, Som.
Brastlung, brastl [Gev. gebrassel or geprassel n: Swed. prassel n.] A cracking, cracking, BRUSTLING, creaking, burning, breaking; crepitus:-Hig tobreaking; crepitus:—Hig to-bracon ha bucas mid micelre brastlunge, Jud. 7, 20. Brastlung treows a creating of trees,

ploma A letter, BRIEF; literm, Lye.

Breic was discharging; p. of brucan.

Breacan to break, v. brecan. Bread, breod Plat. Dut. brood s: Ger. broud s: Ot. brot: Presc. broud: Den. Swed. bröd n: Icel. brard] A bit, fragment, BREAD; panis;— C. R. Ju. 13, 27, 30.

Breahtm a shining, a moment, v. bearbtm.

Breaktnung a noise, v. brehtnung. Breard a brim, height, sop, v.

brerd.

Breaw-ern & place for putting clothes; spodyterium of clothes ? E 55, Lye. Breawas the systems, v. brown.

Brec breeches, v. broc. Brec gain, profit, acceptible, v. bryce.

Barcan, abrecan; bu bricet; p. bruc, gebruc, hi humcon; pp. brocen, gebrocen; s. a. [Plat. Dat. breken; Frs. brekke : Ger. brechen: Ot. brechen: Moss. brikan: Dom. brükke: Stord. brika: Hob. [775] prq] To BRRAK, conjmp prq To Brake, sea-quish, overcome, souchen, open, mess, excite, produce; fran-gere:—Bresc þa hlafas, Afr. 14,19: Jn.19, 32. Pu brione, Fr. 2, 9: Chr. 851, Ing. p. 92, 19: Ora. 2, 4. Movere. Ongan he hine breonn segun to excite himself. Chr. 1803,

De Bouwern 1;con II 338,3

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* & tradow, e; f · breed broads, denua vally > Bredow & 2. Bred pance; of fring from the X Daraflian, 15 4 00 & Bragentes; = n. pares [73c] the brain, etc, Brad, brededl.) (72a) Barada lumbi 05/7267 03179d7 04/7427 3 (7/0) 06[72d]. 73a] Brand, brond es: me - to torse

brands m: For brandon

m de a torch, etc

Oly3 by

OF Soft Breeda broken fraches Olx Breyo m & fin Bromes. berk, of printa; hinceps Busk - burge, - d. byris mestyring at Brown (In 910 & p 125), O4[756] Treat On & Kely Va Brunen - bert - Brehmian & 24 ore of ruler-quard, a last friend rulen Breast : cearer, negis custodes, re feelous cura Cas gir satellites Cd 1317 Th + 166, 13: Breash gene ()2[760] £ 2612: 4319 Breath wear (5 [76N] Beak 3750 Selbrember a branche & Breatone The any 04/702] (05/4/4°)



, Gryth50, 32 Beo Thore b. de BRI # 45000 33 & BRO 20m Bridel, bridels a bridle, v. bridh Briosa an ox-fly, a bes, breeze; tabanus, Som. v. brimsa. Bresne braxen, strong, v. bræsen. Bretenan mere the British mere Bridel-pwangas the bridle, reins. Brist carriest, vehis for berist, Bridestung The herb pimpernel; bipenella, pampinella, Som. or lake, a name of a place, from beran. Welshpool, Som. Bridgifte a marriage feast. Bretene Britain, v. Bryten. Bristl a bristle, v. byrst. 3Bridgifu, bridgifa a dowry, mar Bristniende, perhaps for britni-Breð *breath*, v. bræð. O 2Britier to a brother; fratri, profor. riage portion, espousals, Som. Bridguma a bridegroom, v. brydende, brittende or bryttende breaking; frians, v. brytan. Rrit knig; plectit, v. bredan. Brittanie, Brittonie BRITAIN, Bretland Britain, v. Bryten. guma.

BRIDL, bridel, brydel, brydyls,
es; m. [Dut. breidel m: Old. guma. Brettas Britons, v. Bryt. v. Bryten. Brettnere A steward; dispensa-Brittian to dispose, v. bryttian. Brittisc British, v. Bryttisc. _tor, Lye. Bret-walda)ruler of Britons. Frs. bridel] A BRIDLE; fræ-num: — Gewealdleber bara bridla a governing leather, or rein of the bridle, Bt. 21. Bry Brittnera a manager, v. brytta.

BRIW, es; m. [Plat. bree, brie
m: Frs. Dut. bry m: Ger. brey Brew an egebrow, v. bræw. Bric a bridge, v. brycg. del-þwangas bridle thongs or reins, Coll. Monast: Bt. R. p. 167: 185: Bd. 3, 9, S. p. 533, n. 34. ¶ Bridles midl a bridle's middle, a bit, Elf. gl. Brica A breaker; ruptor, Som. BRICE, gebrice, bryce, es; m. [Plat. bräk m: Dut. breuk f: m: Wel. briw a fragment, mo sel. Huloet, in the reign of Edward VI., calls it "browesse, made with bread and fat meat." Ger. bruch m: Dan. braek, brök: Icel. breki: Swed. brak] In Yorkshire it is now called A rupture, breaking, fragment, Som. p. 59. breaw. In the north of Engfracture, violation; ruptura:
—On hlafes brice, Lk. 24, 35: Bridlac a marriage, amusement, land a brewis is a thick piece v. brydlac. of bread soaked in a pot of boiling fat, salted beef BREW-18, the small pieces of meat in Bd. 3, 2. Des borges bryce Bridlian To BRIDLE, curb, rule ; a violation or infraction of the pledge or security. L. Alf. pol. 3, W. p. 35, 15, v. borh-bryce. frænare, Som, Brig a bridgef v. brycg. Briht bright, v. beorht. broth, pottage, frumenty, &c.; jusculum : — Elf. gr. 9, 46. Brice use, service, v. bryce.

Bricg a bridge, v. bryce.

Bricg-bot repairing of a bridge.

Bricge, Brigge, Brycge [Sim. Dunel. Brige: Hood. Briges. Briht-hwile a glance, v. bearhtm. Brihtlice brightly, v. beorhte. Brihtlice brightly, v. beornice.

Brihtlice brightly.

Brihtlice brightly Briwas niman, Soma. 205, v. Brom. Brugges, Brugge, Brugges, Brigges Brig pottage, v. briw.

Brigges, Bridgenorth, Shrop Brim the sea, v. brym.

Brim-flod a sea-flood, deluge, v. brive, Chr. 912, Ing. p. 129, brymflod.

Brim-hengest a sea-horse, a ship. Dut. brock f: Ger. bruch m: Isid. brucha: Dan. brog e: Swed. brackar, bôxor f: Irish, Bricge begeondan sæ D. ...

Bricge begeondan sæ D. ...

in Flanders, Som.

Bricg-geweorc a mending of Lye.

Luidae:—Bricge-gewurce, L. Brimsa A gad-fly; tabanus:—

Cot. 160, Lye.

a.: m. That which broages: Ital. brache: Fr. Brim-hlæste the sea's burdens, braies: Lat. bracca: Grk. βρακα: Armor. brag. In the north of England breeks: Heb. 772 brc a knee, dress covering the knee The BREECH-Bring, es; m. That which is Es, a girdle; femoralia:—Elf. gl. 20: R. Ben. 55. brought, an offering, a sacrifice, company; sacrificium: — Cd., 158. Bringas holocausta, Ps. A. S. app. No. 4, c. 3, vol. ii. p. Bricg-stow, Bric-stow, Bristow 74 158. Bringas holocausta, Ps. [Ord. Vit. Brichstou.—Brycg 50, 20.

a bridge, stow a place, or stol Bringan, brengan, gebringan; fa seat Bristol in Georgester—he brings, bryngas; p. brohte; PBroc [Dan. brok m: Irish, broc: Corn. Wel. brock] A BROCK, gray or badger, a lizard; gru-mus:—Elf. gl. 13, Som. Broc; [Frs. brok a fragment, pp. gebroht, brungen; v. a. [Plat. Ger. bringen: Frs. bringe: Dut. brengen: Ker. shire, and Somersetshire: -To from brocen the pp. of brecan to break or burst forth] 1. A 1643,25 Bricg-stowe to Bristol, Chr. 1088, Ing. p. 298, 35.

Briest shalt eat; edfs, v. brucan and shalt break; confringes, pringan: Isid. bibringan: Ott. bringan: Will. bringon: spring, BROOK, rivulet; latex, torrens. 2. Broc, gebroc, broh bringan : metaphorically, that which vio-lently breaks from the body or y. brecan. Bricsade profited; profuit, v. Moes. briggan, pronounced bringan: Dan. bringe: Swed. brenga] To BRING, brycian. mind: hence affliction, misery, Brid a bride, v. bryd.

Brid a bride, v. bryd.

Brid; g. briddes; m. [Plat.

Brod, brot f: Dut. broed n:

Muda Ger. brut f.] The young of any Swea. Brenga 1 to and adduce, lead, produce, bear, carry; ferre:—Ne mæg gebringan cannot bring, Bt. 32, 1: Ps. 28, 1: 40, 3. See eortribulation, adversity, a disease, malady, sickness; afflictio, morbus:—1. Se broc the brook, Bt. 6. 2. God nyle nan unabe westmas bring the earth produces fruit, Bt. 33, 4. Mot bird or animal, a BROOD; pullus: berendlice broc him ansettan -Turtlah setæ briddas heora, God wishes not to put on them any unbearable affliction, Bt. 39, 10. Mid heardum broce Ps. 83, 3: Lk. 2, 24: Lev. 1, brengan blosman may bring 14. Earnes brid an eagle's blossoms, Bt. 7, 3. Per wæs gebroht win there was wine brought, Chr. 1012: Lev. 1, 2; 32, 24. ¶ To wife broht to young, Cod. Ex. 59, a. with severe [hard] affliction, Bt. 39, 11. Brocu afflictions, Lye. Bridal a marriage feast, v. brydeala. Broc An inferior horse, a jade; caballus, equus vilior:—And secen him broc on on-rade Brid-bed a bride bed, v. bryd. wife brought, married, Bd. 3, Brid-bletsunga marriage blessing. 7: 4, 19. and sought a horse for him to ride on, L. Md. 2, 6, Som. Bridbur a bedchamber, v. brydbur. o Briord a brim, v. brerd. Briddas broods, v. brid. 66

Breine dl x Breson Q / g Briose v sfl Fred get to non Britan , parts T) apol. conterere, friare I om, Ben, Lye Olighe U2/7925 05 03/7967 Bring for a sex. cd 190 2 1 236,19 brac femoralia X Brime Laduet Bridgenallich g12 & a scamun than Berge Chan Brec [806 Lay 129.16 -Heo com pa to Bridge she come O 4 Mr. The Days bring 2 Brocked mi is an error for brien (d. the p 190 moterd. When to anyon Chy 1037 hy 210,7) & Bring stream, of - oce in 76 [71a] themo " the sea Boin wylf ? & I es: m a seawan rina Beo 183011 120 2988 Brim wisa, an a sea ruler, a Jeaking Bas K 5885

Bootor wyst hother with ; her quadam thicker he dus it hasis & Bront! [Tell brandon Janans Ben & Ob roshum maris [81e] the anny , raying , [82a] boilings ashe and ladan thede freing heel Me ford Bed fatos So take vrican Marco minte, trees well famillety to 12 1130 antersitelage mint be vall minte of Brash breach the injoy (d. 126 th. / 161,13 de vouce ajn Broden meel es: m 3 Brod to turked to Bes Horse (828 Brodes; my an 07[831] 7[81c] 04[820] Brogden-males: n Turked swand Beak 1332 Brotor la Mass . brother m; dl brother la St. brathair m: Wel browd m - - 60 30 maden Brotor_ - raden _ Ul 31 Brotor_sib _ [34 Va La borga Pa hine de brode an geat Then by him the few file Dest 1500 Britor pinen - 137 Broder wif X Brok- pred dire calamity Call, Th. 1.100,29)8[8/d]

20 a

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Toka K

FLAN

U-FRE

pie] A purple colour, a purple or searlet garment; ostriger: —Cot. 145. Dy brunan 0584

by brun basewan, cov.

Brune ban A disease; crysipe
las cerebri:—L. M. 1, 4, Sen

Researchert water Brunewyrt Brown-wort water-betony, spleen-wort, militanet; acrophularia minor: — Herb. 57, Son.

Brungen Brought; latus, v. brin-

gan.

Brun a break, v. burn.

Brun a break, v. burn.

Brun a break, v. burn.

Brun a break, v. brun.

Bryce a bridge, v. bryce.

Bryce a violation, infraction, v.

Je lede, celles brice.

Bryce, brice, broce, or; m.

[Plat. brunk m: Frz. brek:

I lad No luce m: Dut. gebruik m: Gev. branch

m: Dan. brug n: Sweed. bruk

light he consention or av. bysicusm we m.] Use, the occupation or ex-overanthe orthodox tage, fruit; usus, commodum: brievem ush Gehiwada weron mennia-Geniwada waron menniscea bryces were made for man's
use, Bd. 3, 22: Deut. 4, 19.
Gif hat own amy advantage, Bd.
Gif hat own any advantage, Bd.
Gif hat ow brigge f: Dat. brug f: Fre. brigge . Ger. brücke f: Swed. brygge f.] A names; pone: —Dat he ne myhte to berre

da] A BRIDE, wife, woman; sponsa:--Ferdun angean ha bryde, Mt. 25, 1. Adames
bryd Adam's wife, Cd. 10: 26.
Me Sarran bryde lagig beddreste gettah, Cd. 129: Bt. M. Bryne Buise, salt liques; salsugo: R. 33.
Pola M. D. 160, 3.
Bryd-bed a bride-bed.
Bryde Bryd-bur, a bedchamber.
As S. 1 Varif. Bryde Adventagent; extractio:
Bryde Bryde Adventagent; extractio:
Bryde Bryde Adventagent; extractio:
Bryde Bryde Adventagent; extractio:
Bryte grieved; compunctus, q. from bryrdan to gend, v. onbryvelan. bryde, Mt. 25, 1. Adames

oh bile han

—L/ Alf. pol. 34, v. bemdan. Beydeals, bryd-calo & bride-ale,

àride or marriage feast; nup-tiale convivium, Sun.

Der wes bat bryd-eals. Mannum to beals

Bryden wah a èvend soll, v. bro-den.

den.
Brydejfa espousels, v. bridgifu.
Brydeguma a bridegressa, suiter;
sponsus, procus:—Mt. 9, 18:
Ps. 18, 5. ¶ Brydguma bropor a bride-groom's brother. Brydlac a marriage gift, bride Ĭaces.

Brydleob e morriage song. Brydlic; adv. Bridal; nuptis-lis:—C. Mt. 22, 12.

Brydlofa, brydlopa, brydloppa a marriage, a marriage feast. Brydræst a bride bed, v. brydbed Brydreaf a suptial garment. Brydsang a marriage song. Brydbingas merriage affe Brydyla a bridle, v. bridl. Bryge a bridge, v. bryeg. Bryht bright, v. beorht. Bryhtm a glance, v. bearhtm. Barn, brim; pl. brimu, bru-mas [Icel brim a.] The sea;

omid

orac p. 76, 1, p. 71, 27, p.

76, 30: 6, 30, Bar. p. 231, p.

78, 30: 6, 30, Bar. p. 231, p.

Bryce-geweore repairing of a bridge,

v. briegbot.

Bryce-geweore repairing of a bridge,

v. briegbot.

Bryce-geweore.

Bryce-geweore.

Brycian; a. bricande. To groft,

do great; prodessa:—He his

greferum brycian gymde M

took core to do good to his new

panions, Bd. 5, 78. I Him syl
fum bricande benefited him
self, Bd. 5, 18, v. brucan.

Brym-stream or sut the sea, a strait, Hyum.

Sam.

Brym-stream or sut the sea, v.

Bryne-adl a burning discus-

nryne-mu a surning disease, 4 fever, Cot. 92.—Bryne-gield a lagral-offering, Cd. 140. Bryne Bunn, salt liquer; sal-nugo:—R. 33.

gun Bryrd grissed; compunctus, q. fries bryrdan to goad, v. on-bryrdan, Bryrd-dag possion-day. Bryrdnys serves, v. onbryrdnys.

Bryts relett; gubernat: -Bt. R. 167, v. prose, c. 25, where welt, from weeldan to govern, answers to bryrb in the poetry.

There was that bride-ale
The source of most's bale.
Chr. 1075, Ing. p. 280, 19.
Brydel a bridle, v. bridl.
Bryde lastif a bride feet, a step. C Bayr, Brit, Bret; g. Bryttes;
Brydelica gewrit A play; drama, Sem.

haldle-reise, v.
hrd hence the pl. Dyrid
brdim spets, spetted with cohrdim spets, spetted with cobedim spots, spotted with co-Great Britain or Bretague; Britannus :- Erost warron pritannus: — grost waron bugend byses landes Bryttas the first inhabitants of this lend serve Briton, Chr. Ing. p. 1, 6: 2, 10: Chr. 457, Ing. p. 15, 19: Bt. 1, 16. Brytta calond the island of Britans. Rewite the island of Britans. Brytta beeds the nation of Britans, Bd. 1, 34: 3, 10.

Bryta en enther, v. brytta.
Brytan to break, v. bryttian.
Brytednys, ec; f. A breaking, e
bresieng; contritio, Sem.
Bryten, Bryton, Brytene, Bryteneland, Brytiand, Breeten,

Breotene, Brecten - enioud, Breoton, Bretene, Brotene, Brittanie, Brittene, Brittonie, Bryttene [from Bryt because of their painted bodies. Bechart says, the Grk. Speraybet-ank the lead of his Bar-rain; Britannia, Cambria:
Brytene igland is ebth hund min lang the island Britain to eight hundred mile her Caeight hus dred miles long, Chr. Ing. p. 1, 1. Maximus, as Casere on Bryton londe goboren Maximus, the Empi was born in the land of Britain, Chr. 381, Ing. p. 11, 9. Bree-ton (Brytene C.) is Ealond ton (Prytene C.) M Estiond but were in gears Albion ha-ten Britain is on island that was formerly called Albion, Bd. 1, 1, 2, p. 473, 8: 2, 1: Ora. 6, 30: Bar. p. 225, 16. ¶ Bryten-ricu British empire, Menal. 446. Bryten-mulda Menol. 446. Bryten-walda, Bryten-wealda a British ruler

or king, Chr. 827. Brytford (Bryt a Briton, ford a ford] BRITPORD, near Sarum, Wiltshire, Chr. 1064, Ing. p. 253, note s.

Bryben the herb Britamies, or

spon-wort. O.]
Brytian to graft, v. bryttlan.
Brytnedon enjoyed, v. bryttlan.
Brytnere a distributor, passessor, v. brytta.

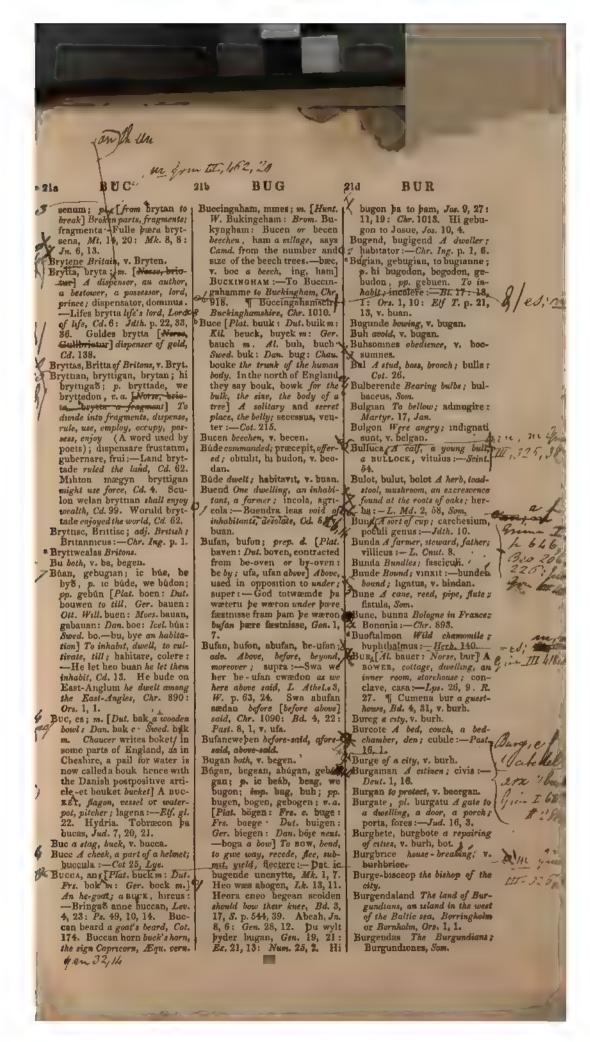
Brytofta Espensele; sponsalia : -R. 87.
Bryton, Brytonland Britein, V.
Bryten.

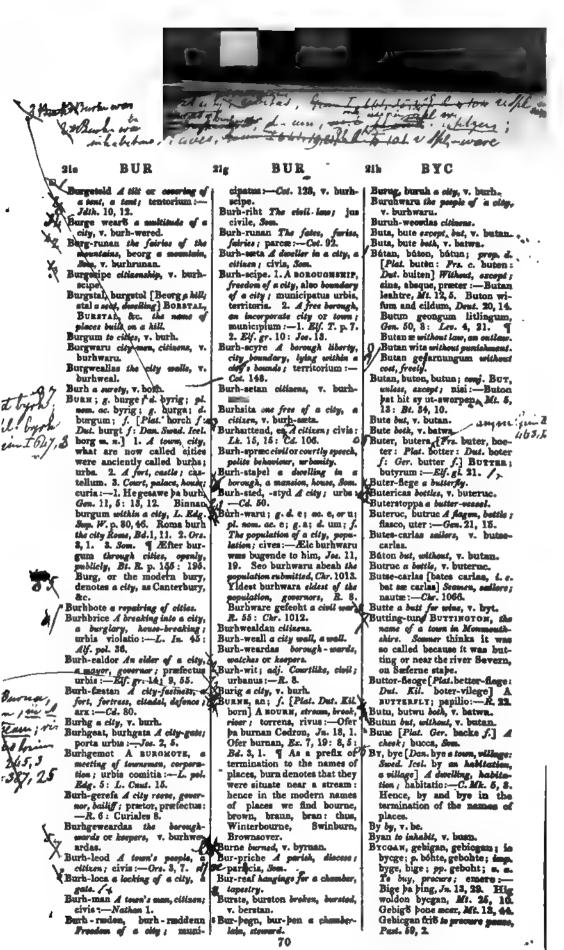
Brytsan ; g. brytsena ; d. bryt-

buy ye reflecte to 21.1.2; he may bring, or let him bring ; failt to a

MBrun ecq brown & Bright last a bid & left edged who her of Brun- fag brown colonied word None A 5 3 colonie (12) yere in (185a) 1, 10/syn p. 1, 10 San p. ()7[85b) Ox Brythe Bryca, bricano fine Brying Bryton , Bryton , Ot86a] ten Brestonie; f. Mitain Bryfene ug Britain island the St. USE8527 Gesobbe Buttene sa Bryme v margin Brokan Il 1 2, 24 07 any 85c] Bille () Buy to Ox 2/1.623,33 Brytone Bd 1,18 Bryne leoma an in the 473, 34 - On B a fixed flame Bes Tone in Autain De 1,7 Sur \$ 476,31 07[84c] Ealve Breton Bd. Dryne wylm, es " me i fire mave, Jea . 4 4647 0/13d 5,9 in X 10 thyrigan a1 & 33 . I Lee le orner 04 Bryd-said bryd-ealer Throw

03 & Brythene y das Bryton Ontain Or Riggin Har (8 tas 880] Xx Boy X as, an m (8 (850) Gadespener Berge (8 (1850) U.dl- Prose brister) & 7.dl- Nove Gull Stoker OBryka 87d Man ho how from Maybe, es; m Britan bugan. Halutsan herha genus ad fisoras Britain 3 adl- Know brista, brytta a fragment white ms in thank 14g ad -Bun whateh (d 35, A h 45, 32 (d 35, et 1 45, 32. 07/870] 20g. M. 1. 259, 18 Oh Bunden- Stifna navis, prova liga lis compacta Bo HS & Bund, an f. A cup towaleuthan Bes Hosy Buttes; ma ay bedchamber trok 2 (4920) OBEPPLI () I be high-wight bound before he warning much bou submit Bet 16 5832 eif. Nulated, mile; cogartio Rea Ksof 69





Bur- geteld, es n a bower - Kent Th. an Burgh a city how Harge wand a city's Burgon saved h. fl. ghard id 100 th he beargan wealled, 1 Butan & 11 Butan me a boron wall The au 7[416 590d] 03,es,m Jan (powean to 18 the beheaven in fuller griens mythe Safe Care Burk . stede 11 & Buter- gepwer buter Bush Peterbrough vintment butter than a city place, locus Geo K 4524 Buterice es; m & special and medicale leaster vay, in wille, who is an tobary the March and Buthing here, es in Cify way an in the Burgan & Burigan a schalibre Han & v birgen He Burna jan m & Butyre, an : p Balle a stream from from the Man 367, 25, but? as pa ()5[92d] burnan is my 5 Buret a bristle han & Burh : hlego a v byot mountain heighhid 146 th p 182,3 XXX mounted dates her 1 2852 hum and Rubbs 113053 Grant 506,19

0\ \% 8[93e] gishac 11 40,10 insten de cuntus buchta oreck, be Can Seel bugt at 19 The I 135, 8 Byrgan [96 a Bee K 2182 010 [g4e] # 466,22 vels 6 175 K





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BYS

BYS 21m

BYT

ByrGene-dal a share of a further, (Bysmorfull deceiffel, v. bismerlic.) a portion.

Bysmorlice disgracefully.

Byrcore A porter; portagius P, Bysmorode mocked, v. bysme-

Byrbor A breed; forth Byrbor-binens, byrbb midwife, Som. Byrbr Born; partus:—Bd. 1, 27.

Byrb-binen a birth servant, midwife.

Bysen an example, v. bysen.

Bysen an example, v. bysen.

Bysen an example, v. bysen.

Bysenian to give an example, v.

bysnian. Bysenung an example, v. bysn.
Bysenung an example, busy, employ,
v. bisgan.

Dyngian to occur.

V. bisgan.

Bysgu occupation, v. biseg.

Bysmere a deceter y bysmernes.

decet, v. bismer.

hvamrian; p. ode.

To deride, reproach, blampheme, revile, defame; irridere, deridere:—He bysmeras hy, Pa. 2, 4: Mt. 27, 39: Gen. 39, 14, 17.

Bysmernunga blasphemies.
Bysmer infany, v. hismer.
of bore, trickers
Live I 267, 43

rian,

Bysmor-spreec disgraceful speech,

blasphemy.

Byumr disgrace, v. bismer.

Bysmrian, bysmrigenne: p.ode;
pp. -od. To deride, v. bysmerian.

Bysmrung deceit, derision, v. bismer.

Bran, bysen, bian, e; f. An
ezample, pattern, model, resemblance, similitude, precept,
command; exemplum: — He bysne gegearwade he gase an ezample, Bd. 4, 27. Be su-mere bisene by some example, Bt. 22, 2: Cd. 30, 32.

Bysnian; p. ode; pp. od. To give or set an example or pattern; exemplum dare: - Da bisnodon these set an example, bisnodon these set an example, Bt. 39, 11: L. Can. Edg. 52:

Bysnung an example, v. bisnung. O'Bystene on exemple, v. bysn. Byest A loss ; damnung, Ben.

Byst Sestings, v. boost.

Byst Seathage, v. boost.

Byst art; es, eris, v. booss.

Bry, te; pl. bytta [Frz. butte]

A bottle, flagon, BUTT, tun;

uter, dolium:—Pa bytta boots

to brocene, Mi. 9, 17. On

salde bytta into old bottles,

Mi. 9, 17. On bytte into a

bottle, Pz. 32, 7: Jez. 9, 5.

Byter commands, v. biddam.

Byter, byternyn Miterness, v.

Byter, byternyn bittermess, v. biternys.

byč ishabits, v. buan. Byčne a keel, v. bytne. Byzne a keel, v. bytne. Byzne, bitl, biotul [Plat. betel m.] A BEETLE, hammer s mallens:-Jud. 4, 21.

lens:—Jud. 4, 21.

Bytla A hammerer, builder; sedificator:—God. Ex. 34, b.

Bytlian; p. ode. To build; sedificare:—Cd. 90.

Bytling, bytlung, e; f. A building, edific; edificium:——

Soll. pref.

Bytne The keel or bottom of a

Bytne The keel or bottom of a

whip; carina:—Cot. 32.
Bytte bottles, v. byt.
Byte-hhd a lid of a butt.
Bytte-fylling a filling of bottles.

1hip from ## 437, 4

2lo

CAF

C and ce are often changed into h or hh before s or 5, and especially before (; strehton they stretched, for strecton from strecton. Ahstrecton from streccan. sian for acsian, or axian to ask; scho for seco seeks, from secan to seek. In words immediately derived from Sax-on, & is frequently substituted for the Saxon c, as cyng a king; cyn kin, or kindred. Ang; by ann, or ch; as ewen queen; cild a child.

Cac [Frs. kak] Dung, ordere; stercus.—Cachus a privy; la-

trinu, Som.

Cæbestr a kalter, v. cæfester. Cæder-beam a cedar-tree.

Cæder-heam a cedar-tree.
Cæfed embroidered, Som.
Cæfester, cæfii A halter, headstall; capiatrum:—Cot. 31, 38.
Cæd.; cæga; sc. cæge; pt. ac. cægia; f. [Fra. cay: cayce a small key, Japica.] A KEY; Stæf-cræfte is see cæg pe per bæra boca andgytt unlycs

cæg-hiorde a bearer or keeper of keys. Cargloc, carg-loca a lock, L. Caut. 74. Ceggian To lock, shut fast;

obserare, Som. CELAN, celan, calian [Plat. kölen: Ger. kühlen: Dut. koelen: Fre. koelje: hence Chauc. kele] To COOL, to make cool, to refresh; algere, refrigerare: -- Donne him carlo, Hernem: Cot. 113: Bt. 26, 2.

Czelc chalk, v. cealc. Carle, calic a cup, v. calic.

Carle, calic a cup, v. calic.

Carle A need or bottom of a ship is 12 43.

Carree Crass.) masturtium

Carlina, Son.

Carlin

grammar is the key that un- Canned Born; natus, v. cennan. locketh the knowledge of books, Cannegura, f. One who has borns, Lef. pref. gr. Som. p. 1: Lk. II, a mother, dam; genitrix, Som. 52: Mt. 16, 19. Cagbora, Canryn a generation, v. cynn-TYD

Cæpe-hus [cepa a merckane, huna house] A storehouse; arma-rium:—Ælces cynnes carpehus, R. 109.

CEPFE, cappa A CAP, cepe, cope, hood; pileus, cucullus: Ry, gl. 19: R. 27.

Cercern a prison, v. carcany. Cercian to chirk, chirp, v. cearcian.

Czeren A sort of wine; defrutum; -Cot. 66.

corson

Monga 514



In f. guen

market have July. Va. In v vidouvolice ising busy the are · Hufe bisig ysmer infang Bytme, an; fa I an v bisme heel of a ship; can Bes Il in ceal Pone . 21 or Jea isi bysightess)29 m Rdmon celor vol 24 Klæge, un fakey, Hispanine oflodon pet loc and cagan her men interior the lock 03[20] & Carsa 04[26] orossa Ta) Mey itic 14 Ther A Locar citizen Raige when down o)3[1b] 05 [Ja] C4[10]



21p

Cafertun, cafortun [i. c. mycel, and rum heall, R. 109.] 1. A targe and roomy hall; atrium. 2. A vestibule, an entrance, inclosure before a house, an inclosure; vestibulum, conseptum ante sedes:-1. Jn. 18, 15, Bd. 3, 11. 2. An lytel cafertun, Bt. 18, 1.

Caffice; adv. Quickly, hastily, stoutly, manfully, valiantly; ve-lociter, viriliter: -Num. 31, 6. Cafnys a hastening, v. cafscype.

Cafortun a hall, v. cafertun. Cafscype A quickness; velocitas: -R. Ben. 5.

Cal A kerb, wild cole-wort; arboracia, lapsana: -R. 44, v. cawl.

Calc A shoe, little shoe, sandal;
oz calceus, sandalium: -Mk.6, 9.
'419 Cald cold v. ceald.
Cald called, Lyc.

2 Calic, celic, cale; m. [Plat. Dut. kelk m Ger. kelch m.] A cup, CHALICE, goblet; Calix:—Mt. 26, 28: Ps. 22, 7.
Calla [Icel kall, karl] A man:

-Hilde calla a man of war, a general, Cd. 156, Lye.

4 CALO; adj. [Dut. Kil. kael, ka-luwe] CALLOW, bald, without hair; calvus — Eif. gr. 9, 3.

*Caluer-clim, caluer-clympe a

skull, v. calwer. Caluw t 1, v. calo. Calwa A disease which baldness; alopecia:-Cot. 12. Calwer, calwere A skull, a place for burial, a bald place on the top of the head; gabalacrum, calvaria, calva.—Cot. 96, Som.
Canh. [Frs. kaem. Dut. kam]
A COMB, cress; pecten:—Elf.
gl. 27. ¶ Camb helmes crest

Cambilit Combed ; cristatus, Som! Camell A camel; camelus:—C. R. Mk. 1, 16.

7 Cammec, cammoc, cammuc, commuce Maiden weed, bog fennel or rest harrow, cammock; peucedanum:-Herb. 96. Go-hina, Cot. 100. Line 4 5060

CAMP; comp. gecamp, es; m. [Plat. Dut. kamp m. a combat, a field: Dan. Swed. kamp m. a battle: Ger. kampf m. a

**ght] A CAMP, contest, war;
certamen:—Bd. 3, 2.

Campdom, camphad Warfare;
militia:—Sciut. 29, 1: Bd. 2, 7.

21q

Campian to fight, encomp, v. contpian. Camp-sted a place for encamping,

a camp. Camp-wered, camp-werod Men

in camp, an army, soldiers; exercitus:—Bd. 2, 5.

Cananeisc A Canaanite, Gen. 8, 18.

Can know; is able, can; bu canst thou knowest, v. cungan. Cancelere A chanceller; cancel-

larius:-Chr. 1093. Cancer-adl a gancer-disease, canker, v. bita.

Cancere, concre A DANCER, disease, an animal, a crab; cancer, tam morbus quam animal, Som.

ancer-hæbern, cancer-hædern a hole for fish or crabs, a hole

ing, giggling; cachinnus:-L2 Eccl. 21: Cot. 58, v. ceahhe-

Cald cold v. ceata.
Cald called, Lye.
Caldea byrig the city of Chaldea,
Babylon, Som.
Calf a calf, v. cealf.
Calfian To CALVE; vitulum ederre.
Candel, es [Leel. kindir m. fire:
Norse, kindil: Pers. ting.
ancre a canker. y. cancere.
andel, es [Icel. kindir m. fire:

Norse, kindil: Pers.

Norse, kindil: Pers.

Steed. kappa f: Dut. kap f:
Icel. kap f: J. A. cap. cope,
priest's garment, v. cæppe.

Capun [Plat. kapuhn, kapphaan]

Capun [Plat. kapuhn, kapphaan]

Candel-bora A CANDLE-BEARER. a subdeacon, a clerk; acolythus .- Cot. 203.

mass at the feast of purificap. 114.

Candel-anytels candle-snuffers. -Candel-stæf, candel-sticca A candle-staf or stick; candela-brum:—Mt. 5, 15.

Candel-treow a candlestick with branches, a candlestick. Candel-twist a pair of muffers. Candel-weoc a wick of a candle,

a torch.

can, cup; crater:-R. 24. CANNE, cænne [Ger. kunde f: Dut. Kil. konne, kunne] A profession, knowledge, cogni-

zance, notice; professio, noti-tia: -L. Hloth. 16. ¶ Canne ribt a right to take notice, Som.

Canon, es; m. 1. A canon, a rule; regula, canon. 2. A canon or prebendary; canoni-cus:-1. Canones boc, Bd. 4, 24: L. Edw. Guth. 2. Som. Canondóm a canonship, office of a

canon, Som. Canoneclic; adj. Canonical; eanonicus:--Hora Can. p. 1.

Canonias, canonicas canons, v.

Cantelcap, canterkæpp, es; m. CANTEL-COPE a sort of priest a - Chr. farment ; caracalla : -1070

Cantere A singer; cantor, Som. Cantic; m. A song; canticum: -Deut. 31, 19.

Santwara burhge, Cantware burg, Cantwara burub, Cantwara byrig CANTERBURY, Rochester : Cantwara burnge B'. seo is cweden at Hrofes-ceastre, Bd. 4, 5, S. p. 572, 13.

Cantwara-merge the county of Lantwara Ment, men of Kent.
Cant-waras Kentish men, L. Hloth.
16: Bd. 1, 15.

Capelein, capellan A chaplain; capellanus:—Chr. 1099. Capitel, or capitol messa carty

mass.

m Dut. kapoen m. a hen: Dan, Swed. Icel. kapun m. thus.—Cot. 203.

Candel-leoht candle-light.

Candelmesse Candle Mas, the Car care, v. caru.

Care Care, care; cura, Som. v. church, was celebrated with Caroern, carcærn Mose. kar- many lighted candles, L. Const. p. 114.

correction, a quarry in which prisoners were compelled to work; career:—He sie on carcerne gebrohe he is brought to prison, Bt. 37, 1, Card. p. 288, 20.

Carelif Agrimony; agrimonia:
—Elf. gl. 16.

Care care, v. caru. Carefull careful, Ps. 39, 28, V. carfull.

Carendre A people of Germany, the Sclavi. Carentham, or Carentani, their country is now the Dutchy of Carinthia or Cærnthen :- Ors. 1, 1, Foster's notes.

Carfull; adj. CAREFUL, anxious, curious; solicityhus:-Etf. gl.

Carfollice; adv. CARE solicite. -L. Alf. 35. CAREFULLY:

Cárfulnys, se; f. CAREFULNESS, curiosity; solicitudo :-- Hom. pasc. p. 13. Carian to take care, heed, to be

Carited Charity; caritas: -Chr. 1137, Lye.

CARL [Frs. keer]: Dut. karel]

1. Charles; carolus. 2. 4

canon.

anzious, v. cearian.

75

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velve will to dinibe muchante gante (at aven is to (maxilla) rende the few youds in II , 318/35 , Med CEA

| It | 100 | CEA

| A CATE CRITISE, MU-N Cealfian to calve, v. calfian. male; masculus:—1. Carles
waen Charles's wain; arctos,
Equ. vern. 30, 5. 2. Carlcat
a he-cat. Carl fugol a male CEAP, 68; m. [Frs. keap: Dut, koop m: Ger. kauf m: Leel. -Elf. gl. 13. riceps:es frim kaup] n. Ger. kauf/m: Ieel. kaup] 1. Cattle; pecus. 2. Saleable commodities, price, sale, bargain, business. Cattes-mint cat-mint. Cauertun a hall, v. cafertun. 189 JUN Cawel-wyrm a cele-worm, caller Cawel-wyrm a cele-worm, caller Cawl, cawl, wyrt, cawel, caulf ceawel, es; m. [Frs. koal: Dut. kool f.] 1. Cole, cole-wort: hrasica. Lim. 2 bird, Som. Carleas; adj. Careless, reckless, woid of care, free; improvidus, securus:—Cd. 151. sale, bargain, business; pretium, negotium:—1. His neah-gebures ceap his neighbour's wort; brassica, Lin. 2. A basket; corbis:—1. Wild ca-wel wild code, Herb. 129. 2. cattle, L. In. 40. Ceapes cwilde murrain of cattle, Chr. 197. 2. ·Cárleásnes, carleast Security, mule cat CARELESSNESS; securitas:-R. 89. Deopum ceapum gebohte us hus mas bought us at a great [deep] price, L. In. 57. Sume wæ-/2 Carl-man a countryman, v. ce-Heora cawlas afylled filled their baskets, Ors. 4, 8, Bar. orl. - III 342 JC ARR A rock, SCAR, north counp. 158, 12
try CARROCK; rupes, scopu CEAC, ceaca [Plat. keef f: Dut. lus:—C. Mk. 8, 24. Hence kaak f: Swed. kek, kak m:
Scarborough derives its name, says Ray.

arrum The place of a naval

12. Ceacena swyle a swellp. 158, 12 ron to ceape gesealde some were sold at a price, Nath. 8: Gen. 41, 56. Ceap awyrigend Carl-fugal a detestable business, Somn. 158. inale bild is medical a Carrum The place of a naval Ceap-cniht a hired servant, a slave. ongagement, near Charmouth, Dorsetshire, Chr. 840. ing of the jaws or cheeks.
Ceac A basin, pitcher; sextari-Ceap-dæg A bargaining or mar-ket-day. ¶ Ceap-dagas the Nones, or stated times when 163,35 Carta Paper; charta:us, urna:—pweala ceaca and calica, Mk. 7, 8. the common people came to market, R. 96. O/Cartaina, cartaine Carthage Carthago:—For to Cartaina Ceacban the cheek-bone. Ceace A trial, proof; explora-Ceap-ealede the ale-selling place, went to Carthage, Ors. 4, 10, Bar. p. 168, 6. Cartainan, Ors. 4, 13, Bar. p. 175, 23. an ale-house. tio, Som. Ceap-gyld bargain money, price of what is stolen or lost. Ceæro be careful, willing, v. cawest you. rian. Ceapian; p. ceapode, hi ceapodun; pp. ceapod [Plat. Dut. koopen: Frs. keapje: Ger. kaufen to buy: Moes. kaupon] On Cartaine, Ors. 4, 6, Bar CEAF, cef; pl. ceafu n. [Plat. Dut. kaf n.] CHAFF; palea: p. 150, 27. —pat ceaf he forbærnő, Lk. 3, 17: M. 3, 12. Cartaine; pl. g. Cartaina; d. um. Cartinense, Cartinensis To bargain, chaffer, trade, to contract for the purchase or sale of a thing, to buy; emere, negotiari:—Ceapias os pat ic cume, Lk. 19, 13: Mt. 21, The Carthaginians; Cartha-ginenses:—Gewinn Romans Ceafertun a hall, v. cafertun. ginenses:—Gewinn Romans Ceafes an harlot, v. cyfes. and Cartaina a battle of the Ceafl, es; m. A bill, beak, snout; ginenses:—and Cartaina a battle of theorem and Cartaina a battle of theorem and Carthaginians, ors. 4, 13, Bar. p. 174, 23.

Amileor Cartaina cyning, Ora flas to tser, Etf. T. p. 13, 26.

4, 7, Bar. 153, 26. Terren Ceafor, ceafyr [Ger. käfer n.]

A CHAFER, beetle; bruchus, scarabæus:—Ps. 104, 32.

hetan To laugh, giggle; 12. Mite yō geceapian, gif senig man ceapode might easily buy, if any one bargained, Ors. 5, 7, Bar. p. 188, 12. Ceahhetan To laugh, giggle; cachinnari:—Bd. 5, 12. Ceahhetung A loud laughter; cachinnatio:—Bd. 5, 12. ¶ Syllan to ceape to sell, v. p. 168, 29. 0 6 CA'RU, cearu; g. d. ac. e; pl. a; cepa. Hence the name places remarkable for trade, g. ena; d. um; f. [Moes. car, cara: Ir. car: Wel. cür anxiety] such as Cheapside, Chippen-CEALC [Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. ham. CARE; cura:—Nys be nan caru, Lk. 10, 40. On bises lifes carum, Lk. 21, 34: 8, kalk m: Dut. kalk f: Icel. kalk n: Wel. calc: Corn. Ceaping, e; f. A buying, mer-chandise; emptio:—L. Athel. kalch: Ir. cailk] CHALK, a stone; calx:—Ors. 6, 32. Cal-24. Ceaplas cheeks, whelps, Som. v. 14. o7 Casere, es; m. Casar, an em culus, Cot. 31. ceafl. Ceápman, cypman, cypeman, nes; m. [Plat. Dut. koopman m: Ger. kaufmann m.] A CHAPMAN, merchant, marketperor ; imperator : - Fram Cealca-ceaster The chalk city. bam Casere Augusto, Lk. 2, 1 Camden thinks it is Tadcas-Caseres wif, Caseres cwen ter, in Yorkshire. Cealc-hybe The name of a place, an empress, R. 68. an empress, n. o..

Casering e; f: A Casaring, a

coin with an emperor's image, a man; mercator:-L. Alf. 30: Challock, Chalk, in Kent, Chr. 351,10 785. L. In. 25. coin; drachma:—C. Mt. 17, Cealc-stan chalk-stone, chalk.

24.

CealD, cald; adj. [Piat. kold serlic; adj. Cæsar-like, impe-Ceap-sceamul a toll-booth, custom-house, tradesman's stall. Cáserlic; adj. Cæsar-like, impe-Ceapscipa *a merchant ship, a ship* kalt] Cold; frigidus:—Bd. 3, 9. Beo K 1087 rial; imperialis, Som. of burden or trade. Casern An empress; Augusta:
—Ors. 6, 11. Ceapsetl a tradesman's booth, Cealer-briw droppings of roasted Of Cassuc; f. A kind of bind weed;

cassuta:—L. Md. 1, 62.

Castel; n. A town, village, CASTLE, villa, oppidum:—Farab on pat castel, Mt. 21, 2. stall or shop. Ceapstow A market - place, a market; forum:—Bd. 2, 1, 3.
Hence the name of Chepstow. meat. CEALF, celf, es; pl. cealfru; 7 vitulus:—He genam an fætt cealf, Gen. 18, 7. He ofsloh an fætt celf, Lk. 15, 27 Ceapstræt a street or place for merchandise, a market. Casul A casseck, short cloak; Ceapung, e; f. Business, trade, traffic, commerce; negotium:

—Ps. 90, 6: negotiatio, L.

Athel. 13. Cealfa-hus a calf-house, R. 1. Casyr Casar, v. Casere.
CAT [Plat. Dut. kat f: Ger. Cealf-add a calf-disease, a sort of disease. 74 /a fri ± .643, 25 + 644, 20

purchanden police poed coaped the shirt i we ford Wp 52,36 17367 Ceallian to call Keap, es; no pu Y Centra Calmaria chuse; Tracki Cat 42: 16 8 inter 20 qua pertinent ad Beal 4826 9[8a] menson. Frigida 04/907 view L. M. 11, 39, 1 2 5 x Cerp ealestelu. *Ceachetung a all selling blue retriking , Som V ceakhelung 05[14a] 2 Ceachera Anhila Cot 13 Lyc OTTILLY (8[11c] leafor, es; m [Coty] 20 [11d] & Ceaferas the 10 4,30 0 10 [12a] Stil 011/1287 16[847 Teleale hist; 2: f ! Hunt Galcide: West Chalche 7[80] 0/2 [120] 19-827 8 + Ceap seif, et = 1/3/126] 12 Calf, celj, et nt grin the 341,24

Erga a key-dl. Cear Aux out () Touris pressus. # 3116,2 Cont & Cear bend sincelum Dechottong cesh (3[18 a] deline, unchora Bes 14 - he hung 1867 v ceaca 16a] X Cear sit ites Ship Bealt 76 Bes 179 keal was byto & Ccaru, ef care Bes 12 ear wylmies: m 561_ emeangode medic IR Engel het, pat 65156 easter buend es; un a heure Cd 200, 2 /22/18 city dweller, a citizen Cearler asc I solo hortensis decendary, Tom. Hellebones A. Syg. OI a church, freema M. an Berge Or Cennan, i cende; / censed opporte men aleyend the the 3 Ceclum tortellis Cot 191 X3 ece son: fa chuk gont holig ean mor معسمية بالقارسون بساره أأأ



Erdices leag 'lerdices tenty [hlow, es m] 0941116 cerdici campus but levoles & thorn Cartefee Hord Craolice CES Crapti indula Cepelone America, v. ceapstow.
Cepelone Hire, remard; merces,
Lye.
Cepelong A anisobic thing, what
is for sale; res venalis:—Bd.
2, 1.

Cest a clest, v. cyst.
Cester a city, v. ceaster.
Cete A cabin, celler; cella:—
R. 108.
Cetel, cetil, cetil a kettla, v. cyst. article common people.

article; p. ode [ceorl a hasband] To take a hasband, to
marry; nubers:—Spoken of a
woman, and opposed to wifin
to take a wofe, Mt. 22, 30.

corlic, ceorlise, cirlice, cyrlice; Cetel, cetil, cetl a kettle, v. cy-2, 1.
Cepinc, ceping Traffe, merchan-Cetel-hrum hettle-seat, Som.
dise; negotiatio:—C. Mt. 22st Cetereht A cataract, food-guie; melj. CHURLIER, rustic, commen ; vulgaria:—Ceorliac fèle commen people, R. 87. Ceorliac-hlaf commen brend, R. 66. cataractum. CATTERICE, se Cepla a šasket, v. cawl. Richmond, Yorkshire, Som. Cepman a chapman, v. caapman. Cepaceamol A stell; telonium: Choce a check, v. cenc. Chid chid: chidan to chide, v. eoristrang fæmne a rough ujo--Ja. 8, 20, v. ceapsceamul. cidan. man / Virago. Coortes-ig Ceret's island, Chert-sey, in Surrey:—Bd. 4, 6. Ceorung, e; f. A marmuring, con-Chicke the cheek, v. ocac. Cepacti *a stall*, v. ccapacti. CER, cier, cyr, re; f. [Plat, keer f: Dat. Frs. keer m.] Chinne the chin, v. cyn. Chinte's the chin or fore-toeth, plaint; murmuratio.furn, bending, space of time, v. cantob.
season, occasion, business; ver-Cedean, acedean, gecedean; id —Elf. gl. 19. Chor-gleow, Lps. 149, 3. sio, Sexua, vices :- Part. 4, 1: Cd. 166. Et obrum cerre at Chorl a charl, v. ceorl. Christen a Christian, v. cristen. Et anum cierre at one time, Christen a Christian, v. cristan.

Et anum cierre at one time, Cicel A morsel, a little monthful;
buccella:—Cot. 26, Son p. ic, be ceas, geceas; bu cure, another turn or time, Bt. 35, 2. we curon, acuron, gecuron:
sub. he cebee; pp. gecoren,
acuren. [Plat. kosen: Dut. ge.
Gerkissen] Te choose, elect, or time, when, Lk. 22, 32. J. Cicen; pl. cicenu [Dut. kuiken] erdip-cesford Cerdic's ford, A. Chicken; pullus .—Eff. gl. or time, when,

Gerdig-cestord Cerdic's

Chardford, Hants. Chr. 508.
Cerdig-cesleag, Cerdicesleah,

Cardic's ley or field, Chewdesley, Bucks, Chr. 527.
Cerdices ora Cerdic's shore, Cordickshore, Norfolk, Chr. 498.
Cerene, cyrin. I. Boiled wine,
sape. 2. An earthen vessel, Video, Contentio:—Some. 306.

vas fictile. 3. A charn; sinum:—I. Guthl. Vid.

2. and 3. Som.

And separate, v. ceorfan.

Cidne told, v. cyban.

Cide told, v. cyban. select; eligere :- Dat se cyn-Eccen, ed, a ing him ceose sumne wisne ing him ceose summe wisnes man, Gen. 41, 33. Da gecurron hig. Mt. 13, 48. In Biscaopes hade was gecoren was chosen to bishophood, opistopacy, Bd. 4, 23. Feawa gecorene, Mt. 22, 14.

Gravel, sand; glarea, sabulum. Hence the sand-hull in Domethis in salled Cuesting Court Cicene a kitchen, v. cycene.
Cicle a morsel, v. cicel, Co, Jon.
Cid, cyclestrife, chiding, contention, contentio:—Somm. 306. Dorsetabire is called CHESIL. Coosl-stan sand-stone. Coosal The ventricle, a cottage ventriculus, Lye.

Coosung a choosing, v. accocung

Cl Hans Coosung a choosing, v. accocung

Crówan, he cyws; p. catw, hi

cuwon: pp. gecowen [Plant

Dut. kasuwan; Ger. kauen] Cerlice The herb carlock or che lock; rapum sylvestre:--L. Md. 1, 39. num pomarium, Lye.
Ciding, cydung A cmrotwo;
increpatio:—Ore. 4, 12: Ps.
108, 8. Cernan To chern; agitare butyind glaria To CHEW, eat; ruminare: rum, Som. Love 1, 315:119 Love 11, 3: manducare, Eif.

Love 1 1, 3: manducare, Eif.

T. p. 42.

Cowel a basket, v. cawl.

Love A 542 Coowing 4 choosing; ruminatio, Som. Cerran, acerran, gecyrran, ge-cerran; p. cerde, cyrde, cirde, Ciele cold, Cot. 88, v. cile. Ciell a caif, v. cealf. Ciellan; pl. Vassels for drink, wooden tankurds, leather butgecerde, gecirde, gecyrde, hi cyrdon; pp. acyrred, gecer-red, gecirred, gecyrred [Dut. keeren] To turn, murt, return, pass over or by; vertere, rewooden tankurds, leather but-ties; obbut:-Dial. 1, 5, v. Cepa A chapman, merchant;
mercator:—Bt. 15. ¶ Syllan to cepe to sell. Cepena
binga genericla commerce, R. cyll. Ciepe en onion, v. cipa. Ciepe-mon a merchant, v. osepverti:-On woh cerde turned inte en error, deviated, Cot. 61: Ja. 6, 66: Gen. 38, 22. Cirrab man. 16, v. casp. Cierlise a rustic, v. coorlic. O/OCEPAN; p. cepte. To go about, to fremdum godum, Deut. 31, Cieru a chara, v. cerene. dela den fandacour, make an attempt, betake oneself to, seek after, catch at, heed, regard, catch, 20: Pr. 89, 3. It getyrre on Cierre is a farm, v. cer. min hus, Mt. 12, 44. Genez. Ciest a chest, choice, v. cyst. rab pat folc, R. Lk. 23, 5. Cifes a harlot, v. cyfes. Cifes a harlot, v. cyfes. Cifes-gemanns forelestion; con-cubinatus:—L. Can. Edg. 21. Gecerre hine let him turn, Bt. pan nor to make an attempt of any flight, Eff. T. p. 26, 18. Ic cepts I endeavoured, Mod. couft. 1. Cepan his males to have the time of his meals. 35, 1. Gecerred from wind, C. Lt. 7, 24. Cigan to cell, call upon, v. cy-Cerre with a turn, v. cer. Kare Cignis, se; f. A name, naming s nomen, Som. Cilot chalked; calce illitus, Som. Cerrednys a turning, v. acyrredto keep the time of his meals. De cepal sohe observe, Elf. T. Cerne [Dut. korst m.] Causs; Cilct challend; calce illitina, home Cilct, est; pl. cild, sometimes () 3 cildru; w. A CHILD, infent; infent;—Aris and nim pat cild, Ms. 2, 13, 14. Dat cild wint and geword oft cnaps and oft syptem cullst the child nacturtium :- Horb. 21. Ceruille chervill, v. carfille. р. 28, 3. Cepe-cniht a bought servent, a slave, v. ceap-cniht. Cese a cheese, v. cyse. Cese-lib, cyslib milk car curding; congulum, Som. carded, Cepeman, cepman a merchant, Conol a cottage, v. occool. y, ceapenen.

-5



01 Ceke Effel Son 78tor v coke -& charlike, free-Kehre LL Whild a child ville chiraes; m choping OZTUBJ Obut kiegen 03[212] 08 Cerrel [190] 19[201] Ger kanen 05[21c] 06[212] Il y cepe from cep, repe, ceap 10[200] 2 fleames capa-co pan to take flight * Kusat Class 03 airo cildra han

Bearing .

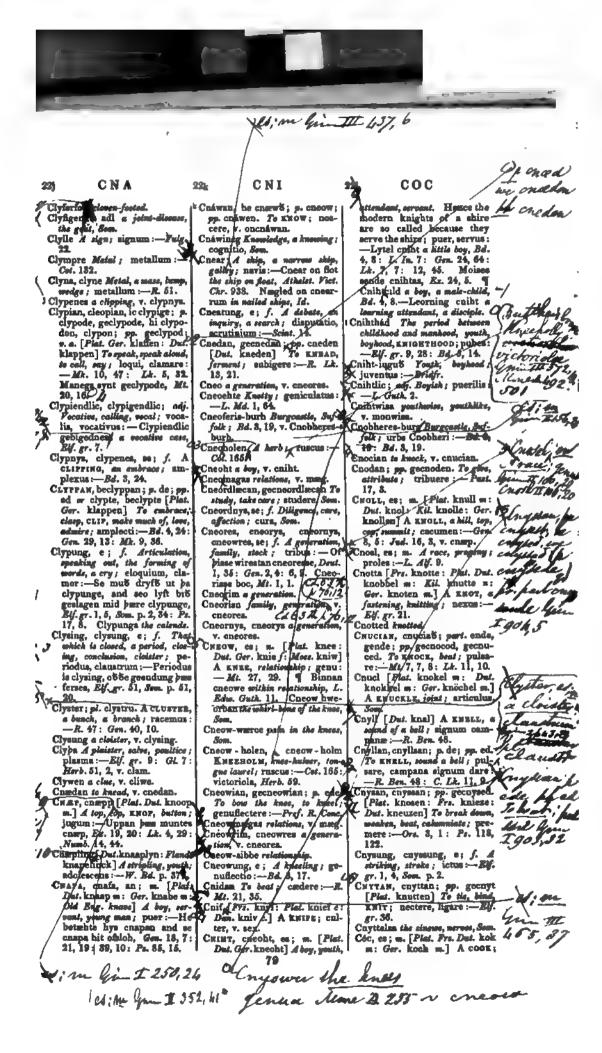
irc - dl_ 03[240] Del kofina Jugurium duga 1 \$ 24 e] A tent, be Cip A tent, and Cate a banded scild clat, es; m Irlains Cd. 154/ 1/ 192 succelum Som. swoddling eleth Cipan to well , 2% A Cisturece, un f weekend hangeath i (Cld) cradot, es; m } a child-cradle then X Colan to make I known the in)E256 & likder forud es: n-The begg is be or clock Saide for holle b. nobelweni 08) Im to ant [28d] Mais old prateche & Civery shewing Draminatio Ben V A literrige leteronia Hert 75 (5/7a 8 23e) 6[239] Cin of kin the an Tran 29 m borg of cores _[20a] of a cirran to when have 188,28 * anca king dome Man (9/26 b) A Cirs- heow a chang Scinear to gake your hiere & clanheart can or huma hearted, " ken, race, than 12 + Giser- chfel, es m 54 Cinn a Gradom a kingdom lom Och De Cine stol a metitoris som Ben o ogna stole





OI clea angula Ban Menlice clearly Box IL 29 83 Ulanlice, The an v cleopian Low Les balances & Clipping a cally X Clita a plaiter poultice; plasma. malagma long 2 [290] Allite the hard hark 06/3267 conony dome, Done 1 Solofen cloven, khane Chipa week, carely 3[30a] OIx hecleaver, in 4 [30 6] stugge, an sticker bur y. a clock, bell A. Un 5/3001 07/320] · Scear; ef forfex Som Sclauster, cluster, clyster a doctor inflorme Chufan, he clift cleaf we defon. [3/a] (Clifian. 66 Hudire) * Raski Gr 6 250x cledementa, an, m/ dl-findere trade worth . Olujar Ilmorelit Cleafa an in v elifan radu, ce lar No Sufi cheden to, en a desfa, clifa cleaf down clove of classion clufan of climber; p clamb a Clamsian to punily Binio The an v cleman Som N clonsian

Clyft cleanes, splits & Mulitary follows. & Chinegan hulsare O4 to dy hige to be 17,302 & Crio-holen to. 2 Clypigende es m. one calling, coping Xx Cniht wesener Lypigende crying & ineard dolors Ben Being a boy, a Atasberes burk, Burgaste I Cnosel, a genosle on a soul family Co 83 th p 104,4 Dan Duckan to Frit rom Of [2/a 4] o crytan. F milt a hay dom 06 Grysande mani Mr brysian hedes To he stroke dash The Myd nate questive, relationshift, a race Os Engt, ongt knit but bed Som v crypan Cd: 161. Th / 200, 13 Eneous ware knee. h#3/N knabe: pain i genuum dolor



()2N Regecyrd to cyfan advertebat and tugunium (ot, e; for distale, matady, plagar Meca-rice V powerful the an there v grecilard ()2 Council a basket. corbis no carry 04 Viraffes: m also Craft, e; f Beagl. respondres; ma Strat, es; n; pl. D creeping themed; ich de folis de pulsus & Crahettan crowbere 02 Crac a chariet Ben X Crang died v. Saf cringar 3 Lringan; p crang, we go the counge to % die A Cd 167 21 200, 11 & Crafa of way on crate wag ons fel of & Crawe an ; fa oren



CRÆ 22p

CRA 22q

CRI

kaate] A cor, cottage, den, care, bed, couch; casa, spelunca: -To his cotan, L. Cast. 74. He hæfde cytan, Bd 3, 217, S. p. 543, 24: 5, 12, S. p. 680, 42. To beofa cote, Mt. 21, 18: Ore. 3, 9, Bar. p. 117, 17.

Coba, cobe A disease, sickness, pestilence | morbus : -- Swilc cobe com on mannum med a cobe com on mannum and disease came on men, Chr. 1087

PCoblice truly, v. cublice. Cotlyf; pl. cotlyfa. A little vil-lage; villula: - Chr. 963. Cotneta An inhabitant of a cot-

tage, a cottager; case habitator, Som. Cott a bed, v. cota.

Cottuc Mallows ; malva, Som.

Course a quiver, v. cocer.

Corre a quiver, v. cocer.

Corrella and Flat. Ger. krabbe
f: Dut. krab f.) A crans,
eraufish, a sign of the nodiac;
cancer:—Elf. gl. 12: Equ.
wern. 7. Cont. A f. f.

Cracettan To creak; crocitare: -Dial. 2, 8.

Cradel, cradl, cradul, A CRADLE; dele, L. Caut. 74: Cot. 208. Creecetung, e; f. A creaking ; crecitatio.—Creecetung brefens the croaking of ravens,

Guth, 6.

Creefian to cross, v. craffan. Charr, es; m. Plat. Dur. kracht f: Ger kraft 1. CRAPT, contrivance, art, skill, trade, employment, workmaniship; are, artiflorum. 2. Strength, power; vis, potentia. 3. Takent, ability, faculty, excellence, virtue; facultae, virtus:—1. Mid mnjge cruefte by any contribunce, Bt. 39, 4. Ælces crueftes andweore the materials of every ert, Id. 17. 2. Mid callum hiora crieftum with all their powers, Ors. 1, 13. Sunnan ermitas the sun's powers, Bt. 41, 1. 3. Dut mine crustas ne wurden forgitene that my Idents might not be forgotten C. CRAH [Dut. krann f.] A CRAH; Id. 17. Se wer in crashs fulled of grun.—Elf. gr. 9, 33-dent left man is full of virtues, Id. Cranc-starf a measur's instrument. the man is full of virtues, Id. 10: 36, 4. Wis pure sawle creeks senue with one of the faculties of the soul, Id. 32, 1. Plantian crustas on mode to plant virtues in the mind, Id 27, 1: 38, 5. T Ator-crueft the art of poisoning .- Boc-cruft bookeraft,literature.- Dream-crueft the art of music.—Dry-craft Chr. 938.
the art of magic.—Galdor-crafts Cranchawc a crane hand. incantation. — Lace-craft the Crape should creep, v. creopan.

art of medicine.— Leo5-craft Crate waggon, v. craft
poetry.—Rim-craft arithmetical Chaw, crawf Pri. krie Plat.
Beip-craft letter-craft, grammar.— Craw, a Carnish chough, a

Tungel - cræft astronomy. -

Wiece - creft witchereft. -Wig-craft the art of war. Criefta An artist, a craftes

workman; artifex: - Elf.gr. 10. Creeftan To exercise a craft, to build ; architectari :- Elf. gr.

Cræftega, cræftica, cræftiga 🚜 architect, a workman; artifex: Bt. 39, 5, v. cræfta.

Crueltgant most skilful.

Cræftica a workman, v. cræftega. Crmftig; adj. Ingenione, skilj CRAFTY, ingeniosus, peritus:
-Bt. 36, 6: 39, 10.

Cræftiga a workman, v. cræftega. Cræftiglice; adv. Workmanlike. or craftily ; artificiose :- Bd. 1,

Crasfugra more skilful, v. crasftig. Cræftlehs; adj. Artiess, innocent, simple, inexpert; innocens:— Elf. gr. 10. Crustilic; adj. Workmanlike, ar-

tificial; artificialis .- Bridfr. Cræftlice; adv. Cunningly, CRAF-TILY; affabre: -R. 99.

Craftsearo An instrument of war, a device, stratagem; machine,

Cræft-wyre Workmanskip; artificium :-- Sciat. 29.

Creen a crane, v. cran. Cresta A CREST, fuft, phone;

crista, Som. CRAT, crat; pl. cratu [Ptol. kare, karet f: Gr. karre f.] & sharlot, CART; CUTTUS: He hæfde cratu, and ridende men, Gen. 50, 9: Dent. 11, 4. Tweegra horsa cruet a chariotor earl drawn by two horses

Crutchors a cart heres. Crietwien a wain, chariet. Craws cross, v. crawan.

CRAFIAN, becrafian To sek,

Crang Dead, killed; mortuus,

Monn. Crangan, rangan, geerangan; p. hi crungon [Dut. krenken: Ger. kranken] To submit, crash, dis, perish; occumbere, perire:the enemy crushed [cringed],

jey; comix:-Ps. 146, 10.

Crawan, ic crawe, craws; p. creow, hi creowon; pp. criwen [Plat. kreien: Dut. kra-yen: Ger. krahen] To onow se s cock ; cantare instar galli; -Mt. 26, 34, 74 · Mk. 14, 30.

Crawan-leac Meadow - safron hermodactylus .- R. 44. Acrel 4 533 Cresca, Crescise; adj. Grecian; Græcus:--Ors. 1, 10. land Greece, Id. 1, 1.

Creacanford, v. Creccanford. Cread A company, troop; turna: --- Cread-cnearr a ship's company, a crew, Lye.

Crecus the Greeks, v. Greens, Crecca A CREEK, bay, wherf; crepido, Som.

reccagelade, Cregelade [F. Criccelade: Hunt. Criklade] Creccagelade, Cregelade CRICKLADE, Wilts., Chr. 905. CREEKLADE,

Creccanford, Crecganford, Crea-canford [Hant. Creganford the ford of the river Crec or Craye]

ford of the river Crec or Craye | CRAYFORD, Kent, Chr. 457.
Crecisc Grectur, v. Ureach, Creda, an, m. The creed, bettef; symbolum fide; — Se liesue creda the two or Apoetle's creda the two or Apoetle's creda the cred creed.-Se mæsse creda the edcrament or Nicene creed.

Cregelade, v. Creccagelade. Crencestre, crencustre; f.

female weaver, a spinster; tex-trix: - Wynst. Test. URBOTAN, he crypt; p. orchp. hi crupon; pp. cropen [Plat. krupen: Prs. kroepe: Dut. krupen] To cazzr, cross; repere.—Bt. 86, 4; Ors. 1, 7.

Creopende cyn creeping kind, u reptile, Gen. 1, 25. Creopene; m. [Plat. kruper m: Dut. kruiper m.] A exceren, cripole; serpens, stinicus, Som. Creopung, e; A Cazzing, A stealing; streptio:—Cot. 144. Creow cyan, v. crawan. Crepel; m. A little creeper on

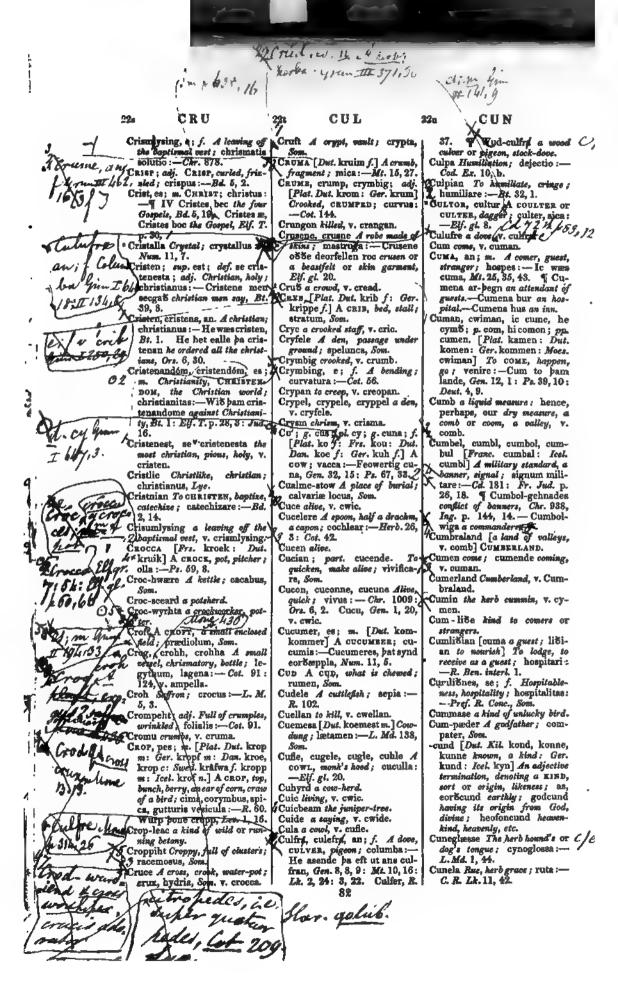
CRAYE, implore; policies, implor 2. CRUTCH, staff; baculus:-Ps. 22, 5; Bd. 4, 31. Cridian-tun [Pr. Cridiatun, Cre-

don the river Credon; tun a contours Kirton or Chentron, Depon, Chr. 977.

Crisma, an. Chrism, holy oil used in baptism by the Romash church, a white vesture in church, which children were clother after baptiem; chrisma -L Alf Guth. Under crisman clothed in albo or white, Bd. 5, 7: 2, 14. ¶ Crism-halgung the christs corat m

Cat. p. 121. Crismen Balsa 🕶 / balannum : Cet. 140.

yrea m 1446,18



Loudspulpes X Grace thus creat Louse, a box used er fundament: Crucken, idest, & Cubher the was y et arquita et defressa mathus, pat is in an ceste pat was Cristen, cs; in the and scort I maren J cristena au m a undefo Chr 1137 Christian -Jug / 366,21 02 Fine antily Colombing-dl: ef To Flucon & cucen, ordown, cucu alove etc Groc a pat The air Lumer land croscan to break a pal 12 th 2, 9 es in Mun Cumbin cemen-hud an inn Kunt: Hunt : Hovd. I de crocc-wythta 2.58 v cuma Bron Cumberland the potter 14 ML 214 Cand sland combi Jullay J amber. and lengto hy 147, 15:1006 In 4543a57 Crow balationes Cot 23 Am Lye I luthe, and, a 3 x Cruc , c; f ? a orack

Ol Sweet his avete gladium sum with O / Cut don to make abwelbring, e.feto Brown Som L. 4 of awathrage be sæfern k & Couned grafty cal lides Bon voumian Vivealm. beals, ain mortal bale; norialem talis Bes K 3876 Cat by th 60,22. ()**3** Mirealm- prea deadly penalty, fatalis alto alto (weccan ; havehle a Cd. 16 th | 157.12 in wehlow his cwell a Coveresond Aurif. O 3 Se rea the chief poved esmedly (d. 137, pud Cot 21 Bin County heave gath broken or function; fugue na John Claron Choles v. cure X Lye on my that X Cwelcax coloupthas Aunder cwelca Cod. 34 Queines wyshing from closan A mand laye - formitte & Cursan To Lornent Selivalu, e; f douth hunish; plachere & casemany Som Ban Cd 184 th 229,30 + Geneton destrocten Goelmyd mother ches Bes 124 16 3422 Mahon y top 19 ge 3 Cushippe com X aveniro compla livene an; L cution Ben Lye 2 January domestic Coven, e; fa green, moretare Luf 1, 11 momen hat before



25 v

CUT

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Cuncile charatt; cerefolium, don. mor, a familiar friend, a quaintence, a familier friend, a relation : notus, cognetus :— Ps. 54, 14 : Lk. 1, 58 : 2, 44. onnet; he can, bu cunne or annet; he can, we ge hi cunnou; s. ic cube, bu cubest, we ge hi cubon, gecubo; sp. cub, gecub [Plat. Dut. Ggr. kennen: Moss. cunnan] l. To kenn, know, know how; scire.

2. To know how to do, howe commer. In he able: posse:— Ne clypa bine cuban, Lt. 14, 12. Cube, cubon kness, was able ; p. of cunnan Cubelic, cublic; adj. Knes certain; notus, Som. Cubelice certainly, v. cublice. Cubemen relations, v. cuba.
Cubian; p. ude. Te know, regard;
innotescere:—Pr. 143, 4.
Cubletan To enter into friendchip, make peace; societatem facere, Som

tacere, Son.
Cublice, cubelice; comp. or;
adv. Certainly, truly, indeed;
certo:—Bd. 2, 12: 3, 22.
Cubnos, sa; f. Knowledge, acquaintance; scientia:—Scint.
38.

Cubnoma Asirname; cognomen,

Cubomen relations, v. cuba. Cubon knew; p. of cunnan. Cubra, cubre more sure; on

Cubudyst regardedst, v. cubian. Cuwon chessed, v. coowan.

VACIAN, part. ende [Plat. quakkein] To quake, tremble;

Cwelm death, v. cwealm. Cwaeman to please, v. cweman. Cwmn a queen, v. cwen.

Cwertern a prison, v. cwertern. Cweetednys a trembling, v. cwacung.

Cwetan, cwetan, acwetan, ic e. ic cwete, cwete er cwede, ru cwmde, he cwmb, we cwm pu cumde, he cumb, we cumdon; sub. cuebe; imp. cuebe
pu, cuebas or swede ge; pp.
gecweden [Moss. cuithan—
cuybes speech, v. cuede] 1. To
sup, speak; dicere." 2. To prosole, or excite by speaking a
provocare:—1. Abraham him rowed to, ic cweede on mi-s Gweman, gecweman; p. de. To num gebance, Gen. 20, 11: please, delight; seligfy; place\$1, 1. Se witega gecweed, Mt. re: Ore. 12: Mt. 15: 15.

24, 15: Gen. 21, 2: Mt. 3, 3.

2. Brutus gecweed anwig Bru
cential Som. 2. Brutus gecward anwig Bru-tus provoked a duel, Ors. 2, 3. wale, cwalu [Dut. kwant f: a Plat. Ger. quant f.] A quell-ing with mempone, a violent

denth, slaughter, denth; cm des:-Bd. 2, 12. Cwanian [Plat. Dat. kwypen: Moss. cwainon] To languish, to be weary, faint, mourn; lan guere, lugere :- Cd. 220.

Cwanta-wic Conterbury, v. Car Wara. Cwartern a prison, v. cwe

88

Cwaran; p. cwehte, hi cwehtch; pp. cweht. To slake, more, brandish; quatere, mover:—Mr. 27, 39: Mr. 15, 294 Cwathring Fabio. Ethelio. Cant-bringe: M. West. Quantbridge: Flor. Wig Quathrig

CAMBRIDGE: Cwatbriege | Smiern Combridge, on the Se vern, Cloucestershirty Sein. Cwead Dung, flik; stereus: Pe. 112.6

Cwealan to bill v. cwellan. CWEALM, es; m. [Plat. qualm m: Dut. kwalm m.] Death, destruction, pestilence, contu-gion, slaughter; nex:-Lk. 21, 11: Es. 5, 3.

Cwealm - bure death bearing, deadly. Cwealmbernes, cwelmbernye,

se; f. Destruction, ruin; exitium :-- Elf. gr.

Cwealmnya, cwylmnya, ac; f.
Torment, poin, anguish; cruciatus:—Bd. 1, 7.

Cwealm-stows place of execution. Cwearn a mill, v. cwyrn. Cweartern a prison, v. cwertern. commotio:--Lps. 48, 16.

Cwacian, part. ende [Plot.]
quakkein] To quake, tremble;
tremere:—Ps. 17,9: Ors. 2,5.

Cwacung, e; f. A quakino.
trembling; tremor:—Ps. 2,11?

Cwale, cwaclen said, v. cwaclan.

Cwale a soient death, v. cwale.

pu cweller, zewellan, zewel cwoellan, acwoellan, acwillan, pu cwelst; p. cwealde, cwalde; pp. cweald, cwelde, cweld, acwolen, acweld, aquald; s. a. [Plet. Ger. qualen: Dut. kwellen] Ts kill, slay, quell; truccidare:—Ex. 8, 26: 29, 16:

BY. 13, Card. p. 60, 1.

Cwellere [Plet. Ger. qualer m: Dut. kweller] A killer, measulayer, quellan, tormstor;

slayer, QUELLER, torm carnifex, spiculator:—Mt. 6, 21.
27: Bd. 1, 7.

Cwelm destruction for cwelling and Cwelmberruya delitraction, v.

Cwelmbernys cwealmbernes. Cwelmende destroying, v. cwellen.

Cwelmian to kill, v. cwylman.

Cwemnys, se; f. A satisfaction; an appearing, a militarion; sa-tisfactio; Bd. 1, 27 : Resp. 8

wkn Al, quena: Dan Kone f and_ ⊿ ore with, soifs of a hing, a dramm; soifs, soifs of a hing, a dramm; unor, regina: — Abrahames owen Abraham's soman, soifs, Cd. 108: Ora. 3, 11. Den Caseres owen a soifs of a Caser, an ampress. But-dailes owen, 24, 24, 44, 73, 11 21. Mt. 12, 42: Zd. 11, 81.

CWE

2. To know how to as, assessment, to be able; posse:—
1. Cunne ge Labant Hig cweedon, bert hig hane cutton, Gen.
29, 5. Hwanon cuttest hu ma, Jn. 1, 48: Bt. 7, 1. Det ne ay cut and open, Lt. 8, 17:
16, 15. Het in cut it is known, the mail of the cut it is known, the cut it is known. 10, 10. Het is cuo is is known, olean, evident, Greg. 2,22. 2. He be can ongitan he counsed in-derstand, Bt. 39, 2, Card. p. 828, 9. He cow nan't hwat

ge don cunnon, Gen. 46, 88. ¶ Cub doen, gecubne gedon to make know

Cunnere A tempter; tentator :-C. Mt. 4, 3.

CURRIAN, acumian, gecumian; p. ode; pp. ed, od; v.a. To enquire, CON, search into, prove, try; probare:--Mot ic hu cunnian may I now enquire? Cunna swa bu wille enqu ther will, Bt. 5, 3: Pz. 188, 1: Bd. 3, 2. Ge cunnian hwylc beers swiftest hers hade to try which of them had the neift-est herse, Bd. 5, 80 5

Cunning, e; f. Experience, COM Cuople A cobie, small ship; navicula:—C. Mt. 8, 13.

Cupp, cupps A cup; poculum

- Ethelf. Test. Auto 189 Cure, curon chose; p. of tebsan. Currealle, currelle Centaury; centauria:— Currealle seo mere the greater centaury, therb. S. Currealle seo lesses the less contaury. Herb 3. the less contoury, Herb. 36.

Cuns A cuns; maledictio:-On senigne man curse seettan, Offic. Epise. 3.

Cursiam incruse, v. cursumbor. Cursian To CURSE; maledicere: -Pr. 86, 23: Chr. 1187.

Cursumbor frankinomes, increas, v. recela.

Cursung, e; f. A cursumo, curse, turment, hell; maledictio:— Ps. 108, 16. Cunc; adj. [Dut. knisch: Ger

keusch Ak chusca, kusgi] CHARTE, medest, pure, clean, castus, purus:—Cz. 29 1. 15, Cusceote [Lancashire, cowshot] A ringdoor; palumbus, Son

"Cuslippa, cusloppe A cowstre; verbascum :—R. 42. Cuter Resis; mastiz, resina:—

R. 48. 2 Cub known, certain; pp. of cun-

CUDA, ang. One Anson, on so-

ever

acray

CWI

CWY

CYL

Cwencan to quench, v. acwencan. Cwen-fugol a female or hen bird. speak; dicere:—Hearm cwiddigan, Bt. 18, 4: Chr. 1085. Cwen-hiord, cwen-hyrd a keeper Cwylmnys terment, v. cwealmof females, one fit to wait upon Cwiddung, cwyddung, e; f. A queens, a eunuch. C. U. h. 12 Cwen-land the country of the Vandals:—Be nordan Sweon saying, report, speech; sermun-culus:—Bt. 18, 4. Cwidol evil tongued, v. cwydol. Cwylt-tyd dead time, v. cwyld. Cwyna a wife, v. cwen. CWYEN, cweorn [Plat. queeren f: kweern f: Moes. cwairn]

A mill, a hand-mill, QUEEN; land, Ors. 1. 1.

Swen-sæ the sea of the Vandals.

aline. V. Cwic. ofer ha westen nu is Cwen-Cwidræden an agreement, v. ræden. mola :- Mt. 24, 41: Num. 11. Cwiertern a prison, v. cwer-THE 52/1/26 Cweoc quick, alive, v. cwic. tern. Cweorn a mu, v. unyama Cweorn-bil the iron supporting a Cweorn a mill, v. owyrh. Cwiferlice; adv. Anxiously; so-Cwyrn-burne a mill-stream. licitè :- C. R. Ben. 64. 11 avyld Cwyrn-stan, cweorn-stan a mill-Cwildbær; adj. Plague bearing, CWYSAN; p. de; pp. ed [Plat. quesen: Frs. quesze] To crush, QUASH, shake, bruise, Cweorn-stan a millstone, v.cwyrn pernicious, injurious; pernicistan. osus :- Scint. 53. Cweorates mill-teeth, grinding Cwildbærlice; adv. Destructively, pestilently; pestifere: . Scint. 8. teeth. squeeze, burst asunder; quas-Cwertern, cweartern, cwiertern, sare, terere :- Elf. gr. 28. Wesi. In Vine cwærtern A prison; carcer: -Mt. 5, 25: Lk. 3, 20. Cwilde-flod the destruction flood, Cwyst bu, cwyst bu la, cwyst tu la sayest thou? whether it is deluge. #338,13 Cwiman to come, v. cuman. so? used in questions, as num in Latin:—Cwyst bu eom ic Cwesan to say, v. cwæsan. Cwebab lament, v. cwiban. Cwinod wasted, v. cwanian. Cwid, cwida [Moes. cwith] The hyt? Mt. 26, 22, v. cwæban. womb; matrix:-R. 76. Cwyb says, v. cwæban. Cwidan; p. we cwiddun. To speak or moan in grief, mourn, Cwybab lament; cwybdende lamenting, v. cwidan. lament; lamentari, plangere:
—Wope cwidan with weeping
to lament, Cd. 48: Mt. 11, 17: Cwyde a saying, v. cwide. Cwybele an inflamed swelling, v. ga wæs cwices modes, Ors. 2, 1. Cuic wæter or cwic well, C. cwydele. Ps. 77, 69.
Cwidendlic; adj. Proper, pecu y cows, v. cú. Jn. 4, 10: Bd. 1, 14. T Cwic-Cycen *a chicken*, v. cicen. ælmesse a living sacrifice, an oblation.—Cwicfooh living property, cattle. liar, natural; genuinus: Cycene Dut. keuken: Frs. ko--Cot. 96. aken] A kitchen; culina:-R. Cwoadan to say, v. cwædan. Cwoellan to kill, v. cwellan. 107. tree or loich-tree, sedge-bushes, Cwoellan to kill, v. cwo juniper-tree; juniperus:—Cot, Cwuc, cwuca alive, v. c 109, Som. Cydde said, told; p. of cysan. Cwoen came, v. cuman.

Cwuc, cwuca alive, v. cwic.

Cwyddung a saying, v. cwiddung.

Cwyddung a saying, v. cwiddung.

Cydung a chiding, v. ciding.

Cyn, cyfe [Ger. kufe] A tun, f. weisel, hogshead, bushel; do-dung. Ly for her Cwiccan; pp. od, ud [Plat. que-ll a 168 ken: Dut. kweeken: Icel. Cyfes, ceafes, cefes; f. [Wil. keuese: Dut. Kil. kebs, kefs] Cwyde a speech, v. cwide. kuikna] To QUICKEN, make alive; vivificare, Som. Cwice [Plat. quek, quik: Dut. kweek gras n.] Quick growing Cwydele An inflamed swelling; varix:-R. 76. A concubine, handmaid; pellex, ancilla:—Elf.gr. 28: Gen. 21, 12. Cwydeleas; adj. Speechless, intesintestatus : - L. Pol. **21, 12.** tate: grass, couch-grass, quitch-grass; gramen:—Herb. 79. Cnut. 68. Cyfesdeboren base bor Cwydodon said, reported, v. cwid-Cyfeshad [Dut. Kil. kebsdom; Cwicfyr a quick fire, fire of brimkeuisdom] Whoredom, adultedigan.

> Cwichelmes-hlæwe [F. Cuic-celmeslawe: Hovd. Cwickel-Cwydræden an agreement, v. gemelow] CUCKAMSLEY HILL, cwidrædden. Cwylan to die, v. acwelan. Cwyl.D cweld killed, from cwel-lan Slaughter, destruction, pes-Cwicsusl, es; m. Burning sul-phur; ignis sulphurqus:— ¶ Cwicsusles ealdor the chief of burning brimstone, the devil, Nicol 26 tilence, plague; clades, lues:
>
> —Ps. 1, 1. ¶ Cwyld or cwylttid a dead time: as we say, the

dicus :- Bd. 1, 23.

Cwydol; adj. Ill tongued; male-

crespinus, tremulus:-R. 47.

dead time of night.

Cwylman, cwelmian, gecwylman; Cyging a calling.

p. de, hi cwelmdon; pp. ed. Cygling, cybling, e; fr. A rela[Plat. Ger. qualen] To kitty,
torment, crucify; trucidare:—//
Ps. 36, 15: Bd. 5, 2. Mid. Cyl, cyle; m/[Frs. kyeld] Cold,
samm sleege gecwylman to kill g coolness; frigus:—Ps. 147, 6. Cwicu alive, v. cwic Cwidwihta living creatures. Cwide cwyde, cwyde, es; m. A speech, saying, command, senanum slæge gecwylman to killing coolness; frigus:—Ps. 121, ...
with one blow, Coll. Monast.
Cyldfare of carrying of children.
Cyle A well; puteus:—Ors. 1, 1. tence, testament, argument, doc-trine; dictum:-Eower cwi-Cwylmbære death bearing, per de stande, Jos. 2, 21. Ealda cwidas old sayings, proverbs,

Bt. 14, B. Cwidas don to

make wills, Somn. 234.

Cwidboc/a book of proverbs. Cwylmd killed, v. cwylman. Cwylmende, cwylmigende tor-menting, crucifying, v. cwyl-

23. 23b Cwiddigan; p. hi cwydodon. To

Cwylmineg, cwylming, e; f. A cross; crux:—Mt. 10, 38.

ry; pellicatus:—Cot. 186. CYGAN, cygean, cigan, acigan, gecegan, gecygan; p. de; pp. ed; v.a. 1. To call, invite, call

upon, invoke, intreat; vocare, invocare. 2. To call together, assemble; convocare:-1. Ps. 98, 6: 104, 15. Ic gecyge, Ps. 114, 2. Gecygde, Ps. 73, 19. 2. Bd. 4, 23: Elf. gr.

Cylene A KILN, an oven; culi-na:—Cot. 45.

Cylénisc; adj. Like a kiln; for-naceus, Som. Wim Gim # 352, 40

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Cylew spotted.

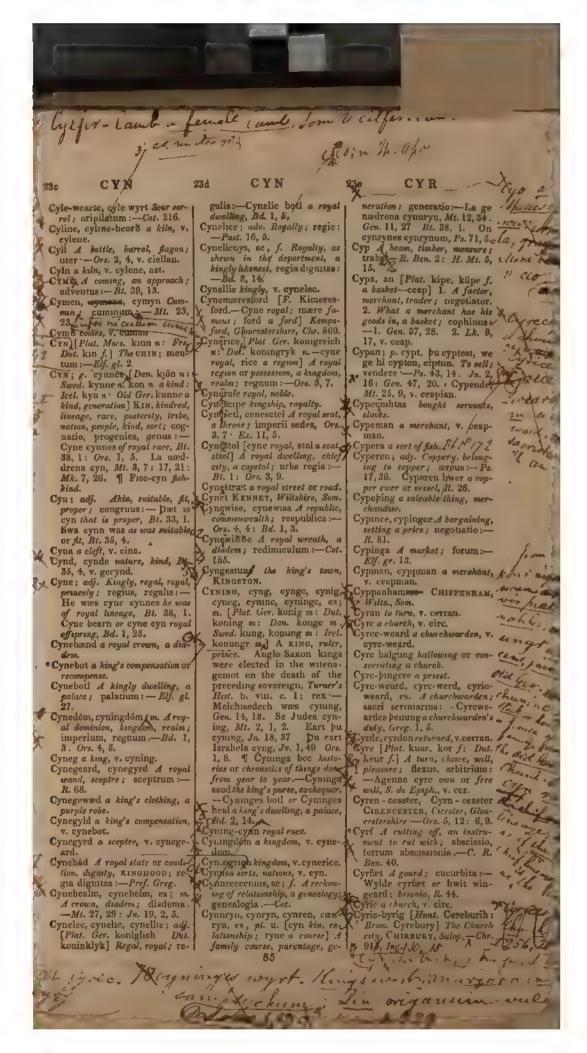
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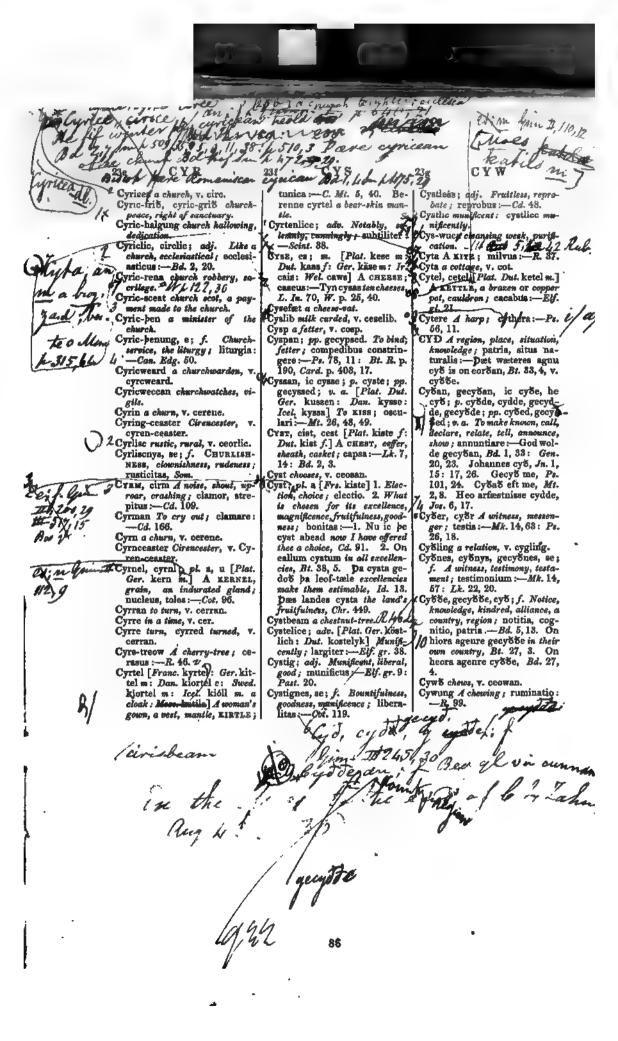
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Nicod. 26. Cwic-treow the haw

Berkshire, Chr. 1006. V8 - Cwicseolfor quickstiver. & avenas, a; mpl. he inhabitants of linea -Rand, the wordals; Vandali, OH 1, 1. & Scot queon Liverlic Juses lis Beak 38/7 The Civil to cure swell and wyc living & My Cyfes-boren (afes a concubire) base born the an for 40 W 1 37,26 m 3 iwic susten sulphu reous, fiery the apol A liveldbarlice Douth bearing, deadly & Cyda cold v pestetere Ben Ox tympe cyle ends

Xelyble, cs; m a. leather bettle whay juder? It an O corp for Bl. Kyla yustakus Im N68,23 they fe - peng mer Elymed horber genes (8) Ic wille cypan volo vendores) Th. an 110,5 ed tustim valens; that Il 1,15,16 Xiynende, ad yourney gapen holder vicinean i Chamadres Vora y Cymlic advantagens, Respeleac ciphus Comely; commoded Sylyne rof royal, Ix Cynde natural kind ban chen some & Cyr a teme 11 Hyrce, an; fa Church iv once Dangeshun, yeurs regium Bd 11,25 Cyre, cs, m will Cyninges - tunillingston Thomas the the & Cynedomas The office & dignity of magistrates; fasces, sceptrum Cot Agning-gierda a dialem 94 8mm Lye Cynn a race (d 63, Cynchelmode crowned of lendant , clechen 1 1 h 76,13 v cyn ementem, g quis cum aliquat ymnestre a mother sere selectes homes Som V. connective bat Lye - Lashel begn-recense a gene along prigree; genedal logia Jon v. cynrys





rie- boc whereh broke Eccletiasticus . asheld Cyric Jang a chan control in acceler inime nitas ecclesia. runke t Egrico hum, a Charle the Mr. 1. 108,2 Trustist to chow Inh. W/2.121.19 4[24a4] Parlypere, es;m #2 (your song ecclesias a martys, wither tica cantio Bd Scream The In 2,20 Cydunge; & Consis su from ; murue cake & Cist, eif chaire encellence che Tografalice subtilifer Ben 12 Cystenlocan venus Lare a 99 Lye & Cyrrenlic festives due 2 Lyss, es m Le Cornel granum (& Cysel- Man siles Ben ghe Beo gl

& Dal, cs; m & fach Dal, es; n: pl. dalu a valley & enfante 1; nenda. D" Bi moles to oros k11: 0 # \$ 2. 28 f- 29 d pas dales setdal] the first of the velly. Fros. as. tout & 27, 29a -d: · day word Elm-A Elf. 46 / 5% of vertical of vertical of which it lin Le dad-hwata 4-hwates 300 231/2 547 Juin # Dag woma a day 458.2:446,30 3 Dad heath led ADad-were a dudy What, a cloud (d 160 feat; facinus id - 170 1 1/199, 25 The 214,27 fort; id 1912/238, & With there wie who pres made, mutes Bento Dal. ax, e.f. Deg-dad aday led id · Dage with he a sign 1 30 200 Hosh 54 Del melum in fitters For Cot 1722 Dagfeorn; of Food fer eday, unies duck Hogy logo aduly doney thel Jest sye)7 Oacma [25a 3] Thug-leohta to what the with of day (2216 than y Lagrache of safron wolound neomend es; m More; agaped Som lot 150 Deg-redges; n Dog rin aurora fin hasticipium Stad beverde the week Lagran sten, es m Out in the day time; tinterde Jag- hrafen y hrafuel Little Some S. M. 1, 63. Some me a day rabon bonhark for Rien Book 4998 Doeg-speald, es; m marcon (pr 107 ox day, sheld, a cloud 1 mg 1 27/5, 25 (Wan - merce, an embracalum Col 146 th Denmark To trent to n182,22 Chr 1076, 9 mg/ 275 والمسورة وراثك



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didage; LE be 11. R. 870

29h

DÆD

DÆG

DÆR

D is sometimes changed into 8, 5 thou wart.

D and t are often interchanged. as mette met, for metde.

Nouns ending in d or t are generally feminine, as gebyrd birth; gecynd sature; miht might; wht possession; gymelyst carelessness.

A word terminating with ed.

A word terminating with ed.

Defe fit convenient, Some cates that a person or things Dec, dag, dah, dogor, es; m. is furnished or provided with that which is expressed by

Ger. tag m: Mees. dags 1. the root, and is usually considered as a participle, al-though no verb may exist to which it can be assigned; such words have, therefore, generally ge prefixed to them; as gehyrned horned; gesceod ahod, Rask's Gr. by Mr. Thorpe, 1. 326.

The proper termination of the perfect participle is ed, but it is often found in ad, od; to dag on a former day.—Ofte the and yd. When the letters Dages ege a daing.

2, p, c, h, x and s, after another commonant, go before the infinitive an, the vowel lic. before the terminating d is not only rejected, but d is changed into t; as from dyppan to dip would be regularly formed dypped dipped, con-tracted into dyppd, dyppt, and dypt dipped.

Da [Dan. dan m. a deer] A doe; dama :-- Eif. gl. 18.

Dang, dag any thing that is losse, dagling, dangling, Som.

DED, e; f. [Plat. Dut. dand f:
Frs. died] A DEED, an action;
actio, factum:—Elf. gr. 11;
Ps. 63, 10. ¶ Deed weore

a deed-work, a famous work, 2-17 Cd. 170. Durd-bana an evil-doer, perpe-

trator. Dudbetan ; part. ende. To make amends, give satisfaction, to be penitent, to repent; maleficium compensare, ponitere :- Eif.

T. p. 38.

Deg-rim, ideirim a number of Degbot An amends-deed, repent of days, a charse of days, age. ames, penitence; punitentia; Deggan-stanf the stone of Degmaloficit compensatio:— Here sa, DAUSTON, or Dajeton, temes him deedbote he teach.

eth him repentance, L. Can. Eig. poent. 8. Dos dædbote, M3. 3, 2, 8, v. behreowsung.

actor or bourer.

Dæd-hata hateful deed. Dædlean a deed-loon or reward,

а тесотрено Dwdlic; adj Deedlike, active Cactivus: Dwdlice word of verb active, Elf. gr.
Dwd-rof deed-famed, illustrious,

Ger. tag m: Moes. dags 1. A DAY; dies. 2. The time of a man's life; tempus vitæ hu-manæ:—1. God het þæt leoht dæg, Gen. 1, 5. Se þridda dæg, Gen. 1, 18. 2. On þreora days or lives, Bd. app. p. 771,
45. ¶ On days to the day, by
day.—To day to-day.—Day
ar the day before.—On gran

Dæghwamlice; adv. Dally; quotidie:-Mt. 14, 49.

Dægian to skine, v. dagian.
Dægia secret, muknown, v. dagie.
Dægiic; adj. [Plat. dagelick:
Dut. dagelyksch] Daily; quotidianus:—Bd. 4, 25.

Dæg-mæl A day division, er, a dial, a clock; gium Elf. gl. 27. horoto-Dægmel-sceawere an impector, or sbeerver of a dial, clock or time a soothsayer, Elf. gl. p. 66, 79.

Degred Dit. dagerand m: Fro. deiredd. — dag day, hrad bræd early: Som. says, read red Early down, morning; maturi num:—Lk. 24, 1: Ps. 29, Ton degred in the dawn, o morning, Jn. 8, 2. C.A. 222 Degredlic; adj. Of the morning matutinus:—Lps. 129, 6.

Degateorra the day star.
Degperlic; adj. Dotly, diurnal;
diurnus:—Ser. Nat. Dom.

Dægbern a day's space.
Dægtima day time.
Dægweore a day's sork.
Dæi, dæig a day, v. dag Dai-rim a course of days,

Ben-rim a gargine.

Ball, est m. [Plet. Dat. deel

Ball, est m. [1. d part,

Ball: pars.

on wa manige delas todelas they divide their good into so have many parts, Bt. 38, 2: Lk. 15, Lel on del a great deal of the island, of the 189. 2. Etf. gr. 2. \(\text{Sume}\)

Be del in some part, partly.—Sume delle in some part, partly.—

Somma del some deal, some

part, a little, Gen. 43, 11. Dzelan, bedzelan, gedzelan; de; pp. ed; v. a. [Plat. Dut.] deelen: Ger. theilen] To divide, separate, distribute, hestom, deal, dispense, Polle,
judge; dividere, distributere:

—Ic scyle gedælan I shall,
separate, Solil, 3. Bedæled,
tren. 27, 45. Gedæled dewrined, male destribute, Solil, 14A Bedseled prived, mode destitute, Solil. 14. Deledlice by itself, apart, v.

gedæledlice. lend, dælere, es. A dealer, divider, distributor; divisor:
-Lk. 12, 14.

Dæling A die partitio, Som. dividing, parting; Del-late; adj. Portionless, def-

cient; expere:-R. 18, 90. Delniman [Dat. deelnemen] Po take part, to participate;
participare: —Elf. gr. 5.
Commend at taker of a part, a partaker;
participare: —Ps.
118, 63: Bd. 3. 11.

Dælnimendnes,dælnimung,dælnæmeng, e; f. A participa

tion, portion; portio: Dema A judge; judex:-21, 28.

Denna The Dones: Dani: Add 4 Som. v de ne

Deen a valley, v. dens.
Deere a loss, v. dan.
Decrents, Decreent the river
Darent, Darwent, Derwent;
Decrents-must, Dertamusas
the month of the river Darwent, DARTHOUTH, Kent, Chr. 1049,

v. deorwent. Han-bare woods vales son

Dalamensan The Dalmatians;
Dalmati:—Ors. 1, 1.
Dalc, dolc A buckle, bracelet,
trife; spinther, cefula:—Elf.
gr. 9, 18: Jos. 7, 21.
Dalf dug; p. of delfan.
Dap-fugel the dip fowl, or diver.
Darad, dared, darod A dart,
weapon; telum:—Darad hebbende Cod. Fr. 66 heb--2.4,341 T443,13

Darst leaven, v. dærst.

Darv, dære, e; f. [Dut. Kil.
dere, deyre] Hurt, damage;
damnum:—Hwelc is mare ux C. aus 21 daru what is a greater hurt, Bt. 29, 2: Bd. 3, 2, S. p. . 525, 17. Deacon, diacon A deacon, levite; levita:—Ex. 4, 14. Deaconhad, diacontiad Deaconhood, deaconship; diaconatus,

tuus.

realle; more

m # 522,20

deat ele

cal, el; 1 Deád, died; adj. [Frs. dead: Plat. Dut. dood] DEAD; mor-

Deadbære, deabbær, deadbærlic, deadberend, deabberend, adj. Death - bearing, deadly, mortal, destructive; mortifer: -Mk. 16, 18.

Deadblod dead blood, congealed Deádian to die, v. adeadan. Deadlic; adj. <u>Deadly</u>, mortal; mortalis:—Ors. 3, 8.

Une Deadlice deadly, v. deablic.

Deadlicnys, deablicnes, se; f. DEADLINESS, mortality; mora lew talitas:—Bd. 3, 23. Dead-rægl clothing of the dead,

a shroud. Dead-spring, es; m. A malignant weer, carbuncle; carbunculus:—Herb. 9, 2.

DEAF; adj. [Frs. deaf: Plat. Dut. doof] DEAF; surdus:— Hwæðer þu durre gilpan whe-

ther thou dare boast, Bt. 14, 1: Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 5, Nicod. 12. Hwæber he winnan dorste

whether he durst fight, Ors. 4, 11. Dæt hi swa don ne dorsten that they durst not do so,

-Se deab cymb, Bt. 8, Card. p. 38, 19. Deabes lib article

Deabher, deabherend deading Y. deadhere. Deabhernys, se; f. Death, des-

truction, pestilence; pernicies:
-R. Lk. 21, 11.

Dead-godas death-gods, spirits,

ghosts, v. deab.

Deablic, deadlic; adj. Deadly,
mortal; mortalis:—Bd. 24, 2.

Deablicnes mortality, v. dead-

134.

digle.

digelice.

Bt. 39, 11.

Dearnenga, dearnunga, deorgenunga, dernunga, dernunga; adv. Secondard in secondard

Gif se delfere þa eorðan ne dulfe, Bt. 40, 6: Gen. 21, 30. of death, the point of death, dulfe, Bt. 40, 6: Gen. 21
Deadas spirits, ghosts, Cos. Delfere A digger; fossor:-40, 6-Delf-isen A digging-iron, spade; fossorium:—Cot. 90.

DEM, mes. Hurt, damage, loss, -in slaughter, disease; damnum,

strages:—Ors. 6, 14: Bt. R. 5, 3, note n. Be bes dem-

Degle, dægl secret, unknown, v.

Degollice, degullice secretly, v.

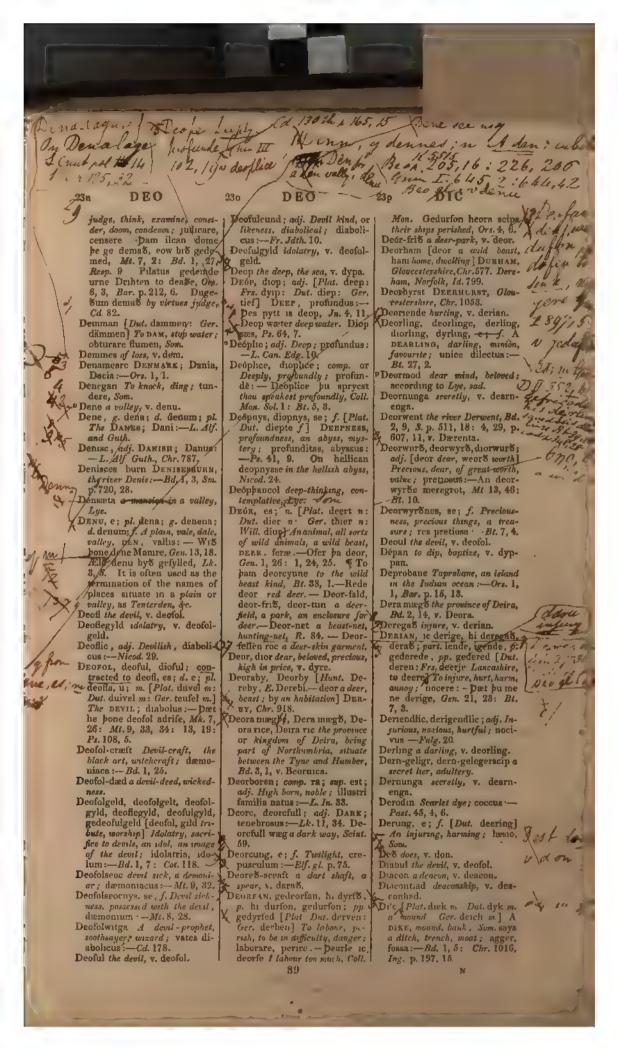
Degolnys, degulnes solitude, v.

mes ehte, Ex. 22, 5. DEMA, doema, an; m. A judge, an umpire; judex:-Se unrihtwisa dema cwyb, Lk. 18, 2, 6. Déman; p. démde, gedémde; pp. gedémed; v. a. To DEEM,

licnys. Deadscufa Death; mors:-Lps. Deates-witegung, witeging 10, a prophesion or divination by railing the spirit of the deed; necromantia Som

Deales (par betty) Deat Jay death a led of service director Bes & Dot dead the an deat 1 Deafe deafer In & Datberend mortal a deathor Daga dagas dagum de pl. q. d. ac of da Deagelian to his Bedgl v deglion Day what is speed Deat. Stelves in Som v daag Dage dough to dan 1 Deagged houbled) 7 ? dajian [25a 4] O 8 Dah [28a,5] X Dalas parts 1 Dut 14 a sapulchee Bo Th 1 20, 8 v dal 12 Deapunge, lade immersile los 23 Ted bot peniter Deare loss; damnem lon, Ben Som v doed but & Dalo, e; f & den; N. Daru O deopan dals into thes Me Dead dag, es; m J& Defenise of Down death day, day deep den Cd. 23 with Beak Tyle (Dead deaths olen Cod h 27,21 Dehler, daughter do I Dane geld Danegalt Daniel tubale tribate Dellesin, + del Danicum Som Dead coultymend protificatus Lps 78,2 Dar, e f Destruck enjent that v do 17/25a67 Darat de es: m why Bed-drep teath from Teat wel death y arm 16 Deat regle a heave sport pellage, lium so pulcherale enura form Weat sena hade death tree; heef the the death, months in Long Towarded artor Seo 14 12314 Delitermonge da Equico AC174 10 Dea J- ged, godes 2551 orbit Lead betacan most Dead swellan to suffer death, to die merten (ofus day 213) (pelalme, slaughter destaden) (Dea to 1 rassere, slaughter) Wohns Oax 215 1 598 tradere . Med couple ! do pakimostom obine 1291/13422

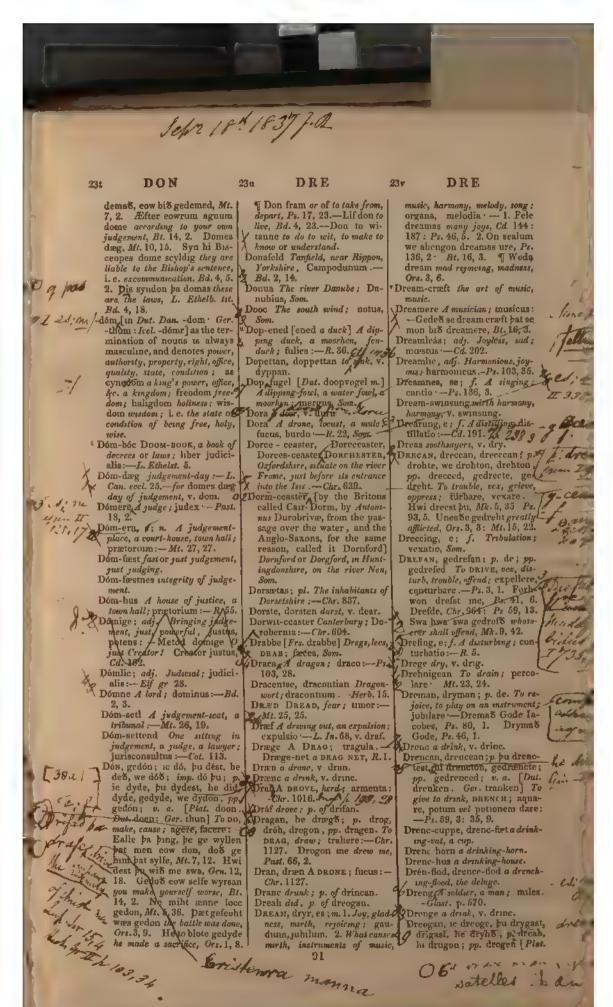
Jemend i m 4 judge juden bes N 360 wat pour dene gen 13, 18 80 Dembre jes, on Deog e f. Dye tinchera Begge Street 18 320 K 649 a laygel Desple Secret laters Som Ben v dealla Gudge : pider som Dook duck profound Demin loti 1 17 2 4 3 ar Dearlinges; ma mag hus , freefreders v. dem deop ie au wish Den bora places reverted (d 155) 1 197,31:1671L a programmed idoned form Deorwurte, deorny 209, 24: 169, 2h diorwirte, es, mm Hermante Ch. 1104 has re f precious Ula 3 12 178, 25 1035 2-9 , 20718 an man whatehous & Deng - On dengum in not alibus Moo. 13. of warley v Shill Len. marce, any socha 1119 dry 340,30) 27 273, 11 To Den. Dere damage Som v daru * Derfan to labour mearcan to Clemner Derramay T, Dera - me Chr 1075 mg & 280,30 Syl v deorfan :108 Dag 288, 11: 1039 Deore by Green & 1400 Dennif 21 a 3) Dense Danish U.an & (Deoraby-secr, e) Werbythine allid (reaster. seere with Westgenia! Deore- graf dark grey; fur Menisc Deafe perfectus Ben Dear-cyn, es, m a kind. Reofol-scinna devels domonia som. of beach !! & Deor Jald a Mark 3x hortus cervoring Sony - IN Dear hege deer a hedge against deer or wife beast; se pinnenten





a scircl dier, in a dullower In Dirodin Scarle & dy istelie bolde : Xlunde lactantes ⩽ on The Spa R. 11 21.16 Les Q3 Dile ifgung, e; L adv Dim si also fallow land, was Oca K1012 but the devil · & digelise

Don i little fallow deer lamila tom Co 1. 78 dge 2. Donleca practicus Donde laburi 07 when Ca 63 Dreflie de le Saft. XDorlacan a soliof et: attaci bom & Dracan earligat dragers dwell Cd 215 1 270, 30 12 regende dus Oannamas per domige Hannemah thee 11 Dec domige ther uk, dren enalf 192 2h 239 Ris honomable Bes K5, Cd 218. Th p 2/9,3



23x

Adam Talker Com **23**y

23w DRI

Overe in

w, m

Dut. dragen: Fvs. droegie: Ger. tragen]. To do, work, bear, suffer, livs; facere, tolerare:-Noldan drengan leng would not longer do or work, Cd. l. No cubon don ne dreogan [they] knew neither to do, nor eafer, Cd. 10: 129: 130: L. Can. Edg. 23: Ors. 1, 11, v. adreogan.

Dreoh-lecan magicians, v. dry. Dreordun Fourad; timebant, v.

ondredan. Preori Blood; cruor:—Ca 47.

Preorig, dreorig, dreorighe dredroerig: Ger. traurig] Sad, serrougial, pensine, DREARY Incestus:—Hig wurdon swide dreorige, Gen. 44, 13: Mk. 14, 19.

Adjust Drearignys, se; f. DREARI-NESS, sadness; mæstitis, Som.

NESS, sadness; messitia, Som.

Dreosan, gedroosan; p. hi druron. To resh, ruin, fall, perish;
cadere, ruere:—Cod. Ez. 16,
dh. 14: Bt. 12.

Drepe [Norse, drep a mortal
death; occisio:—Cd. 167: 76.

Dresten; pl. Dregs, less; faces:

—Ps. 74. 8.

Dridge, v. driv.

Pri dry, v. drig. Drif, gedrif A fover; febris: 2

Drin, B. Mt. 8, 15.

(10) : Still Driffen, dryfen, ic drife, drife; pp. draff, gedraf, we drifen; pp. modrifen [Plat. driven: DRIVEN, dryman, ...

drifen, gedrifen [Plat. driven: drifen, gedrifen [Plat. driven: dro constituen, dro constituen, dro constituen, drong drive as a ship, to ship-lare, a drine, drong trunch, drong drive, drive as a ship, to ship-lare, drive as a ship, to ship-lare, drive as a ship, to ship-lare, drive, driv dec:-1. Deah eow man ne drife, Lev. 26, 17: Deut. 11, 4. 2. Hi byne drifon ut, Js. 9, 35. He ongann drifan. 9, 35. He ongann drifan, Mk. 11, 15: Chr. 1099. Ged-raf heora scipa CC two humdred of their ships wrenked,

dred of their sweps wreczes, Ors. 4, 6.

Daio, dryg, dri; adj. [Plat.
drog: Dut. droog] Day; aridus:—Drig wudu dry wood,
Elf. gl. 17. On ham drigean,
Lk. 23, 31: Bt. 5, 2.

Drigan, drygan, drugan, drigean; p. de; pp. ed [Plat. dro-j.gen: Dut. drogen] 1. To DRY, rub dry; abstergere. 2. To 1. See drigde hys fet, Jn. 11, 2: Lk. 7, 38, 44. 2. On æfen awa wyrt drugas, Pr. 89, 6, v. adrigan.

Drigast sufferest, v. dreogan.

Dright, driht the Lord, Po. 3, 8, v. drihten.

DRI

Drignys, se; f. [Plat. drogniss f.] A DRYNBES; elecitas:-Gen. 1, 10: Ps. 77, 20.

Oribt, dryht [Norse, drobt] A man, family, people; honto, family, people; honto, familia:—Drihta bearnain to the sons of man, Cd. 47.

Driht-esldor lord or rules of a

feast.

DRIHTEN, dryhten, dright, driht, gedriht; g. drihtnen; d. driht-ne; m. [Wil. drohtin, druh-tin: Swed. drott m. a king; drottning f. a queen, lady: Icel. drottinn m. The Lord, a lord, ruler; Dominus:-1) Se seofoba ya Drihtnes resteden pines Godes, Es. 20.
 Drihtna Drihten the Lord

of lords. Drihtenlic, drihtlic, adj. Lordiy, belonging to the Lord; domi-nicus:—Bd. 3, 3. Driht-folc a lord's folk, a train,

people.

Driht-guma,

lord or cl dryht-guma the lord or chief manager in a wedding, a friend.

Dribo bears, v. dreogan. Drihtlic lordly, v. drihtenlic. Drihtn a lord, v. drihten.

Dribtic lordsy, v. dribten.

Dribt a lord, v. dribten.

Dribt-ness carcases of the people. Dropfag, dropfag A starting;
aturnue, Som.

Dribtnes, se; f.—Dribtscipe
Domision, lordship; domina/tio:—Cd. 1: 24.

Drincan, gedrincan, druncaian; ie drince, we drined, dryned; p. drane, we druncon; pp. druncen [Plat. Dut. drinken; Ger. trinken: Moss. drigg-kan, prosounced drinkan] To DRIKE, to be drunk ; bibere : —He dranc of bam wine ba wear's he druncen, Gen. 9, 21: Lev. 10, 9. We aston and druncon beforen be, Lk. 13, Hig druncene beot, Ja. 26. 2, 10.

Drince fæt a drinking-vat, a cup. Drincere [Plat. Dut. drinker m: Ger. trinker m.] A DRINKER; potator:—C. Mt. 11, 19.

Drinc-werig drink weary, satis-fied with drinking.

Driopan, dripan, drypan; part.
ende [Plat. drüppen: Dut.

droppen: Ger. tropfen .- dro-

pa a drop] To DRIP, distil,
drop; stillars:—Prov. 19.
Driane A wig, false hair; capillamenta :-- R. 35.

Drof, gedrof; adj. Droffy, dreg-

Drofnya, se; f. Dirtiness, tur-bulency, sodition; turbulentia,

Drog dreag, p. of dragan. Drogan suffered; tolerarunt, v. dreogan.

Droge Dung, DEAUGH; sterets:

Droge monnes stercus kumanum, L. Md. 3, 36.

Broht draum, drought. In the de, nigende; p. ode; pp. ed.
To converse, dwell, to keep company with; conversari:—Bd. 1, 27.

Drohtab a conversation, v. drohtnung.

Drohtnung, drohtung, e; f.
Conversation, conduct, life, action; conversatio:—Deut. 1,
443. On berra Apostola drohtnunge in the Acts of the Apos-

ties, R. Ben. Date of the 2 portion of the Date of the Brist druppen m: Date of the Brist druppen m: Ger. tropfen] A DROP; gutta:-Lk. 22,

Drop-fah; adj. A drop colour, variegated in spots, spotted; stillatus :- Herb. 130.

Dropian, drupian; p. hi drupo-don. To BROP; stillare:-Ps. 71, 6, v. driopan.

Drop-medum by drops, drop by drop.

Droppetan Todistil; distillare: L. Ps. 67, 9,

Droppetung, dropung A drop-ping; stillicidia:—L. Ps. 71, 6.

pl. droans. DROS, nos, drosne; pl. drosna. Dross, fitth, dregs, lees; fmx; —Eles drosna the dregs of sil, R. 47.

Drosenlie; adj. Brittle, weak ; fragilis, Som.

Drosne dross, v. dros. Drugao dries, v. drigan-

Drugate, drugote A drought, dryness; siccitas:—R. 96. Druge, drugon Bore; tulit, tu-

lerunt, v. dreogan. Drugung, e; f. A dryson, a dry place; inaquesus locus: Ps. 77, 20.

Druncen, drunen dranken, Gen. 9, 21, v. drincan.

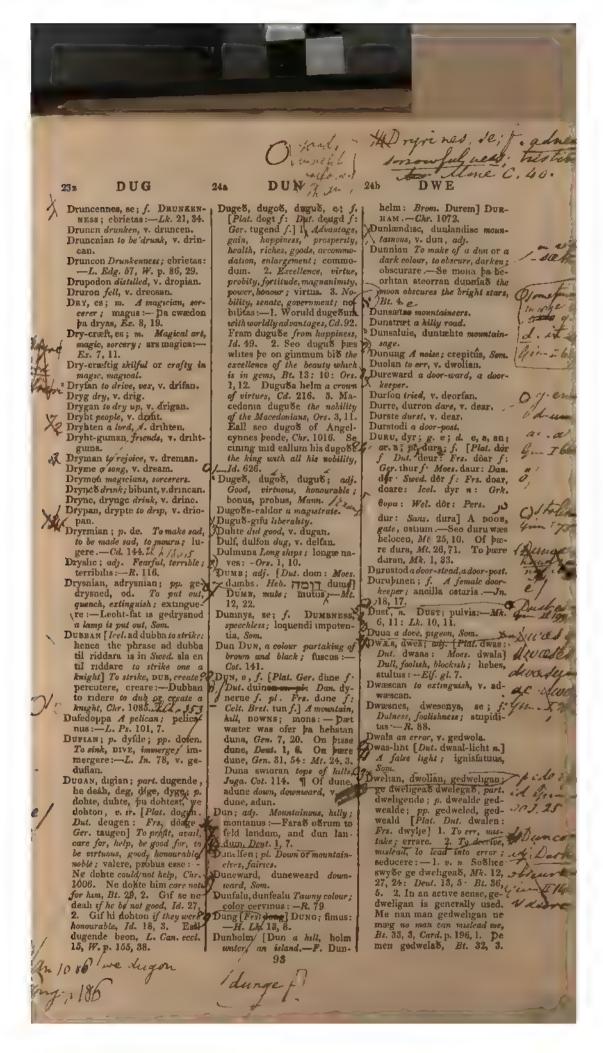
Druncen georn [Plat. drink geren: Dut. dvink guarn] Deinkdesiroue, drunken; ebrionus: -R. Ben. 4.

Druncenhed Drunkenness; chrietzu: -- Chr. 1070.

92

Drear Jak blood Drenigean to draw Ber w chehrugean Dreony Along; cree autist Bes 1 2833 all to Drof denn den or a cattle are of 1 Se agent dreir Draf man of Dressifue Sally moester . Th. an * Decorlice hearty mounfully Than cook liego Bear 7 His sweet was 3 Oriencen-georn swylce blodes de Sh 22,# 44-05, hena drearang Sidan p. dree Valling of draps (it a aula, vel 191 th 238, 3:213, Ber sillab To theh thomius Co 3 Dropsag stum ager pascum. deaw, treas day Trinck lean pramie of the field fre - he bendi honoraria - o Three reads de dean-dripas dew-draph Cd/85 unclass or wink Th p 293, 1x Kaw; assia hotus inc-lot, es; w hunkang destal Beak 4606

Druncen lær lentus de Dien - sorrefres n Drun censule es, m a mountain cavers drunkuness; ebne tas Coden 56 Boogs .. Doubt matin es: me Bookly, treasure asok 5681 frun- ford, S. an Drumenwail man nd Deut Tryptentic drine a Justina a chart Som v twolma properties to an inverse value lordly the the i driven 12 Dry where act, mo Brymmas dugita Lye glories ofther yout Cd 4th a ford; dominas 1.5.34 - Dugod Dhikke 4 -11 Som, Bon we rymian herizad the 3 Drynt-worda "dod prace the Land in 170 th 1 213,2 - Dugita Dustes in Mila wyn bonorum gandium & Dustes in Mila achiene me theaten in the name I be wind, a divine! hosperty, prosperous to Theologia In Dig ld 86 th 1 107,33 taindie 2 h 3,12 The Drigming a whispening or duget Tuch rune hellitary the Susuried Som Duthama, Qut. drink we semidentus Som Ben Dumle ongovertalus Col & 3 Ben Lye 12 Dryha a drop Dwelan decipere Des K 3468 Dropostood Cod Sa Soav dreine Dufed Suns, mordus Dune down the an Bon v dufany



DYR / g mine es; my DYX

DYN 24a

Occasionally dwelfan is used in an active sense. Du me dwelige thou decrivest me, Bt. dwenge inou accesses me, Mr.

36, 5. Ic be dwende, Id.

Dweorg, dwerg, dweorh Piat.

dwarf m: Dut. dwerg c.] A

dwarf inanus:—R. 114.

Dwes dull, v. dwess.

Dwesenye dulness, v. dwesnes.

Dwild A deception, spectral error, spectrum, Lue.

ror, spectrum, Lye. Dwimeru, dwimora; pl. Chosts,

apretres; spectra, Som.

Dwimorlic; adj. Visionary; tanquam per visum, Som.

Dwinan, adwinan, ic dwine, he

dwing; p. dwan, we dwinon; pp. dwinen [Plat. dwinen: Dut. verdwynen] To pine, fade, DWINDLE, waste away, vanish, extinguish; tabescere: -Herb. 2, 4, 17.

Dwola an error, v. gedwola. Dwoleman, dwolman darkness, chaos; ac. of dwolma

Dwolian to err, v. dwelian.
Dwolic; adj. Erring, heretical;
hereticus:—L. Alf. Can. 33.
Dwolice; ado. Erroneously; he-

À

teort, Air refice: - Helaem 20. chaos, histus . - Lk. 16, 26: Bt. R. p. 156, 5.

Dwolung, e; f. Datage; delira-Dwolung, e; f. Datage; delira-Dynan To die, kill; mori, occi-

dere :- L. pol. Chut. 42, W. p. 140, 45, v. adydan.

Dyde did; p. of don.

Dyde A DEED, an action: faci-nus:—Ors. 5, 2.

Dyderian, dydrian To deceive, delude; illudere:—Bt. 35, 5.

Dyderunga delusions, Som.

Dydrung A pretence, deceit; aimulatio:—Col. mon. Dyfde dived, v. dufian.

Dyfene Desert, reward; meritum: -C. R. Ben. 2.

Dyfing a diving, Som. Dyg a day, v. dæg. Dyge does good, v. dugan. Dyhte arranged, v. dihtan. Dylfs dige, v. delfan.

dysoise; strepere:- Jdth. 10. Dynan To DINE, feed; depas-cere:—Ps. 79, 14. Byrian Lede Ayolk Drun, gedyn A , bin, noise : | sonus, fragor, strepitus:—Se dyne becom, Cd. 228: 221:

Dyngan; pp. gedynged [Ger. düngen] To DUNG, manure; stercorare, Som.

Dynige; f. Mountainous places; montans :- L. M. 8, 8.

DYNT, es; m. A stroke, stripe, blow, DINT; ictus; percussio: —Bt. 38, 2: Chr. 1012.

Dyorlie; adj. Beaetlike, brutal bellunus .-- Mod. Con. 1. Deliunus .—Mod. Con. 1. 9 7
Dypa, deop, an The DEEr, sea;
profundum: — Teoh hit on dypan, Lk. 5, 4.

DYPPAN, dippan; ic dyppe, we dippas; p. dypts; pp. dypt; v. a. [Plat. dippen, dopen: Frz. dippe: Dat. doopen] To DIP, immerge, baptine; immergere :- Dyppe his finger, Lev. 4, 17. Dippat ysopan scenft, Ez. 12, 22.

Dyr a door, v. duru.

Dyra 1007, v. tanu.

Dyran To hold dear, tore; carum
habere:—Cd.14. A. 1/1/

DYRE deor, dior; adj. [Plat.
dür: Dut. dier] Dear, belov-

ed, precious; charus, dilectus, pretionus: - Se was hym dyre, Lk.7, 2: Gen. 44, 5. Deore ween he Drihtne urum dear soas he to our Lord, Cd. 14. Deor he hit seld he sold it dear, R. 85.

Dyrfo is in danger, v. deorfan. Dyrling a darling, v. deorling. Dyrnaidden, secret, v. dyrnan. Dyrnan, gedyrnan: s. dyrna

yrnan, gedyrnan; p. dyrnde hi dyrndon; pp. dyrnen, dyrne, dyen, bedyrned, gedyrned; v.a. To hide, secrete; occul-tare.—Ne mihte Iosep hyne leng dyrnan, Gen. 45, 1. Dat hit hym næs dyrne, Lk. 8, 47;. Ors. 5, 10. Gedyrnes shall phide, L. In. 17: 38.

Dyrne-geligre secret lying, adultery, v. geligre.

Dyrn-gewrith Secret writings, books whose authors are not known, the apocryphal books; apocrypha: —Cot. 10.

Dyralicgian Tolic secretly, to for-

nicate ; fornicari :- Pe. 105, 36. Dyrra dearer, v. dyre. Dyrran to dare, Som. v. dear.

ed

Dyratelice, gedyratelice, dyrat-lice; adv. Boldly; audacter: —Mk. 15, 43.

Dyrstig, gedyrstig; adj. Daring, bold, rash; audax: - Nicod. 12: Bd. 2, 6.

Dyrstignes, gedyrstignes, dyrst-nes, se; f. Boldness, presump-tion, rashness; audacia, temeritas :- Past. 13, 2.

Dyretlæcen ; pp. gedyrstlæht. To dare: audere:-Chr. 796.

Dyratlice boldly, v. dyratelice. Dyratness boldness, v. dyratignes.

Dyrwurbre more precious, v. deorward. Dysegad is foolish, v. dysian. Dyselic foolish, v. dyslic.

Dyseine footish, v. dysnic.

Dysi, dyslic, dyselic, dysig, dysg;
adj. [Plat. düsig: Dut. duizelig] Foolish, weak, DIZZY,
ignorant, erring, blasphemous;
stultus:—Da dysige men, Bt.
33, 3. Dysgum monnum by

ignorant men, Bt. 33, 4: Deut. 32, 21. Dysian, he dysegas; part. ende, gende. 1. To be foolish, to talk

genne. 1. 10 of footien, to take or act footiehly; ineptire. 2.
To blaspheme; blasphemare:
—1. Bt. 5, 2. 2. He dysegas, Mk. 2, 7.
Dysig; n. An error, ignorance, a folly; error, stultitia:—Hu
freenodlic hat dysig is how

a jour error, authors.—In freeendlic pat dysig is how dangerous the error is, Bt. 32, 3. Gif God abrit pat dysig, if God remove the ignorance, Id. 89. 8.

Dysigdóm Foolishness, ignorance; imperitia:—Pref. R. Conc.

Dysignes, dysines, se; f. Folly, DIZZINESS, blasphoney; stultitia:—Bd.2,5: Mk.7, 22.
Dyslic, dyselic fooliah, abserd, v.

Dyalice; adv. Foolishly; stulte:

....Gen. 81, 28.
Dystig; adj. Dustry; pulverulentus, Lye.
Dystiga [Plat. dust] Dustinese;

pulverulenta :- Cot. 183.

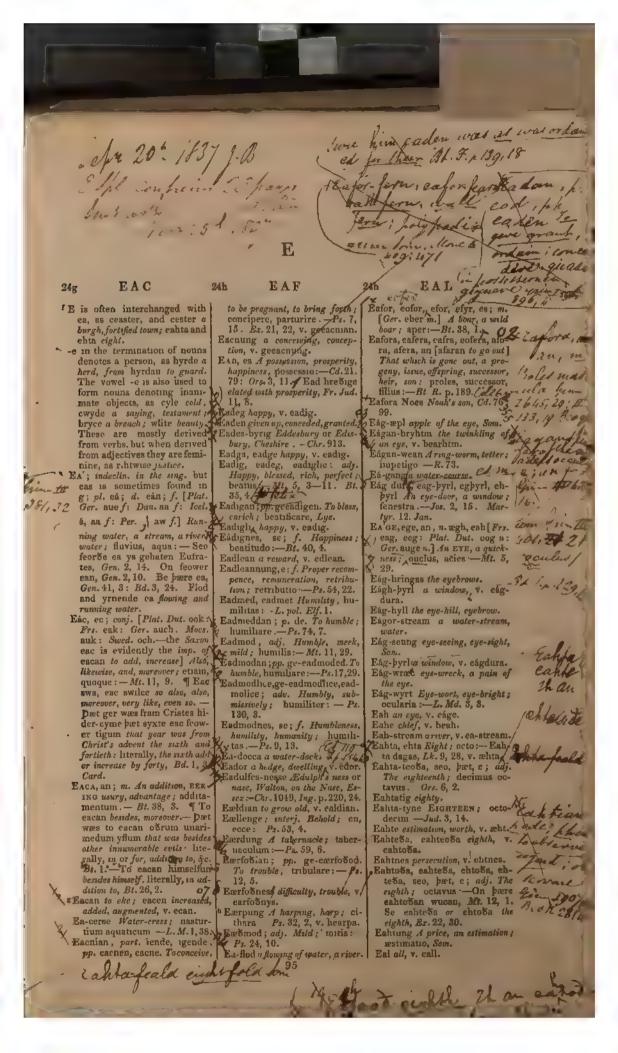
DŸTTAN; p. de; pp. ed. To DIT, closs or shat up; opprimere, occludere: -Lk. 11, 53.

Dyttan To howl; ululare: — Wulf dytt a wolf howls, Elf. gr. Dynas dishes, platters, v. disc.

94

Dyrste, for das dorste durch p. o Os Dwosle pulegium Dyrivyste preces Dysotoleie bald No da Al learward 5 dyrwyrote h au p 10g, 23. 5 Devis thefit don. v disas dear dias has Dying foolish B. Dwyld sin than Dyne adearly . Dwarge dworld care pudding grant of dwelle Dydesh didsh h. & Dyrne Fecrally; lesh diddly. I Dyone Jecrety, the yest dust some cl hidden; secretus Bes 12714 v dagge Dyshower, dytho mediclus som, when mediclus som, when The yest dust Some yglice sensing from v digelice & yggl hilden In 794 Dylstihle her wine bede; ff. \" digle - warelness severy Son lent, mattery; 18 1 Dyrion . pede: ff. the per imere (see gim officiale in supporte, san out the d. le 1,24 Som Myhtnere i stepred Dym dim Som Jak 10 26 127 26 Dyneras folles
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ge næddran, Mt. 23, 33, 37. T Eala eala very well.—Eala gif Oh if, I wish!—Eala bæt Oh, that!—Eala hu Oh, how!

Eal on awl, v. sel. Eala, hela; interjec. [Dut. hela:

hoderth

tresor N

EAL prince; princeps:—1. Lev. 40 Ealgian To defend; defendere: 15. His aldor, læg his parent —R. Ben. 64. lay, Cd. 76. Pystra ealdor Ealh a temple, v. heal. author of darkness; tenebra- Ealh-sted a palace, v. alh-sted. rum auctor, Bd. 2, 1, S. p. 501, Eal-hus an ale-house. EALL, eal, al, all, æl; adj. [Plat.

16: 1, 27, Resp. 8, S. p. 493, 3. Hiredes ealdor, Mt. 21, 33. 2. Nichodemus wæs Iudea ealdor, Jn. 3, 1: Mt. 9, 18. Hundredes ealdor a go-

Bala ale, v. alos. Ealand, ealond, igland, iglond, vernor of an hundred, a centurion, Mt. 8, 5. ¶ Ealdor-

ces, R. 6.

trate.

death.

10

Ealdr. &c.

Ealdor-scype eldership,

iggab; n. [Plat. Dut. Ger. ei-land n. ea water; land land] An ISLAND; insula:-Claudius Orcadas pa caianu ge-peodde to cynedome Claudius pusses Eason des added the Orkney islands to Addison f 574,6,7 475, 7, 13: Bt. 15: 38, 1. dius Orcadas þa ealand ge-

Dæt igland þe man Ii nem-

nab the island which they call Hii, Chr. 560. Igland lac bringab the islands offer gifts, Val Ealand B28 K474,39 Ps. 71, 10: 96, 1.

Eala-scop an ale-shop, ale-house. Ealab ale, v. alob. Ealc each, v. ælc. Ealcynn all kinds, universal. EALD, æld; comp. yldra; sup. Lyld

yldest, se yldesta, seo þæt yldeste; adj. [Plat. old: Frs. ald, aeld, eald: Dut. oud: Homines Ger. alt] OLD, ancient; vetus, senex:—Ic eom nu eald, Lk. senex:—Ic eom nu eald, Lk. 1, 18. On eald dagum in old times, Bd. 4, 27.

Ealds-cwen an old queen, an old Ealder an elder, v. ealdor.

Ealdermen aldermen, v. ealdor

man.

| Bald-fæder, es; m. [Ger. älter| waterm.] A grandfather; avus:
| Elf. gl. 3. Eald-eald-fæder
| crandfather. Ealda great grandfather. Eald-frederas ancestors, Gen. 15, 15. Ealdhlaford an old or ancient

Ealdian; p. -ode; pp. ge-ealden
[Plat. oldern: Ger. ältern]
To grow or wax old; senescere __Jn. 21, 18: Gen. 18, 12. Ealdlic; adj. [Ger. ältlich] Old, 24 senile; senilis:—Elf. gr. 9,

Eald-moder [Ger. ältermutter Ealdor-begn, f.] A grandmother; avia:-R. 91.

R. 91.

Ealdnys, se; f. Oldness, age;
vetustas:—Elf. gr. 5.

Reddom; [Dut. ouderdom: Ger.

Ealdrint an old right. +/
Eald-rint an old right. +/
Eald-Seaxan The old Saxon
old German Saxons, and Ealdor-life, v. aldr. Ealdor, coldor, aldor; g. ealdres; d. ealdre; pl. ealdras;

The state of the s Eadiung, e; f. Old age; senectus:—Ors. 4, C. Ealdwif an old wife or woman.

Ger. aller, alle, alles: al, alle, alles] ALL, whole; omnis, totus:—Eall bin li-chama bio beorht, Mt. 6, 22, 23. God geseah ealle þa þing, Gen. 1, 31. ¶ Ealle ætsomme all in a sum, altogether, Bd. 2, 26.—Mæst ealle most of apostole chief of the apostles, Bd. 4, 18.—Ealdor-biscop an archbishop, Bd.2,13.—Ealdorall, almost all. - Ealle gemete, callum ge metum by all means,

EAL

bold, ealdor-botl a royal village, Bd. 2, 9.—Ealdor-burh a metropolis, Bd. 1, 13. altogether, Bd. 1,27, Resp. 9.— Eallne wæg always, Bt. 38,4.— Ealle wæga, ealles in all ways, Ealdordóm, aldordóm, alderdóm, es; m. Authority, magistracy, principality; principatus:—
Ps. 138, 16: Bd. 4, 28. Ealdordomas signs of office; fas
[Realle wæga, Bl. 30, 21.—
Ealle wæga, ealles in all ways, Bl. 30, 21.—
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Ealle wæga, ealles in all ways, Bl. 30, 21.—
Ealle wæga, ealles in al Eallic all, catholic, v. allic. Ealling altogether, v. eallunga. Eallneg, eallnig; adv. Always;

Ealdor-duguts, aldor-duguts the chief magistrate, a magissemper:—Bt. 38, 4, Eallreord barbarous, v. ælre-Ealdor-gedal separation from life, ord. Ealdorlic, aldorlic; adj. Prin-Eall-ruh all rough. cipal, chief, excellent; principalis:—Elf. gr. 9, 28.
Ealdorlicnes, se; f. Principa-Eall-swa, ælswa, ealswa; adv. [Plat. Ger. also, so: Frs. alsa: Dut. alzoo] Also, so, likewise, lity, authority; authoritas:even as, even so; etiam, sic:-Da cwæð he eall swa, Mt. 21, 30: 15, 28. ¶ Eall swa eft so often.—Eall swa miceles Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 7.

Ealdorman, aldorman, sealderman; pl. ealdormen [Ger.] älterman m.—hence is our ALDERMAN [In elderman, a senator, nobleman. An ealdorfor so much, at that price. Eallunga, eallenga, eallinga, eallnunge; adv. ALL ALONG, man, though inferior to an altogether, entirely, quite, in-deed, at all, assuredly, utterly, etheling, was the superior of the thegn, and the highest officer in the kingdom; he absolutely, excessively; omnino: —Det ge callunga ne swe-rjon, Mt. 5, 34. God ne eal-linga ne adiligat eow, Deut. 4, 61. was the chief of a shire, and

attended the witena gemot, Turner's Hist. of A. S. b. viii. Ealmæst, ælmæst; adv. [Plat. Ger. allermeist: Dut. allermeest] Almost; fere, pene:
—Chr. 1091. c. 7; presefectus, princeps:— Ors. 1, 12: Mk. 6, 21: Bt. Ealdornere a refuge, v. aldor aldor-scype eldership, supre-macy.

IJ: M. Ealo-geweare ale-work, brewing.
Ealond an island, v. ealand.

In the Ealond an island, v. ealand. Ealo, ealod, ealos ale, v. alos.

Eal-sealf The herb, called the oak Contracted from ealdor an elder, parent, goverof Jerusalem; ambrosia, Som. Eal-seolcen All-silken; holosericus. Eal swa also, v. eall swa. Eald-Seaxan The old Saxons the old German Saxons, to guish them from the Angla English Saxons:—Bd. 5, 10. Ealteawne good, v. æltæw. Ealu ale, v. alos. Ealy-clyfe an ale-house, v. eal- a

Mus. Ealu-sceop An ale-brewer, a brewer; cerevisiarius, Som. Ealwalda all powerful, v. ælwalda. Ealwerlice; adv. All manly, liberally, freely; prorsus viriliter:—Ps. 50, 19. All manly,

estr Baranghe valor

Sal-gadwebbe all of Eal-gylden all Willest Bert 2216 with ; holosoricul Some ist 46 Kalifer Jackin the hely, ramsons; & allaria Som. HEafde lafe of X. Eall- cyn eon Rid Som Ealle offrung whole Lald forder of father 145 "Kal lang all as Realina, eg n water De 1 3414 1 alde unold man 2 Midealle wo ald historical of an Kinder John Kinder John Carevisea mustica Som Visial documents of an Sinder John Care Som Visial documents pentus rectus R. Ban 72 als wholly that Ealles of all. Tulic- feet an ale vat, Kald gesit, es! an alder havin 's La der duque HEald gastreon Fald- swered worn 182761 Busino B trikes, vetasters & Ba 12 Eals (see more 1. Fre # 6 74,28 for bench Bes ald shell 21; in Fill oil Januardes burk Malo-yal an miss Eald- me body Kalanotbolla laustrum a # 629, 14 Calde under Estile judicità, an 16/ Earlulyes nesseed 1 ittown; historians Igm w. supl Eald writer Del - 112 Hald tease the rin Auser Espon J. H Endullesma anone w Eath Secran Chrising In 1 22012 Xaldor leas princless A Eald writere on writer, in with Acoll 30 lifeless Des Willendark Fld. 1 ther; vetusion tercim opposed Eale-gafol, eale ganel & hute of lexuse of ale Son to time myny ten ah Windrestor Charlous Ealepe hun an alchouse ; taberna Som

toble; difficulty mylested . Sal. -[440 a 2] dellicule. uce bord ark board () 1 van, ed 70 h thill Ea hel , q e aples un upple (d. 17) Sarban Julge very hor & Ear- muda, and a developy CN 21 for rine siff xx Heufder cardas numeratu Lye 13/12 103 H to diverse _ 1550 led a handuc Ear-clasnendo, es; m Sofin terapes the a troublesour time an ear cleander, alittle tunes a care finger argest a vavenous Ear copu pershala happa don v 2 Eard lufe an From 52 Car. 1 Bar II Gn II 506,22 hear-locad the fore Eardigedu to du 6 1217 1 156, 19 N cardian Eardany hus a dwelling house Eard dyne an Ediding place habitations quake long N domes ad, 4,28 cort-dyne d. Ita papar me an weren jetoum Box- II 65%. XXX arm-boya an elbo



EAX ECG EAD 24p 24q soft; facilis:mild, meek, soft; facilis:— Hwæder is edre to secgenne, east way, towards the east, Cd. Eaxan - ceaster, Exan - ceaster, 174. Execester [Ex, exa the river East, eastern, easten, eastan; adj. Mk. 2, 9: Lk. 5, 23. Easere, Ex, ceaster a city] EXETER, EAST, EASTERN, easterly, ori-Mk. 10, 25. Devon., Chr. 876. EAST, EASTERN, easterly, orientalis:—East Angel, EastEaglas East-Angle, East-Angles, Bd. 5, 23. ¶ Donne cymb
easterne wind then cometh an
eastern wind, Cd. 17.—EastFrancan East-Frank.—East-Eád ben an humble intreaty, a Eaxan-minster The minster on the deprecation. Som. river Ex, AXMINSTER, Devon., Eáde, æde; comp. éd; adv. Easily, Som. readily, soon, perhaps; faciliter:
—Hi mihton ease begitan, Baxan-mus the mouth of the river EAXAn-mus the mouth of the river

Ex, Exmouth, Devon, Chr.

1001. c; 4...

Eaxl; pl. exla, eaxla [Ger. achsel f.] A shoulder; humerus:

On his exla, Lk. 15, 5:

L. Ethelb. 39. Ors. 3, 4. pæt ic eð mæge gebringan that I may more folc eastern people.—East-land east country, Gen. 29, 1.—Easteasily bring, Bt. 5, 3: 19. ¶ east country, tren. 20, 2.

Tice an eastern kingdom, Ors.

Funt-Seaxan. East-Æðe mæg, eaðe mæg easily can, perhaps. Eaxl-clad a shoulder cloth, a sca-Seaxe East-Saxons .--Easten Eáde-fere easily trod, easy. Eáselic; comp. ra; adj. Easy, wind east wind, R. 54 .- East pular. Ebal-san [ebul evil; secgan to speak] To blaspheme; blasan-suðan wind south east wind, Ba. 4, 3. — Eastan-norðan possible; facilis: -Mt. 19, 26, v. eao, æoelic. Bd. 4, 3. -East-Angel, East-Engle, East-Engles, East-En phemare. Báðelice,æðelice, eðelice; comp. Ebban, de; pp. æbbad, beebbed, geebbed [Plat. Dut. ebben]
To EBB; recedere:—Dæt wæer sup. ost, ust; adv. Easily, remarkably, elegantly; facile: Englas, East-Englan the EAST-ANGLES, Chr. 449. Eastan-nordan north eastern, v. — Dæt þu mæge eðelicost cuter wæs geebbod, Chr. 897. mon that thou mayest most easily east; adj. come, Bt.41, 5: Lk. 22, 6. Ea EBB, an; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Cd 31 East-dæl, east-dele an eastern Selicor more easily, Lk. 18,25.
Eastynde easily founded 93%
East-gete prepared.
East-hylde easily held, satisfied, ebbe] An EBB, or receding of part, the east. Easten eastern, v. east. water; recessus aquarum: Dæs ebban of the ebb, Bt. 21, East-Engle The East-Angles, v. East-Angel. v. æbbung. Ebolsung blasphemy. content. Ebreisc; adj. Hebrew, belonging to Jews; Hebræus:—Elf. T. PEaster, eoster, eastro, eastron Eáð-lære easily taught, teachable. Eáðmed, eáð-mod an easy mind, [Ger. ostern f. From the goddess Eostre, whose festivities humble, v. eadmod. Ebul Evil; malum, Lye. were in April, Bd. de Temp. Eáomedan To adore; adorare: Rat. Works, vol. ii. p. 81.]
EASTER, the feast at Easter,
the passover; pascha:—Æfter
twam dagum beod eastro, Mt.
26, 2. Wæron eastron, Mk. Courdring the celestial sign Ori-Ex. 24, 1. Eáðmet, -ta [Dut. ootmoed m.] on, Som. Humility, submission; humilitas:—Bt. 12.
Eaomod humble, v. eaomed Ebylgnes, se; f. Anger, indig-nation; ira: — Ps. 29, 4, v. æbylgð. `eca Ec also, v. eac. 14, I. pat bu eastron ete, Mk. 14, 12. Eádmodian To obey; obedire —R. Mk. 4, 14. Ecan, æcan, ican, ycan, ycean, Eásmodlice; adv. [Plat. odmo-geicean; he ecs, we ecas; p. Easter, Eastor, easterlic; adj. Easter; paschalis -On easdiglik: Dut. ootmoediglyk] he ecte, ycte, ihte, geichte, ter æfen, Mt. 28, 1. hi icton, geihton; pp. geeced, geiced, geict, geiht [eaca an addition] To EKE, increase, Eastor Humbly; humiliter: -Bt. 42. dæg Easter day, Bd. 5, 23. Easter tide Easter tide or time, Eádmodnes, se; f. Humility; humilitas:—Bt. 12. ece Bd. 5, 23. Easter fæsten ar Eatogeo eighth, v. æhta. Easterlic freols Easter feast, Eaufæst pious, v. æfest. add; augere:-Ge ecas eowre wædle ye increase your want, Bt. 26, 2. Ecte he prolonged, Lk. 2, 42. Easter - monad Easter month, April. Eaufæsthys piety, v. æfestnes. Bt. 12. Mæg ican, Lk. 12, Eaw an ewe, v. eowu. Eawan; p. de; pp. ed. To shew, manifest; ostendere: - Bd. 25. He inte increased, Ex. 9, 34. Heo ongan geicean she began to increase, Cd. 56. East-ern an eastern place, in the east, v. east; adj. East-Francan the East-Franks, 2, 6. Ece, éccelic, écelic; def. se eca; dadj. Eternal, perpetual, everor Frenchmen, Som. v. east. Eawesclice; adv. Openly; palam: -Bd. 3, 19. East-inne within the east, in the Eawfæst pious, v. æfest. lasting; æternus: - Dys ys east. soblice ece lif, Jn. 17, 3: 12, East-ric east kingdom, eastern Eawfæstnys religion, v. æfest-50. On pam ecan setle on the eternal seat, Bt. 4. empire. nes. Eawla on! v. eala. East-ribte east right, towards or Ece an ake, v. æce.

Efed, æced, æcced, aisil, es

[Plat. etig m: Dut. edik, eek

m: Ger. essig m.] ACID, vinegar; acetum:—pa stod an 466

Let full acedas In 19, 29. Eawunga, eawunge; adv. Open-ly, publicly; palam: — Ps. in the east. East-Seaxe The East-Saxons, people of Essex:—Of Eald-Seaxum comon East-Seaxan Ea-wylm a well of water, v. æfrom the Old Saxons come the welm. fæt full eædes, Jn. 19, 29. Eced-fæt, æced-fæt an acid people of Essex, Chr. 449, v. Eax an axe, v. æx. Eax, ex, e; f. [Plat. Dut. as c: Ger. achse f.] An axis, axle-tree; axis:—Neah þam norðseax. Ea-stream a water stream, a river, vat, a vinegar-vessel. Ecelice; adv. Eternally, ever; Cd. 12. East-weard, east-werd eastward, perpetuo :-- Ps. 23, 9. ende þære eaxe near the in the east, v. east. EA'D; comp. eádere, eádre, édre; north end of the axis, Bt. 39, 3.) Sio cax welt ealles pæs wænes Ecenys eternity, v. écnys. Boer an acre, v. zecer. Ecg. [Frs. ich: Plat. ekse f.] 1. An edge, a sharpness; zcies. sup. exoost; adj. [Chau. eth, eyth] Easy, ready, gentle, the axle-tree regulates all the waggon, Bt. 39, 8. les; m 2h an

Lat ben, e; far humlle tan from the each Eaxel, et; a Ix Carl gestella an; a Shoulder or arm conficienon, a beson East Centingues East latere Die Lentain or knew of 101 1 2652: 12412 3426 Sine II 14632 agicentaris insora 2 Ebere mord me in . 1009 hay 1. 183, est, or notorious your A 27, 8 12 35, 16 Laster fleastra was daughts ; kom Lad musics Laskerlic adj Caster than vester & Earshed esin A nivers bank than Ebolian to blashe Ebyly an lake may; institutes. Latele Stal Som. 3 Ecan (Alag) 2 East folc reafle & Eatol waruth Hali Som * awren to show N eawan Mim cames (18428) Beo 20 , 24 East sut sa 4 A East wegges on east way (2174. Th 220, 11 x chan

Keg-bang an lest aprevilian to su cocnaty in leged edged, they fend Vacutared Jon! Som v et lesende & Edmeler holy saint * Ecilma your in the fat-Idem vladmod for he vision a relieur the 20,25,0 ft sale thank the transfer the person of the same ment of the same thanks ment to the same of the same thanks ment to the same of the sam acelma Ecilment one who has feet; Le doblice but, he is Mm II 635, 19 \$ 653, 1 de orane Edderre, es; m A seturn 2 Excoelnes de f. ref bleatant or repair, Sen-dyre white . 2. Alf. Enth. 2: Sefer tryce a hidge Efen-gomaca a sen flamon; moon dre a volu is supl Jun II 635, 20_ Robre _____ a bunuto 13 d. 5, 10 Sfen- had some ndiko cequalis en hæftlinger Solut shaf sitted, support: Sustanta salum 36 Cd. 35 Th p 68, 16 gram II. 525, 21 Jon Hen-Cesten the here alis Som, Bondye of The same of the same of the

even wil Edwistlic ; adj. Existing, subsist-Edleanian ing, substantial, substantive; substantialis:—Ic com, is edscumen ænan. ecge, Lk. 21, 24. Billa ecgum with edges of swords, Cd. 210. Ed-leanung, ed-leænung, e; f. A rewarding, recompence; re-tributio;—L. Ps. 102. Ed-lesende, ediesendic; adj. wistlic word I am, is the sub-stantive [existing] verb, Elf. gr. Ed-wit, ædwit Reproach, dis-2. Cd. 162, Mann. Ecg-plega play of swords, battle. Ecg-wal swords' wail, slaughter.' Ecnys, écenys, se; f. Eternty, grace, blame, contumely; op-probrium:—Ps. 14, 4: 21, 5. Reciprocal, relative; relativus, Ed-lesung, e; f. A relation, re-lating; relatio, Som. Ed-witan, ædwitan, ætwitan 🛊 🕫 æternitas :- Bt. everlasting | hi edwicton; pp. ædwitod, 42. ¶ On ecnysse for ever, Ed-modian to be humble, to obey, edwited. To reproach, blame, Mk. 3, 29. v. eadmodan. upbraid; exprobrare:-Ed-niw; adj. New, again new; Ec-sob but truly, but also. 5, 13. 2Edwitfullice; adv. Disgracefully; E'd [ead happiness] Safety, securinovus :- Jud. 10, 6. ty, happiness, salus, asylum:
—Ed monne safety of men, the Ed-niwan; adv. Anew, again; probrosum - Cot. 195. de novo, denuo .— Jn. 3, 3. Efalsian to blaspheme. Ed-niwian, ge-edniwian, part. igende; p. de, pp. ud, ed. To ark, Cd. 70, Mann. Some think Efalsung blasphemy Efel evil, bad, v. yfel. ed signifies a renewing, restomake new again, to renew; renovare: - Du edniwast auration, regeneration; renova-Efeleac An onion, a scallion: tio: then ed monne might cepe, Som. sine eordan, Pa. 103, 31. Ed-niwung, e; f. A renewing, be translated, regeneration of EPEN, zefen; adj. [Plat. Dut. effen, even: Ger. eben Even. Ed-, prefixed to words, denotes reparation, renovation; reparatio: -Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 1. equal; æquue, Som. anew, again, as the Latin re. Efen an evening, v. sefen. Efen-, in composition, denotes Edniwan to renew, to make Edo a flock, v. eowed. even, equal, represented by co-, new again; renovare. EDOR, eader. es; m. A hedge, fence, a place enclosed by a hedge, a fold, dwolling, house; sepes, domus, tectar Giffricon-, com-, as Efen-bisceop a co-bishop: -ed used as a termination of pp 2 tectum v. 23. h. Ed-cenning Regeneration; regeneratio: -Mt. 19, 28. Efen-bliesian to congratulate. man edor geganged if a free-Efen-ceaster-waran co-citizens Edcer, ēdcir, edcyr A return: reditus —Edcir pære adle a man forcibly enter a dwelling, Efen-cuman to convene, to a L. Ethelb. 30. Under edoras semble together. under a dwelling, Cd. 112: 114. Edor-bryce, edor-brece a fencereturn of the disease, Past. 33,7. Efen-eald coepal, of the same Ed-cuceba revived. age. Ed-cucian; p. geedcucude; pp. breaking, house-breaking Efen-ece coeternal. geedcucod. To re-quicken, Efen-ehő Evening; vesper : Edorcan to chew, ruminate, conreviviscere: - Dial. Chr. 894, Ing. Edre, edre a drain for liquids, sider, v. eodorcan. 1, 12. fen-feola so many, as many. Ed-cwide a relation, retelling. Efen-gefeonde rejoicing together. Ede a flock, v. cowed. Edrecan to ruminate, v. eodor-Efen-gelic like, cocqual. Eder a hedge, v. edor. Efen-læcan, geefen-læcan; can. Edrecedroc The covering for ende; p. efen-lælite. To be Edergong [ed again, gong going] equal, like, to imitate; imitari: Away, journey, return; via reditus:-Cod. Ex. 22, b. 9. what is chewed, the dewlap; rumen: Cot. 169.
d-rine A meeting; occursus:
-Ps. 18, Mt. 6, 8. Ed-geong, ed-gung young, grow-Ed-rine A Efenlic; adj. Even, equal; 22ing young again. Ed-gift a re-giving, restitution, quelis:-Bd. 4, 17. Efenlice; adv. Eventy, alike Edroc A consideration; ruminaæque:—Bd. 3, 23. A. Efenlienes, se; f. Evenness, c-Lye. tio:-R. 99. Ed-growung a re-growing. Ed-scæft, ed-sceaft, æd-sceaft quality; sequalitas - Past. A new creation, new birth; regeneratio .- Rt. 34, 10. Ed-gyldend a remunerator, rewarder. 17, 9. Edisc A park, Edish or after-math; vivarium, fænum sero-Ed-stabelian, ge-edstabolian; p. de, pp. od. To establish again, Efen-mere equally large Efen-niht even night, equinoxt Efennys, efynnis, se; f. Eventinum :- Cot. 207. re-establish, restore ; restabili-NESS, equality; equalitas:-Edisc-hen an edish hen, a quail. re.—Jos. 6, 25. Ed-læcan; p. edlæhte; pp. ge-edlæht. To repeat, renew; re-Ed-stabelig; adj. Firm, strong; firmus -Jos. 6, 26. Efen awa even so, even as. petere, Som-Ed-stabelung, e; f. An estab-Efen-prowing to suffer together Ed-læcung, e; f. A repetition; repetitio:—L. Eccl. 21, to compassionate, commiserate. lishing again, a re-establish-Eler-wic, Eofer-w.c, Eofor-wic, Euer-wic, Euor-wic, Eoferment, a renewing; reparatio; -R. Ben. 36. Ed-leænan, ed-leanian, geed-le-Ed-bingung a reconciliation. Ed-wielle A whirlpool, dizziness; anian. To reward, recompence, wk-ceaster [ea-ure-wic costram ad vel seens aquam URE. renew, remit; retribuere: -Sop.] York; Eboracum:—
Ch. 189, &c.
Efesc Eaves of a house, a brim, brank; margo:—L. Ps. 101, 8. Ps. 77, 22. vortex aquæ .- Cot. 86. Ed-winta a reproach Mann. Color of the Mann. Color Ed-leanung a rewarding, v. edleanung. Ed-lean, ead-lean, æd-lean, es; n. [ed or ead; lean a loan] A Bresham, Eofesham, Euesham portez. Bilwint, adwist, atwist; f. Being, subsistence, existence, essence, reward, recompence, requital, H. Evisham : Efen a brim ; retribution : præmium .ham a dwelling, residence on -Ed substance; substantia : Gen. e bank of a river | Evesham, leanes deg, Lk. 4, 19. breestershire, Chr. 1054. edlean. Bt. 3, 4. To udilegie malls

Estesian to shave, v. essian.

Estestan To hasten, assemble;
properare:—Bd. 2, 2.

Estesing, e; f. A polling, rounding, shearing, compassing; tonsura:—¶ Estesing-sceara a
pair of scissors or sheare Eft-hweorian to turn back, return. Eft-lesing redemption. Eft-oncnawan to know again. Eft-ongen-bigan tountwist again, to unwreathe. Eft-sittan to sit again, reside. Eft-sona; adv. efter after; sona of TEleta, efete An EFT, a newt, lizsoon] Eftsoons, soon after again, a second time; iterum:

—Mk. 10, 1. ard; lacerta:-Elf. gl. 14. Efin, efn, efna even, v. efen. Eft-spellung a recapitulation. Eft swa micel even so much; eft Efnan, æfnan To perform; per-petrare:—Cd. 181. Efne, æfne, eofne; interj. Lo! swa miceles for so much, at behold! truly! en! ecce!thut price, Som. Mt. 17, 3. Eft syddan after that, further-Efne-cuman to convene, v. efenmore. Eftyr after, v. æfter. cuman. Efyngelic even like, alike, equal, Efne-geceigan to assemble, cone, besser, voke. É, besser, se; f. Equity, justice; é, besser, sequitas: — Ps. 118, 75: 142, coequal. Efynnis evenness, equity, v. efen-Efn-esne a fellow servant.

Efn-espedilic of the same substantial.

Lin Ein-lic equal, v. efentlc.

Efn-ling A consort, an equal, a fellow; consors:—Ps. 44, 9.

Efolsian to blaspheme, v. ebalsan. nys. fyr a boar, v. eafor. gbuend, egbugend An inhabitant, a dweller; incola :- Chr. 973. EGE, æge, eige m. Fear, terror, dread; timor:—And beo eow-er ege, Gen. 9, 2. Ege drihtnes, Ps. 18, 10, v. egesa. Efor a boar, v. eator. Ege; g. egan; pl. nom. egan; g. egna an eye, v. eage. Efor-wicingas; pl. The people of York, Chr. 918. Egean to harrow or break clods. Ege-full, ege-ful; adj. Fearful, terrible, dreadful; terribilis:

—Mære God and mihtig and de to Efosode shaved, v. efsian. Efre ever, v. æfer. egefull, Deut. 10, 17: 18, 2. fin I 104.17 Efsian, efesian, afesian; p. efsode, efosode; pp. geefsod. To cut in the form of eaves, to round, Egehealdan To hold in fear, corshear, shave; tondere:—Man rect; corripere:—Ps. 93, 10. nemot hine efsian, Iud. 13, 5 st. Egeland an island v. ealand.

Lev. 19, 27.

Siend, efsigend A shaver, bar=

dus:—Past. 36, 1. Joubleton, Lev. 19, 27.
Efsiend, efsigend A shaver, bar-Egen fear, v. ege. Egenu a little round heap; glomuber; tonsor, Som. Efsod shaved, y efsian. T104.6 lus, Som. Efst a hastening, speed, Lye. Egenwirht Hire, wages, a gift; merces: — Ps. 126, 4, MS. Efstan, æfstian; part. efstende; Jang. p imp. efst; p. efste, hi efston. To hasten, make haste to go, to Tr. Cam. lilet strive ; festinare:- pa Egenys, egesfulnes, se; f. Fearfulness, fear; timor:-Ps. 88, he, Lk. 19, 6: Ps. 106, 18. ft again, back, afterward, v. 39. (1.10 1/2) 4
æft.—In composition it has Egesa horror, egsa.
the same effect as the Latin re-, retro-. Eft again, back, afterward, égefull. re-, retro-. 25; m / Eft-agyfan to give back; reddere, Egesfulnes fear, v. egenys. E/41,10 i. e. re-dare Eges-grima, egese-grimma Eft-betæht, æft-beteht re-assignwitch, sorceress, bugbear; mased, re-delivered, given back ca, Som. Egesian, egsian; p. geegsode; pp. geegsod. To affright, terrify; terrere: — Jud. 4, 17: Eft-cierran to zeturn. Eft-cuman to come back, Eft-edwitan to reprove, upbraid fy; to 7,22. again. Egeslic; def. se egeslica; adj.
[Dut. ysselyk: Kil. eyselick:
Ger. Wil. egeslich] Fearful, Efter after, v. æfter. Efter-filginc a following after, a pursuing. Efter-genga a successor, v. æfterterrible, dreadful; terribilis: -Ealla hu egeslic peos stow ys, Gen. 28, 17: Bt. 35, 6. genga. Eft-gecigan, eft-gecigean, to re-

Egeslice; adv. Fearfully; terribiliter:—Æqu. Vern. 43. Egesung, egsung, e; f. Athreatening, fear, dread; commina-

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tio:-Jud. 16, Thw. Hep. p. 161, 37. Egebe A rake, harrow : rastrum. Som. Egedere A raker; occator, Som. Eggian To EGG, excite; excitare, Lue. Eghpyrl an eye hole, a window, v. eag-dura. (Eghwelc all, every, v. æghwilc. Egipt, Egypt, Egypt, an Egypt-ian;—Pharao aras and eall Egipta folc, Ex. 12, 30. eallum Egiptalande, Ex. 9, 11. Eallum Egiptum, Gen. 45, 9. Egiptisc, Egiptisce, Ægiptisc; def. se Egiptiscea; adj. Belonging to Egypt, an Egyptian; Ægyptius: — Sum Egiptisc man sloh sumne Ebreiscne, Ex. 2, 11. An Egiptisc esne us generede, Ex. 2, 19. Se Egyptiscea cyng, Ex. 1, 17. Egide a rake, v. egede. EGLA, egle; f. A sprout, tender shoot, the beard of corn, the pricks of a thistle, a thistle, that which pricks, trouble; testuca, carduus:—Ic ateo ba egle of binum eage, Lk. 6, 41, 42. Egland an island v. ealand. Egle a prick, v. egla. Egle a prick, v. egla.
Egle; adj. Troublesome, hateful;
odiosus:—Basil. R. 8. Cd 200 ft.
colloachannel for water. Eglian, eglan, elan; eglað, eglæð, egleð; p. eglde, eglede, aglade; sub. hi eglion, eglian. To feel pain, to ail, grieve trouble, torment; dolere :- Gif men innan wyrmas eglian if worms trouble men within, Herb. 2, 10. It is more frequently used as the Latin dolet, tædet, as, Me egled it grieves me; Me tædet, L. Edm. pol. in pref. W. p. 73, 26. Ego an eye, v. eage. Egonesham[F.Eignesham: Gerv. Egenesham] Ensham, Oxfordshire, Chr. 571, Ing. t span; dodrans:—Cot. 64, Som.
Egor [Icel. ægir m.] The sea,
water; æquor:— ¶ Egor
stream water of the sea Egor Nine ounces or inches, a stream water of the sea, Bt. R. р. 176. egiso] Fear, horror, dread, what causes fear, a storm, slaughter; terror:-And beo's hungor and egsan of heofone, Lk. 21, 11: Bd. 4, 12. Egsian to frighten, v. egesian. Eg-stream a dire stream. Ego An instrument to beat out corn; tribula:—R. 2, Lye. Egőe a rake, v. egeőe. Egder either, v. ægder. Egbyrl an eye hole, a window, v. eag-dura. strong or die Kapte 180

me an m Beogl

call, call back.

Eft-gelæt bring back, v. gelædan. Eft-gelic again like, in like man-

ner, likewise, accordingly.

Afterwards ist is gl 212. 11-correweara is es mout spring whagan Dremaria ten tel Hogelon efisher sod hell was felt.

A we dan to turn brus spedere de la la remarke com homelus Aft aniser on to rethe let 8, 25 me Eft Swadan here resuscitare 3d. Ks. So 112. 21 du - Efferie 5.12 Lye twellagan, Eft yme es; To Jovenned Pollog me 8,55 - Efficien De Efn, on efn, on emn was agained a regione to record; refrequence XE (let. 14, 12 - 16 to come of gedrywang a reneway of the kind; regularation X Eg huma un de Seful aven, just; Cod ny th 10 154, 11 C. Sek 1,45 v. efen A Efre alumen et C. III 19, 25 - Efter donly Except taber Ine edeald ever hort corran to Stogan - Stogan Sent of the word to for francisco de la fill spring to buy eximinate for the frequence for the fill spring for the fill of the spring for the Egbeen to with Sopere a han fre yccoman Joseph La Like 4,13 24 faran dis vertere C. dk 7.9. Efne ge hatrigan to A yebetan to mat restrain co. angustare again to restore & desward Eyl RMAY Solye - Eft-Threwagen town to agele werthe Chr 6% geogran again pensue consentire ICR. Sk 15FR1845 146,3-2 algleswant shittan to shill by the Agelangian to send Lyphu pricall Lyo Efficient Lean L to remind some L Mr 26, xi Lye - Eff. genivian to renew again conspiere Chat like dentire Cully, 19- & CMIT, 11 de Eft Jongading suporcigan to give the watel gether; constitution gratial got here riales agere R La 15,1 -Heavy a conspiracy Chigoza :
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Vant Matt, 19 - Efa-licati, Stron for to lake up if the dan to read after for the secondary belahade Ad 4,10 Aly Sc. Jan equality that 17 Part # 17.9 Lye XE Jad Joiney Belli Ejor feare wullfor # 146 X / 188,224 E Aselan to give best ; & to perform ex retibuere de - Ef He sport profe to the see The July, redire Co 20 2 12 255,31 - CAPSON

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Elcian, ælcian; part. elcigende. To put off, delay; differre:-Elf. gr. 25. Eleor, eleur otherwise, else, v. melcor.

Elcung a delay, v. ylding. Eld age, time, v. yld : fre, v. Ellend; adj. Strange, foreign; externs:—Bt. R. p. 158. In ellende in foreign land, far, R. Mt. 21, 33.

melreord.

els, a termination of nouns usu-

ally masculine; as, acyccels a

cloak, mantle; weefels a coat; pallium: recels frankincense; freols a festival.

Elreordignes, se : f. Berbarous-

Ellen-dun [Ella's hill] Allington, near Ameebury, Wilten Chr. 828.

Ellengodnes seal, v. ellenwodnes. Elfen-leecs a champion. 101 ach

ness, outlandishness; barbaries,

Bes Hark

quare le

25e

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Som. Elriord barbarous, v. ælreord. Elsta eldest, v. eald. Elpeodig, elpiodig foreign, v. ælbeodig. 28 fin I 302 Elpeodiglice abroad, v. ælpeodelice.

Elbeodignes a travelling, v.æl-, beodignes.

Elpeodin, elpeodisc foreign, v. ælþeodig. Elbiod abroad.

Elbiodig strange, foreign, v. ælbeodig.

Elpiodigian to travel. Elys hedgehogs, Som. Em-, in composition, denotes even, equal; as efen; also, as emb about.

Emb, embe about, round, around, v. ymb.

Embegan to go round.

Embegang A going round, circuit; circuitus:-Embegyrdan to surround, begird. Embeht an office, v. ambeht. Embehtan to minister, serve. Embeht men servants, v. am-

beht. Embehtsumnes, se; f. A compliance, kind attention; obse-

quium, *Lye*. Embe-hydignes, se; f. Solici-tude; solicitudo:—C. R. Ben.

43, Lye. Embene Amiens, in Picardy, Am-

bianum:—Chr. 884. Embe-smeagung a considering

about, experience. Embe-pencean to think about, to be anxious for, careful.

Embiht an office, v. ambeht. Emblennan To enclose, press;

circumvallare, Lye. Emblong at length, v. ymblong. Emb-ryne a running round, a

circle, v. ymb-ren. Emb-snydan, emsnidan To cut round, circumcise; circumci-

dere :- Lk. 2, 21. Embstemn by turns.

Embutan about, v. ymbe-utan. Embwlatian to consider, v. ymb-

wlatian. Eme Deceit, fraud; fraus, Som. Emel A canker-worm, weevel;

eruca:-Ps. 77, 51. Emertung, e; f. A tickling, an

itching; prurigo—R. 11.
Emet4; pl. emittan an ant, v.
æmet.

Emetig empty, v. æmti. Emfeála, emfela about so much, just so much, L. In. 78. Emhydig anxious, v. ymbhidig.

Emlang equally long. Emleof equally dear. Emlice, emnelice, emnlice; adv.

Even like, evenly, patiently; æqualiter :- Ors. 2, 1. Emlicnes, se; f. Evenness, equality, eq Ps. 95, 10. equity; sequitas:

Emn-, Emne-, in composition, even, equal, as efen and emb; as Emnepeow, efnepeowa, efenbeowa an equal or fellow servant .- Emnecristen, efnecrisen a fellow christian.—Emnescolere, efenscolere a school fellow.

Emn:—On emn opposite, over against, Gen. 16, 12. Dær on emn, Gen. 21, 19: Jos. 10, 5. Emn-æbel equally noble.

Emn-æpel equally noble.

Emne; adj. Equal, just; æquus:

—And emne wæga and emne gemetu and sestras, Lev. 19;

36.

Longel an angel, ye. engel.

Encgel an angel, ye. engel.

Longel an angel, ye. engel. Emne; adj. Equal, just; æquus:

Emne; adv. Equally; æqualiter :-Bt.

Emnecristen a fellow christian, v. emn.

Emnelice evenly, v. emlice. Emnes evenness, v. emnys.

-R. Conc. 3. Emnettan to make even, smooth, cound, begird. v. emnian. Emnette Evenness, level ground;

planities: -Ors. 4, 8. Emnian, ge-emnian. To equal, to make alike; adæquare :-

Rt. 19. Emniht equal night, the equinox. Emn-land even land, a plain.

Emnlice equally, v. emlice. Emn-ræðe [hreðe cruel] equally cruel.

Emn-sár equal sorrow, condo

lence. Emn-sarian to be alike sorry, to

condole. Emn-sarig, em-sarig equally sor-

ry, condoling. Emnys, emnes, se; f. ness, equity; æquitas:—Ps. 16, 3. ¶ To emnes opposite to,

opposite, over against, Ors. 1,1, Bar. p. 24, 17, 20. Emnyttan to make equal.

Empire An empire; imperium,

Lye. Emptian To EMPTY; evacuare,

Emrene a circle, v. ymb-ren.

Emta leisure, v. æmta. Emtig empty, v. æmti.

Emtrymming, of A fortress, fence; munimentum, som. Em-twa between two.

Em-wlatian to look around, to behold, consider, v. ymbwlatian.
-en is the termination of nouns. A few of these are masculine,

as drihten a lord, from driht people; but many feminine, (corresponding with the Ger. in: Dan. -inde) as binen a maid scream, from ben; beo

wen a famale slave, from beow; byrgen a tomb; sylen a gift. Some are neuter; as, mægen strength; mæden a maiden; midlen a middle.

en, and sometimes -an, is also a termination of adjectives and participles from an, which is from unan to give, add,—hence from gold gold, is gylden golden; stæn a stone, stænen stony; arisen risen, from arisan to rise; dolfen digged, from delfan to

noting the agent; as, wegferend a way-faring man.

Ende, geende, ænde, es; m. [Dut. eind] An End; terminus:—Ac nys bonne gyt se ende, Mt. 24, 6. Feower endas þyses middangeardes four [ends] quarters of this world, Ors. 2, 1.

Ende, eonde A sort, part, corner; species:—Bd. 3, 14.

Ende and, v. and.

-ende, the termination forming the active participle; as, wegthe active pure ferende way-faring.

Endebyrdan, geendebyrdan; p. de; pp. geendebyrd, geen-debyrded. To set in order, adjust, dispose; disponere :-

Endebyrdlic; adj. Belonging to order, ordinal; ordinalis:-Elf. gr.

Endebyrdlice; adv. Orderly, in order, succession; successive: -Bd. 3, 24.

Endebyrdnes, endebyrnes, se; f. Order, disposition, method, way, manner, means; ordo:-

Endeleas; adj. Endless, infinite, eternal; æternus:—Endeleas wundor, Bt. 36, 1.

Endeleaslice; adv. Endlessly, eternally; infinite, Som.

Emrene a circle, v. ymu-15-12.
Emsarig condoling, v. emnsarig, NESS, eternity; Innuitae, communitation of the circumcists. And Endemest endmost, last.

Single processing the control of the circumcists of Endeleasnys, se; f. Endless-ness, eternity; infinitas, Som.

pariter :- Bt. 41, 1.

Endemestnes, se; f. An extremity; extremitas:—R. Ben. interl. 6.

Endenehst, endenexta, endenihsta; adj. The nighest end, the last, uttermost ; ultimus :- Dial. J, 12.

Ende-sæta limits, boundaries. Ende-spæc an endspeech, epilogue. Ende-stæf, endstæf an epilogue, 4 conclusion, destruction 4 Endian to end, v. ge-endian. Endlufon, endleofun, ændlefen,

borderen, center

Elband, ei f & foreign nation, a floreigner 28 junes plane to annes over against mp I speading, e: 6 hong Sune our Lobe in frage Rome from the sun of the sun of the sunian Emme Scolere, sous lese a poter school felier & angequelle Elich 10 myork low ing 571 h detrine Embedson Embe doen & Embeden Embe-doen Reow a fellow servat To or compass; circumden emilit their into 2 cmbe-hembend corcumdent from the 214 He outer bring, ex Jon _ Ember & about 18 10. with Journal about lk 12,1 Let linte panc animadver um the army henry a de parefal salutus he ustandad to should without let 1/2 ht or on to go about ille Demete , puntle, but I Ende day the le Bed 88, 14, 1268: ant villande 225, 6066 Rim ie emb-ion mb. ferte circuityo, 1/10 lean, es ... Embren bothoma batha Emtrymming bidle from ma Col 24 Lye 2 Embrin Malus Cot 201 Carist 1, 82,1 Lye C Emb scrud clothed about Inde 10chai on: mDh hmitis in cold her around hereige By 2,2 de

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125 ENG Anglen came East Angles, Middle Angles. Mercians, and endlynan Eleven; undecim:

—Mid hira endlufon sunum,

Gen. 32, 22: dhr. 71.

Endlyfta, endlefth, ændlyfta, ællyfta; seo, þæt. -e; adj. The

eleventh; unflecimus: — On

ham endlyfta propie. Deut. Eolene, eolone wild marjorum; origanum:—Col. 108. Eolh-sand Amber; electrum:— Middle Angles, Mercians, and all Northumbrians, Chr. 449, Ing. p. 15, 1. Between Wes-Cot. 75. lum and Englum betwirt Welsh Eom Jam; sum, v. wesan. and English, L. Wal. 2, W.p. 125, 21. Between Wealan Eom to them; for heom, him. Eond yond, beyond, v. geond. Eonde a species, v. ende. pam endlyftan monde, Deut. and Englan, Id. 2, W. p. 125, 27. Tæcean Wealan and 1, 3. Eond-liht beyond light, brillie Endung, geendung, e; f. An ENDING, end; finis:-Mt. 13, Englan, VI Englisce to teach Eond-send overspread, v. geond English and Welsh, six Eng-lish, Id. 37. Wealas flugon send. Ened [Dut. cend] A duck, drake, moorhen; mas:—R. 36. Eonu mercover, Som. ba Englan Welsh fled from Eorenan-stan, earenan-stan mearl topas: topasion Utylen the ungler in Ingles asserved - inhawhats or a law plat pasturegoound will the its rollation ker 1280 My Good Micharachsen She anyer " Ang m Lancenge Vet engen in Such have all the signification a low partine ground. 80 ŝazl Entse; g. pk entsena. A shekel, chief, lender, general, aero; LAND:—Chr. 597, v. Engle.

Jewish money; siclus:—Jos.

bleman of the highest ranker.

7. 21. Enwintro a year old v. anwin-Engle. about the same as an ealdo Engle, Englan, Angle; pl. noth tree a year out. v. anwing.

ac. an; g. a; d. um, an. Eody a flock, v. cowed.

Anglen, the Angles, English; Lefsle went, delivered; p. of gan.

Angli. The denomination of Eodor a hedgel v. edor. man. He who was in ear times styled ealdorman, was afterwards denominated on efri; comes:—I. Se corl was moble, Cd. 59: 118. 2. On corlect Eodorcan, edorcan To chew, the province and people from which the English derived ruminate; ruminare:-Bd. 4, their being and name. An-24. tune, L. Ethelb. 13: Chr. 968. Eerleund; adj. Earl kind, noble; nobilis :-- L. Hloth. 1. glen lied on the south east Eofel evil, v. yfel. part of the Duchy of Sles-wick, in Denmark. The ma-Enfera a successor, v. cafora. For the Eorldom, cs; m. An BARLDOM, Eoferwic York, v. Eferwic. jority of settlers in Britain, were from Anglen and the neighbourhood, hence this Eofesham Evesham, v. Efesham, the province or dignity of an Eofet a debt, v. eofot. Eofne behald, v. efne. earl, the same as caldordom, v. Turner's Hist. b. viii. c. 7; comits munus:—Ælfgar eorl feng to pam corldome pe delies country and people derived their name England and sian.

English; England being dependent of their name England and sian.

English; England being dependent of their name England the Enforce a successor, v. eafor. The standard or country of the Angles. Enforce a successor, v. eafors.

And of Engla coman East.

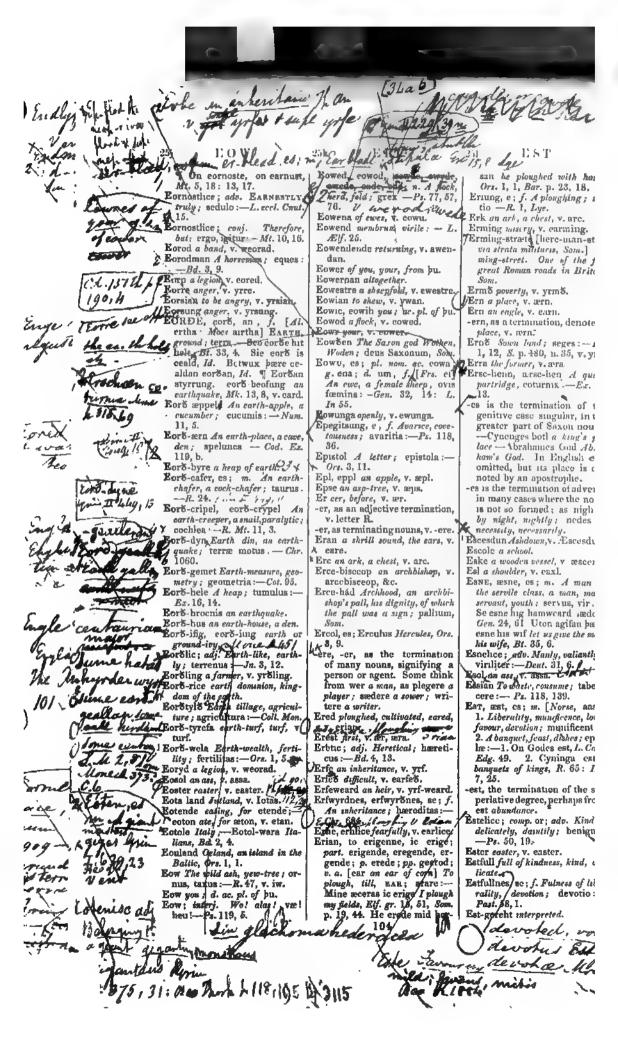
Enforce where York, v. Eterwich and for the standard for the s Eofolsian to blaspheme, v. efol-Harold er harde, Chr. 1053. Eorlisc, corllic; adj. EARLIBH, Eofor-spreot a boar-spear.

Eofor-wic York, v. Eferwic.

Eofor-wicingas Yorkuts, people, Eorm's poverty, v. yrmor of York.

of York.

Eornest A duel, combat; the si ,—And of Engle coman reasisence and from Anglen came Rast Angles, Bd. 1, 15, S. p. 483, 24. East Engla cynin gas kings of East Angles, Bd. 2, 15, p. 518, 38. Dart land be man Angle hart the land which one calls Anglen, Ors. 11 1. Bar. D. 20, 9. te Eofot, cofut, gecofot. A debt; debitum: -L. Alf. pol. 22. Eornest earnest, v. cornost. Eofulsian to blaspheme, v. ebal-Eornestlice, v. cornostlice, Earnestly; Eornfullice; adv. san. Ors. M. 1, Bar. D. 20, 9. Of Eofulsong, cofulsung blambemy.
Angle comon East Engle, and Eoland an island, v. caland. studiose. Angle comon East Engle, and Middel Angle, and Mearce, and calle Norbymbra from Eornigende murmuring. Eoldor, an older, a parent, v. eal-Eornost, cornest, cornust; adj. dor 0 % 103 EARNEST, serious; serius:



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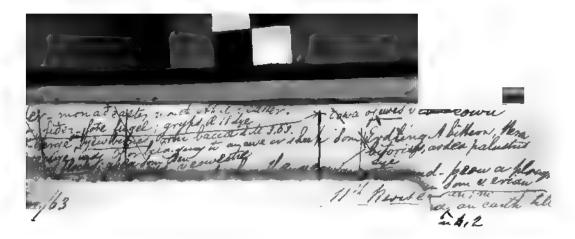
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in to show it and everyant Mar 63 In old Saran, Mak ra te: among the for Continental Sakow, from whose anosh the a S- came to England, we find idilitable, todel er edit noble. hothale in Old Jana; but in the Low German dialects, as in Dutch we find the same Lingland; thus is ydel idle, & adeliedel mable? Thus the Dutch say de groote en Heine adol or edel the good in our Hysterlogy tan - the Nobilety & gentry. constantly makest respect, were lotte present

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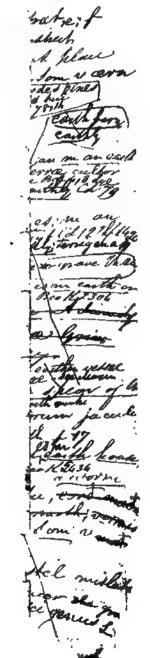
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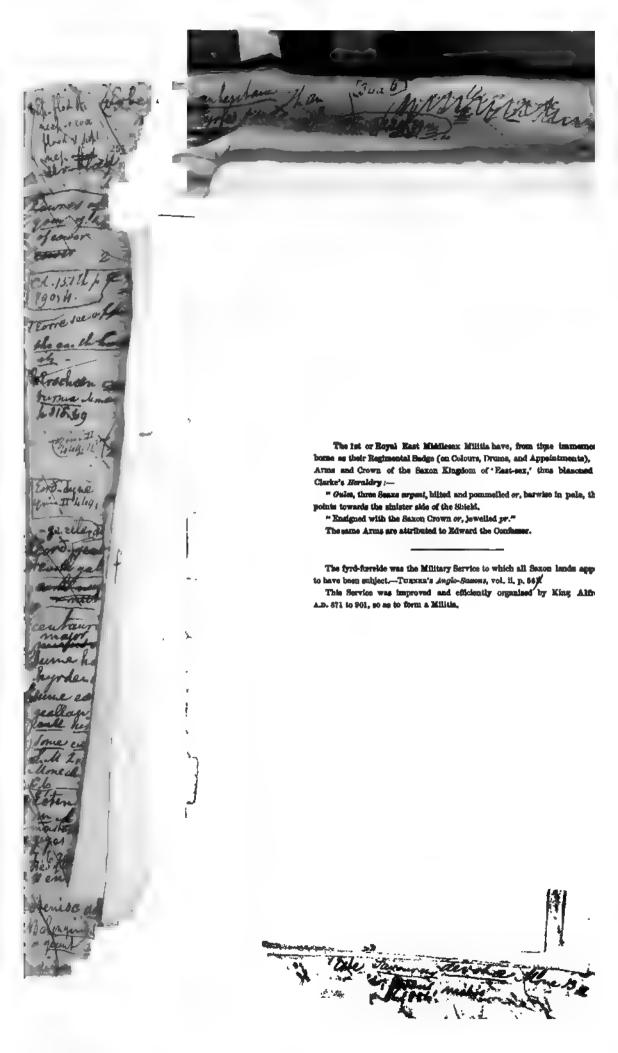
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beautiful; pulcher:—Bd. 1,7.

egere, fægerlice; adv. Plea
respective softly, gently, fairly,

Fæ
Dan. foren: Swed. fora f: Icel. dige, gefadige; p. de; pp. ed, gefsed. To set in water, dispose; ordinare:—L. eccl. Cnut. 19, W. p. 181, 50: pol. Cnut. 2, Fægere, fægerlice; adv. Plea-santly, softly, gently, fairly, beautifully; pulchre: — Fæ-W. p. 133, 45. Fadung, gefadung, e; f. A set for f: Pers. فأر far one going ting in order, disposing, adorn-Elf. gr. 38. ajourney, a fugitive] 1. A jouring; dispositio:—R. Ben. 18.

Ec [Plat. fack n: Frs. feck: Fægernes,fægeknys, se; f. FAIRney, way, FARE, going, a going together, an assembly, a meeting; NESS, beauty; pulchritudo:-Ps. 44, 5. Fægnian, fagnian, fægenian; ic Ger. fach n: Dan. fag nu Swed. fack n.] Space, interval, distance, portion of time, suspicion; spatium:—Lk. 2k, 13. Twegra dæga fæc two pen. 53. Pin 1 641,26 iter. 2. That in which a journey fægenige; p. fagnude, fahnude, hi fahnudon. To rejotce, exult, is made, a vehicle, a vessel, ship; navis.—1. Anes dæges fær, Lk. 2, 44. Folces fær a public way, L. Edg. 14. 2/ Du þær fær gewyrc, Cd. 65. Fær Noes Noah's ark, Cd. 66. 1 to be delighted with, to boust of, to wish for, to flatter ; gaudere : -We fægnia's we rejoice, Bt. tel fæc a little time, Elf. gr. 47. Æfter fæce afterwards, Bd. 14, 1: Ps. 31, 14. Fær Fear, timor:—Fær ongeton they felt fear, Cd. 166:
Conyb. p. 195: 2253, 87
Fær; adj. Void, sudden, intense,
horrid; subitus de Fær gryre
fyres a sudden dread of fire, Cd. Fægnung, gefægnung, e; f. A rejoicing, exultation; exultation—Ps. 125, 6. 5, 23. Fæccean to fetch, v. feccan. Frecele a torch. Fæcn deseitful, suspicious, v. facn. Fæder, fædyr! indecl. in sing. Fægnys an ornament, v. fagnys. Fægr fair, v. fæger. pl. fæderas, ra, m. [Plat. Dut. vader m: Old Frs. feder, Fægre slowly, v. fægere. Fæho-bote feud-boot, compensa-197 Fær cyle intense cold, Cd.2. Færan *to frighten*, v. afæran. Færan for 8 *to go forth,die*, v. faran. tion for engaging in a feud or feider m: Ger. vater m: Isd. Ker. fater: Dan. Swed. fader TEHDE, fægð [Plat. fede, vede, veide: Dut. veede f: Frs. faithe f. enmity: Ger. Færbena A husbandman, peasant; Old Swed. födur: Icel. fadir rusticus :- L. North. pres. 50. m: Pers. pader, phader: Sans. pita.—The Icel. fædi, at Fær-bryne sudden or great heat. fende f: Dan fejde c: Swed.
fejd f: Icel. fæd f.] Feud,
vengeance, enmity, deadly feud, Færbuja colour. Færcodon supported, from fer-Sans. pita.—The Icel. fædi, at fæda, Nan. föde, Swed. föda, signify, generare to engender]

A PATHER: pater: — Fæder and moder a father and mother,

Elf. gr. 9, 38. pridda fæder great grandfather, Elf. gl. 3:

Deut. 24, 16)

Fædera, an; m. An uncle, a father's brother; patrius: — Bd. 3, 11, S. p. 535, 10. Mines fæderan pridda (fæderes broðor a brother of my uncle's great cian. Fær-coo fær-cwealm fær-deað Sudden sickness or death; re-Ocolowy Jakor that enmity which the relations of the deceased waged against the kindred of the murderer; capitalis inimicitia:—L. eccl. pentina ægritudo:—L. Edg.
79. Exre-fyll a radden full,
60. 112. V 60.
Færd, færde an army, v. fyrd.
Færeld, fareld, es. A way, a jour-Cnut. 5: In. 75: Cd. 67. Fæigr fair, v. fæger. Fæla many, v. fela. Fælan to feel, v. ge-felan. Fæle; adj. Faithful, true, steady; fidelis:—Wæs fæle frænd was ney, passage, progress, company; -Godes færeldes offrung, Ex, 12, 27. Mid eallum his a brother of my uncle's great færelde with all his company, grandfather. a faithful friend, Cd. 130: 135. Fæderen; adj. Paternal, belang-ing to a father; paternus:— Fæderen-cyn paternal kind, a Ors, 4. 6.—Færeld-freols the passover feast, Jos. 5, 10.—Færesceat fare-scot, passage money. Fælga, fælge [Plat. falge, felge f: Dut. velg f: Ger. Dan. felge f.—fæla, fela, much; ga from gan to go A FELLY, a part of the circumference of a wheel; canthus:—Bt. 39, 7. father's relation or kin, Chr. 755. Fæderen magas, fædern Færeldtu A passage; meatus, lustra :-- Cot. 134. Færeng A swooning, trance; demagas paternal relations, R. 91. magas paternai relations, R. 91.

wheel; canthus:—Bt. 39, 7.

NF Eder-edel, fæder-geard a pa-k Fælging a harrow, v. fealga.

Fæder-gestreona a patrimony.

Fædering-magas paternai relations, v. fæderen.

Fæderleds fatherless.

Fæderleds fatherless.

Fæderleds fatherless.

Foam or froth; spumare:—

Lk. 9, 39. Færh a litter, a little pig, v. fearh. Færinga, færunga; adv. Sudden-ly, by chance; subito:—Mk. 13, 36. Fæman, famgan [fam foam] To Færlic, fearlic, fyrlic; def. se færlica; adj. Sudden, fortuitous; subitus:—Gen. 19, 19.
Færlice, ferlice; adv. Suddenly, Tarnus: — Fæder...

July Strame, Elf. gr. 5.
Fædren fatherly, v. fæderen.
Fædyr a father, v. fæder.

Tæde: adj. Dying, fated; me ternus: - Fæderlice nama a Fæmi, fæmig, fæmiht foamy, v. famig. immediately, by chance; subito: Fæmnan of a virgin, v. fæmne. *_Lk*. 9, 39. Fæmnan-hád, fæmn-hád woman-Fæge; adj. Dying, fated; moribundus!—Fr. Jdth. 10, 11.

Jruhes yna-Fægen, fegen, gefagen; adj. FAIN, Færm a supper, feast, v. feorms Færnes, se; f. A passage, fare; transitus:—Bd. 2, 16. hood, virginity, Ors. 3, 6.
Fæmne, an; f. [Frs. faem] A virgin, maid, woman; virgo: glad, jouful; lætus:—Bt. 40, 5: Cd. 100. Færr A passing, passed; transi-Dære ylcan fæmnan lichoma, Bd. 4, 19, S. p. 587, 36: Mt. 1, 23: Gen. 2, 23: Cd. 101. 135.4 tus:-L. Ps. 143, 18. Færs [Frs. fers] Verse, section; Fægenian to rejoice, Bt. 30, 1, versus, capitulum :- Elf. pref. v. fægnian. Fæmnenlic virginlike. FEGER Beauty; pulchritudo:—

pæs lichman fæger the body's р. 3. Fæmn-hád virginity. Fær-spell a sudden message Fæn, fænn dirt, v. fenn. beauty, Bt. 32, 2.

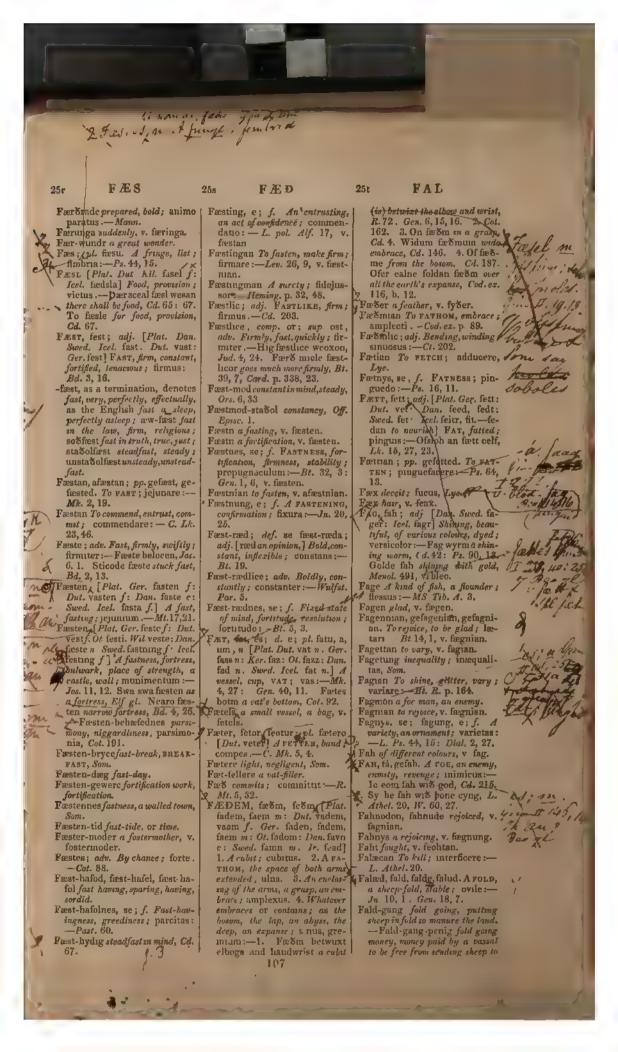
Feena, a vane, standard, v. fana.

Feeger, feegr; adj. [Dan. faver: Feeng-tool a fang tooth.

Swed fager: Icel. fagr splendid: Feenith, feenlic; adj. Fenny, Færst goest; færð goes, v. faran. Færð the mind, Bt. R. p. 192, algres, y row [32 a 6]

adren-cyn, nes; in atomal race Box Cal Sa U. b a foders Foolamany on 14 & Freezes: with facu, Fagerlie valally? & Fages; n O 4 Buragnian [Sta] De Foeder dad et To Fregu lain, glad Le v & in fret code & Faran to go Elf & 9 Wakt, cif Foul 30; 28 Lys. v Jaran geworkher lenning wrought Cot 42. Th * For-cot, e; f sudden 14 4.55,27 Beo gl to cleanine fa fairy O. 2 Fifthe under one Fafol albumne for homeony ages som a frader rice a rates mul hunglan Cd. 226 Farela penetral fifth a Cher the father or great round father father father, at evennes, de. Jader etel a pathersland, or sounty factor of aterial counts of adjulice air Father Ear gripe ex m es; a a faternal vace tras gry re, es mis & Farmo nuftice Hadringa, don. Lar sceapa, an m a freeze rather h. an Har Jears, es: m sudden decit Cool Ex 19 Ben &.

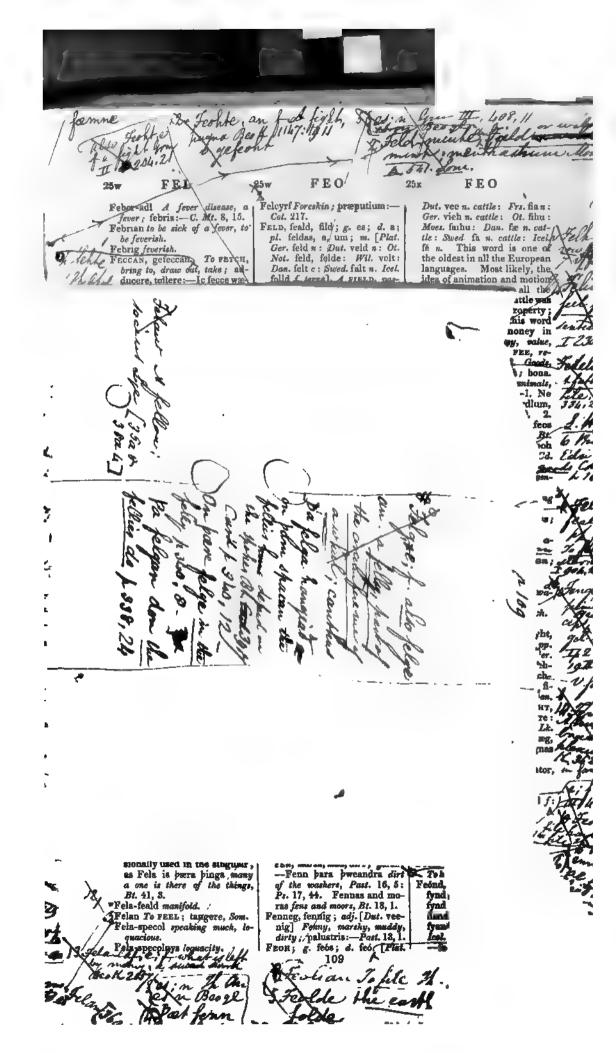
Faste er typted bedriden clinicus som. betus [1x Jasel Fater home Jethereworing Ca Junior V tall of Jeter-home the La Jime ude the for wyrd death som Foresty to anherter Lie sinuolus Ion fadera . I lætre 0 [3/a 4] Is Fah wyone gara surtents for Cd 42. 1855, Letm, fes; m - hoads bed by

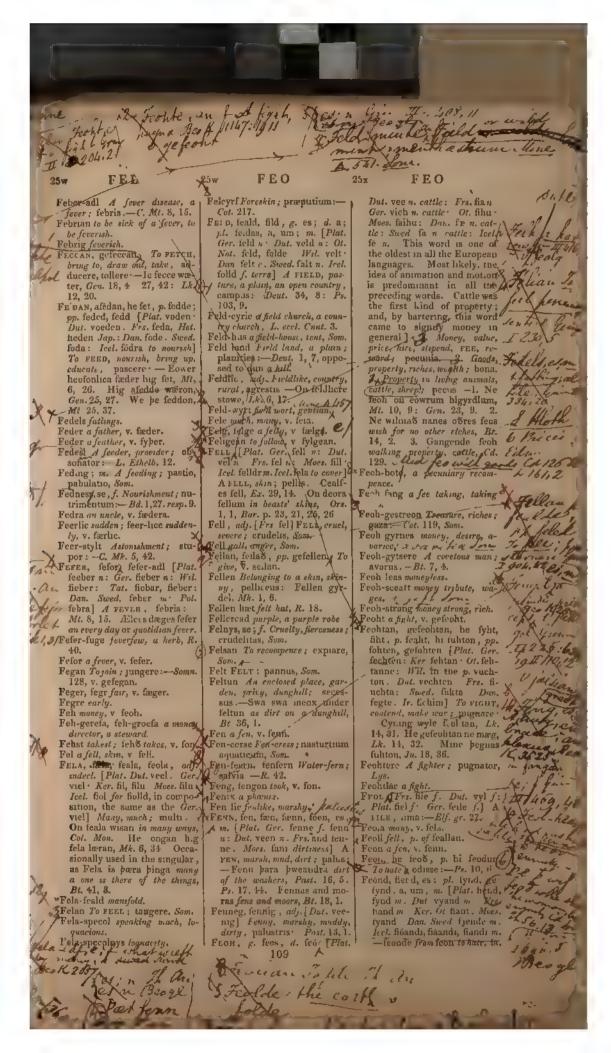




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Let with a harle & de 1,8 forest to 18 die trans.

Torreld a way by a forest Ferennis sef a trans. Colver-wintra years Ion V wint vesser Cd 75 21 93,12 v Jar X Far a farmer & From land han land ho 1070. Heorist cognista (In 1200/c Cark heo Ha 2 Jan Jex-begendan for be longe ultra sige John Late de la ferran la farte de la ferran su farte it & Ferhot cearing Dem man worth A will for Feor weg . fur distance Boh Ulha todan for fearme to take public The nighted intertieth week to menus one R 1766 wand af a fulle & shores Cd 60 Leone Bed 1,27, lest ban propley Korfiche with substant 3. Sid fearne aby A 24.7K

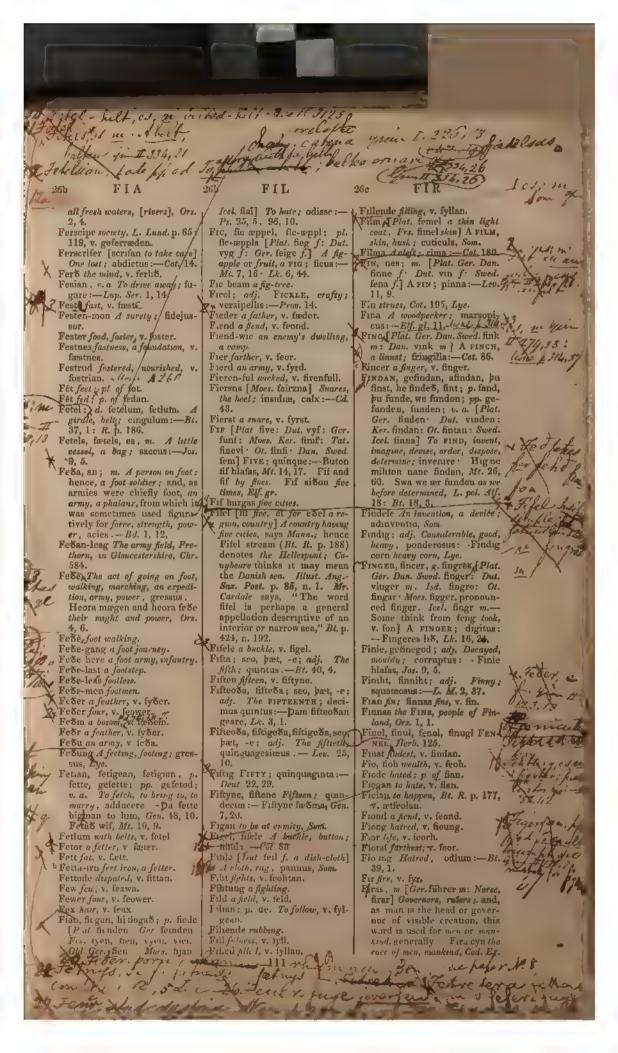
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atel- helt, es, in willed- helt - 200 11 3125 yren I. 225, Elsto me Abelt Callend you # 334,21 Kelko on eldian tade pood Jag FIA FIL ail fresh waters, [rivers], Ors. Icel fini] To hate; odisse:— (Fillende filling, v. fyllan. 2, 4.

Ps. 25, 5, 96, 10.

Film [Plat. femel a thin ught coat: Frs. fimel shin] A villa, 119, v. geferred skin, husk ; cuticula, Som. rims :- Cot. 180. Plat. Ger. Dan. ut. vin f. Swed. N; pinna .- Lev. 45 195, Lye. ecker; marsopi-I, see you erraber k m.] A FINCH, gilla — Cot. 86. 2 p 314, 3 v. finger. lan, afindan, þu 28, fint ; p. fand, fundon, pp. ge-len; v. a. [Plat. Dut. vinden hy hu Ot. fintan . Swed. us, con sha a ... is 3,58 Jan To FIND, invent, e, order, dispose, venire:—Hig ne findan, Mt. 26, the hew lavory; despetum ær fundon as we ned, L. pol. Alf ntion, a devité om. msiderable, good, erosus:—Findig dlar Bun V hor en, Lye. g. fingres Plat. kind or divil ed. finger? Dut. isa. nigro Vi.
figger, pronounIcel. fingr m.—
from feng took,
NOER; digitus:
5, Lk. 16, 26.
1; adj. Decayed,
tuptus: — Fine
5. Str 4124 fuldian hel i.th. on ; adj. Fins -L. M. 2, 37. v fins, v. fin. teorme , people of Finenferrence? u Man. approached de de s ol, flough Fen-1 Jealh 2401.2563 öndan. adherere Beoth v. feoli. of fian. flan. duinese. Bt. R. p. 177, feond. floung. feor. odium :- Bt. threr m. Norse, head or govercreation, thus or men or man-.- Fire cyn the inkind, Cod. Eg. one paper A. 8 milkle 1 " 15 dec 36 Ferbore

A Sich weard, e / Fortian, fort dyrean to make world; rente 1 Fe , T mud, Sport, col 145. Th 1 180, 20 wide fert hufel Feste fash the a fastel Ferwatgall anxions Her for fir we he good & Feter, ed in A fetter; comper Cot of ter buster festeriles tester mon a sarely. Lorth press W 1 98,24 Fetor wrasm, e; f a feller chain fettor; comper Cod. vere 1.2213
Beogli wroesn () & Fifelex [15a 4] To Feet Lond Feethe Finh findeth . 114 7, ov. find findan 2) Februar to fett. I Fall judy the and The an v foto JeHode .





as stratery further to lace towered, as I am flesh for the flower of the shander, the flower of the shander, the flower of the fore gat a wild goat V from the fore gat a wild goat V from the fore of the flower of the f ended a desful of mid deed , Bes 49th 1995 flie Som 126. X 3337 2 franded Le firet horof de soon, a fun in. evel Kare p 134, 14 Tingen steam Thos fairgune n a mountain theam mountain the am mountain the Horace v fyrst tose fiorgyn the cont Beg K & 2,46 Lingen bearn 12 miduntan tree Firmen fearfully Cd 39 SI 26 1 pyruum Conspection & By The of free hours of the Ben of bodge 10- ovellere taxa for in To Fyrmest I Flat netern Fire scorl a fire shorel flosh out afillum Som to porch; kigillium for not than The garden Rapa v fixed Fishabrines garden # 32 he hees a fishing house Hooks benefit piscinale R 100 Lye Fisc mere & fish ford istoring out Jul 1,8 Lyan Fishrungnes er stica clavus lentorie piscina Hel 10 - Fisc. Fiter berenda fearly has fishes a would like fishes proceeds Jone fishes proceeds Jone fishes in a fish well a proceed from I hamoling; des Som - Forthe Litel wel full of fither; piscones Freder to hate

Heart wifet a emite the Select Select cos; me whichouse done i fleepan a parface seller me with the more a dactor manha 3573. Elet . softend cd; m fleer, qui volas Heater Heily how it 10x14 1 200/11 relieved to Healt Flod-egla a flood - it can huffe - hom 4. Fraft asports V flax Fodler bryta, as fooddispersion / of afterb, as of feran to go oflered Lan to flood then & Forotad habes a fa fot ollo - Supernay you to fout to flight au afligan to flee / than men de 2 Holo-squide for for ; pullers lee Le Bes. 14 6# in fole what I'v of the perfe hild popale filind QL. 84, 132,160 and talends Manger



Folo-gestesila at For fore before, and Salle Res 26i FON 26k 26i Folc-gesteel, folc-gesteal an adherent, Cd. 15. fangen: Not. Isd. fangan: Dut. vangen: Dan. fange: Forad broken, v. forod. For-aldod antiquated, v. for-eal-Suged. fanga: Icel. fanga. Ad-elung thinks that fon is related Folcisc; adj. Folkish, common, dian. vulgar, popular; rusticus:— De folcisce men the common Foran; adv. Only; tantum:—Mk. 5, 36. to fahen to catch, the root of Foran; prep. [Plat. Ger. vor: Dut. voor: Dan. for: Swedpeople, Bt. 35, 6. which is still found in the Folc-læsung common report.
Folc-land Folkland, land held Swed. fa: Icel. fa: Dan. faa to obtain] för: Icel. fyrir] Before; ante: To take, undertake, - Foran to hlafmæssan before Lammas, Chr. 913. ¶ Foran accept, receive; capere, acci-pere:—Ne sceolde fon should by the common people, on condition of paying some contribu-tion in money or other property; ongean opposite, Foran ongean eow, Mt. 21, 2, v. beforan. Foran-bodig the forebody, chest. not take, Bt. 35, 5. Ic ne onfo Copyhold-land, as distinguishgewitnesse fram menn, Jn. 5, 34. Du fehst thou receivest, Bt. 35, 5. Mid blisse onfeho, ed from boc-land freehold; fundus popularis, terra sine Foran-heafde forehead. scripto possessa:—L. Edw. 2,
W. p. 49, 4.

Folc-lare popular instruction, a
sermon. Mt. 13, 20. Hig eow onfos, Lk. 10, 8: 40, 47. Onfoh þu Foran-sceawian to foreshow, v. Lk. 10, 8: 40, 47. Onfoh bu tore-sceawian.

receive thou, Bd. 2, 1. Da feng For-arn ran before, v. yrnan.

Cyneric to bam rice then Cyneric took to the kingdom, Bd.

3, 1: Jud. 13, 1. Gif beof sy first taken; præjuramentum.

gefongen if a thief be taken,

2. An oath taken for another: Folc-lic folklike, common. Folc-mægő a nation tribe, a tribe, gefongen if a thief be taken, L. In. 12. Donne bu hig ge-Cd. 64. Folc-risk folkright, common public right.

Folc-scearf a division of the people, a nation, multitude.

Fon a fan, v. fann.
Fon a fan, v. fann.
Fond found, v. findan.
Fon-fyre a glowworm.
Folc-toga, a commander of the people.

Folc-toga, a commander of the Fongen taken, v. fon.
Fongen taken, v. fant.
Foor foorn, for a hog Folc-riht folkright, common law, projuramentum:—1. L. Cnut. 20. 2. Som. fangen hæbbe, Gen. 44, For-bæran to forbear; forbær bore, v. forberan. For-bærnan to burn up, to consume, v. bærnan. For-bærnde burnt; exarsit, v. byrnan. Folc-welig rich in people, popu-Foor, foorn, for a hog, v. fearh. For-bærst burst, v. forberstan. lacon lous.
Fold-bold a hall or palace of the For; prep. d. ac. [Plat. för, vör: Dut. voor: Frs. for, fora, forth, For-beadende forbidding. For-bearnan to consume, v. forfar, fara: Ger. für: Al. furi, land. bærnan. Fold-buende land dwelling, in-For-beódan; p. forbead, hi forfora: Moes. faur, faura: Dan. for: Swed. for: Icel. fyrir] For, on account of, because budon; pp. for-boden, v.a.
To FORBID, prohibit, restrain, habitants. Folde, an; f. [feld a field] The of, according to; pro:-For hig for them, Lev. 4, 20. Yfelu surface of the earth, the ground; oppose, hinder, suppress; pro-hibere:—Gen. 3, 1: Mt. 19, 14. ej terra:--Folde wæs græs ungrene the ground was not grass ellgreen, Cd. 6. Teode firum for godum, Ps. 34, 14. Eage For-beodendlic forbidding-like, for eage, and too for too, Mt. 5, 38. For dæg obe twam, Ex. 21, 29. dissuasive. The folden free Elmihtig the Almighty Lord created the ground For-beran, for-bæran; p. forbær; pp. forboren; v. a. To FORBEAR, suffer, allow, abstain, refrain; abstinere:—
Mt. 17, 17. (or men, Bd. 4, 24. For- is used in composition Jor men, Ba. x, 2x.

Fold-weg a field-way, a way.

Fold, an; m. [Plat. fool n: Dut.

veulen n: Ger. füllen n.] A

foal, colt; pullus:—Mk.11, 4, 5.

Folga service, v. folgo 8. exactly as the English for; it often gives the idea of pri-Your H Forbernde, forberned burnt, v. vation or deterioration to the words before which it is placbærnan. For-berstan; p. for-bærst; pp. for-borsten. To break, burst ed; in which case it seems to for-borsten. To break, burst asunder; dirumpere: L. be a different word, like/the Lower, successor, servant, at-Dutch and German ver, (dif-ferent from vor). Forboodan Ethel. ad Wanetungam. 8. For-bigan; p. igde, egde, ygde; pp. ed. To bow, bow down, thrust under, diminish; detrutendant; sectator :- Bt. 29, 1. to forbid; fordeman to con-Folgian to follow, v. fyligean.

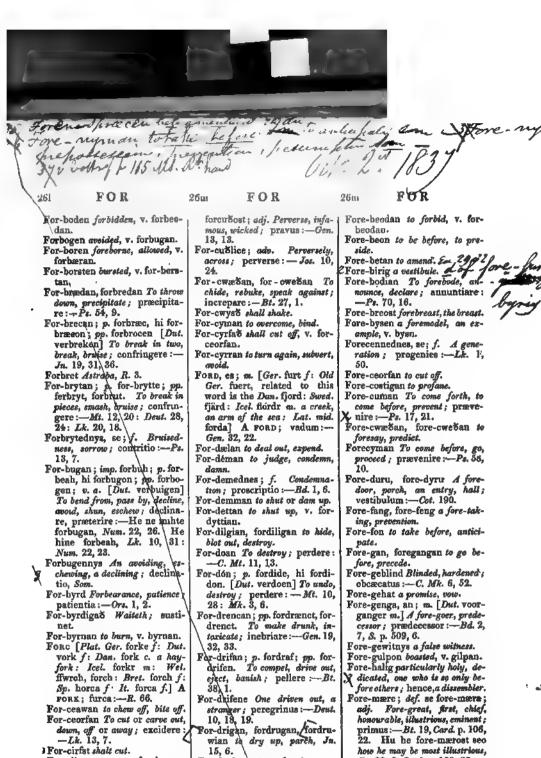
I Got, 1 Folgos, folgas That which follows, a train, retinue, attenddemn; forcut perverse, cor-rupt; fordon to destroy. For and fore are often confounded, dere:-He hell-werena forbygde in cwicsusl he thrust ance, service, employment; sethough they are very different quela :- Ors. 6, 33. in meaning; as, forseon (Flem. down hell's inhabitants into Folm; d. pl. folmum. [Old Ger. versien) to overlook, despise; foreseon (Flem. veursien) to burning sulphur, Cod. Ex. 6. For-bigels an arch, v. bigels. folmo, folmu palma: Ger. fummeln: Swed. famla to grope,

meln: Swed. famla to grope,

1641,30 Re. pl. The members, limbs, especially, the hands and feet; memforesee. If a word, having for For-bindan to tie. or fore prefixed cannot be found under for, it must be sought under the simple term, For-biodan to forbid, Bt. R. p. 161, v. forbeodan. For-birstan to fail. bra, speciatim vero manus, et pedes:—Cd. 4: 52: 140: 154: 162: 229. and the sense of the preposi-For-bleaw swollen, blown up, v. tion added; thus, foresendan blawan. is from sendan to send, and For-boc a fare-book, a journal, Folneah full-nigh, near, v. fullneh. fore before, to send before, &c. Som. fón, afón, gefón, onfón, ic fó, fóh; þu fehst, he féhő, we ge Kor, a journey, step, approach, v. For-bod [Dut. verbod] A forbidding, a countermand; inhibitio:—L. Elf. 37. hi foo; imp. foh; p. feng, we For west, v. faran. fengon; pp. gefongen, gefangen, fongen v. a. [Plat. Ger. For-abringan to bring out before, For-boda a foreboder, forerunproduce. oly, ed in I balan of the th an bornan To bern up ander penitus andere Bas (C. 3291

1. In a face of the late afthe people, pelviceful Jone Afolo-gesto, with Fora glawice heedfully caution provide In ? Ben rate of the people id yoth Toto yestern yestereon, e.f interl. 3 Ban, Lye a public treasure; publicand Folo-lev. c. for more Foran-dag het Me 8 8,2 de Son Ala caren, 41 ensettende, pracles 3d 5,13. 4 Scediving consider Ben ifiles I forbened a light 12 86, ZL L 108,5 force in 160th Holas John Tolchiman the oath wet eccusion took of to down from calarus 4 Fout wat battedunder intenten, before to was allowed to Army an action a a condo of low. inthat jund of people, a multitude. menti de ca populi multitudo Cd 171 215.2 Mole-talpert folk reckon med-Ofga yle man 1 ATolowerus men yearlder mid for of the people, who the fle Cd /2 th 6/4,21; fine, govern than fore at letway commence his he with his forenthe Fole # frame assim black people the people 20 W/B, 11. No be Thebs I. Ps y Alge & Forbigean to bank afre ania forat p Shite V forbigan any foreca The For bærnednes, se: f a burning; uptio & Crut fal 20 1 to recompense; com herefore Some 2) lif tragen habbe getry who man Wolgeran Dor blindad harden. forate for hime, to was my 4 a thou have a true as Folm, eg; malso folme, anif a holm, an

Ere-beran prafer d 4, 11 Ly meto from John v for cyplind processes fore beacen antid Egget processes fore byrdig mild. OForder ford shallow Lone V forthe Lord boh a herb Fore-curade predictor Fore-curity predicted dom v fore dayney, prediction fore-avite praductio frim I re eweden aforesaid bostonere som For-dimmian to make dim or dark Afore-cynnen for For burnen burnt v For dittynde clain, Fore gegyrded gin Fore heletan to head before; procumbers The 12. 35 year to pass fore-geleoran to pass you protective (Sh Ca. Waty ore-gesethou to set oregoen, predecesson - ge pistrat blintes For cuido capitula Sye ore- cetywiam to ? Freshew Son Fore- glean four seeing, heedful; providently R. Ben intel 5. If Jone Lye De Fore glean lice headfully, providently R. Ben intel 5. If Jone. gleachnes, seif a forecash providence Son I Forenger good a Holes is or lome Foren gripen taken before he to for head Im a forgu featod



forclungen For-clingan; pp. [Dut. verslensen] To shrink up; marcescere:—Nath. 8. For-cneow A progeny, race;

progenies, Lye. For-cnidan [Dut. versnyden] To beat or break into meces; com-minuere:—Ps. 17, 44.

For-corfen cut down, v. forceorfan.

For-cuman [Dut, voorkomen] To fore come, go before, pre-vent; prævenire:-Ps. 16, 14. For-cunnan to tempt, v. cunnian.

For-cuoepan; p. forcuom, hi forcuoedon. To reprove, v. forcwæðan.

For-cursed cursed.

For-dwilman to confound.

For-dwinan, for-duman [Dut.

verdwynen] To vanish or dwin-

dle away; evamescere.-

For-dyttian to close or shut en-tirely up. Fore an access, journey, golds

Fore an access, journey, gother together, an assembly, a sign, vehicle, v. fær.

Fore for, v. for. Fore before, used in composition as the English fore.

For-ealdian to grow or w Fore-astreccan to lay or stretch out before.

Fore-ad a forecath, v. for-ad Fore-beacen A foretoken, ostensum : digy, wond Mt. 24, 24. wonder;

primus:—Bt. 19, Card. p. 106, 22. Hu he fore-mærost seo how he may be most illustrious, Bt. 33, 2, Card. p. 190, 28.

Foremærnes, se; f. Greatness, eminence, renown, glory; cla-ritas:-Bt. R. 34, 6.

Fore-meahtig, fore-militig Prepotent, most mighty; prespo-tens: - Cd. 80; 208.

Fore-mearcod fore-noted. Fore-mearlic eminent, v. merlic.

Fore-munt a fore-mount, promony tory.

Forene Before; ante, citius:-L. Cnut. 30, Lya.

Fore-rym A prologue, preface; prologue:—C. Mt. Prol. Fore-rynel, for-rynel a fore-run-

ner. Fore-sacan; p. foresoc. To for-bid; prohibere:—C. Mt. 8, 14.

For-cub; comp forcubera; sup. - lature 115 Jor o defa

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FOR

Pore-smegan, fore-seegan; foresmede; pp. fore-meden. FOREMAT, speak before, p. To predict ; pretari :- To ham foresædan ærendracum to the foresaid messengers, Jos. 6, 22: Mk. 13, 23.

Fore-scenwing to foreshow, foreace.

Fore-aceawung, e; f. A fore-eshewing, providence. - Fore-Shewing, providence. - Fore-sceawing Godes God's providence, Bt. 39, 4.

*Fore-secgun to foresay, predict,

v. foresæcgan.
Fore-sedla First seats; primi recubitus:—C. Mt. 23, 6.
Fore-seon to foreses, provide.

Fore-secondes a foresesing, providence.

Fore-setnes, for-gesettenes thing proposed, intention, a pre-

position. Pore-settan to set before, place, shut, close in.

Fore-seuwenes dishonour, v. forsewennys.

Fore-singend, es; m. A foresinger, one who pitches tunes; precentor:- R. 33. Fore-sittend one who site before,

a president.

Fore-slop A long robe; stola:-C. Lk. 20, 46.

Fore-speca, fore-spræca, fore-spreca One who speaks for another, a sponsor, an advocate, a patron; prolocutor:—Lup. Scrm. 1, 22.

Fore-specen, fore-sprecen; adj. Fore-spoken; antedictus:-Bt.

Fore - sprme, fore - spme, fore-spreen f. A fore-speech, pre-face, introduction, defence, excuse, agreement; præfatio:--Bt. 88, 7.

Fore-spræca an answerer, a sponsor, v. fore-speca. Fore-sprec a preface, an excuse.

r Fore-spreca an answerer, a spon-Fore-sprecen forementioned.

Fore-stæppan,fore-stæpan,foresteppan To step or go before, precede; præcedere;—Lk. 22, 26.

Fore-standan To stand before, to excel; præstare :- Cot. 149. Fore-standend A prelate, bishop; antistes:—Eif. gr. 9, 26. Fore-steppan to step before, to

precede, v. fore-stæppan. Fore-stigan to go before, to excel.
Fore-stihtud fore-appointed or
ordained, v. stigan.

Pore-stihtung, foretichhung a fore-appointment, Bd. 4, 29.

Pore-awerian; p. foreswore. To fore-swear, declare before. Fore-tacn, fore-tacen, fore-tacnu a fore-token, presage, sign, won-

der. Fore-tachian to foretoken, fors-

tel. Fore-teod preordained.

Fore-techung predestination fore-tichhung.

Fore-banc forethought, consider ation. Fore-banclice considerately.

Fore-bencean to fore-think, and ticipate, forebode, despair, Bt.

Fore-binger Anintercessor; precator: W. Cat. p. 117.
Fore-pingian to beg pardon, in-tercede, defend, Bt. 38, 7.

Fore-pone providence. Fore-bystrian to obscure.

Fore-tige A market-place; fo-rum:-Mi. 11, 16.

Pose-timbrigendebuilding before, shutting up, Bd. 5, 1. Fore - tiohhung, fore - teohung,

fore-stihung, e; f. A fore-appointing, predestination, pre-science, providence; predesti-natio:—Bt. 39, 4: 40, 5, 6.

natio:—Bt. 39, 4: 40, 5, 6.
Fore-tynd hedged afore, fore enclosed, Bd. 5, 1.

Fore-weallas fore-walls, Cd. 158. Fore-smean, fore-smeagean to Fore-weard, fore-werd, fore-premeditate.

Fore-weard, fore-werd, fore-ward, for-ward; f. [Dut. voor-waarde] A Foke-ward or spræc.

guard, a beginning, condition, an agreement, a compast, bar-gain; principium, conditio, gons; principlum, conditio, pactum:—On foreweardum in the fore-guardings, in the beginning, Bd. 5, 2, & p. 914, 24. To pat forewearde to or on the condition, Chr. 852. On heora forewarde on their agreement, Chr. 1091. Fore-weard; adj. Forward, fore,

early; primus: - Forweard niht fore, early night, Bd. 2, 12. Foreweard heafod the forenead, Elf. gl. 1.

Fore-weard, for-weards adv. [Dut. voorwaarda] FORWARD be-fulfil, Cd. 37. On foreweard on forward, forward, forward, before, Deut. 28, 13.

Fore-weesan, fore-wesan To be before, to preside; præesse:-Bd. 1, 34.

Pore-wis forewise, foreknowing, Col. 149.

Fore-witega a prophet, diviner, Elf. gl. 41. Fore-west a president, governor,

prince. Fore-writennes a proscription,

banishment.

Forf a treasure. For-fung a seizing, apprehending.

For-fangen taken.

For-faran; p. forfor; pp. for-faren. To go away, perish, des-troy; perire:—L. Edw. Guth.

For-fleon to fee away.

Por-fylden Filled up, stopped, og posed; obstructus:- Cot. 148. For-gædnes, forgægednys, sc; A transgression, prevarication, stubbornness; præteritio: -Jas. 6, 18.

For-gægan To transgress, prevaricate; transgredi .- L. Ps.

118, 158.

For-gau, for-gangan To forego, pass by, go away, fee; præter-ire:-Ps. 72, 7 : Es. 12, 23. For-gentan to expose, forget.

For-geldan to repay, return; reddere:-C. Mt. 12, 36, v. for-gyldan.

For-gemelessian To neglect; negligere :- L. Athel. 1. For-geofan to forgive, v. for-

For-gesettenys a proposition, v. foresetnes.

For-getan to forget, v. for-gitan. For-gieldan to recompence, Past. 68, v. for-gyldan.
For-gifan, for-gyfan; p. for-

geaf; pp. for-gifen. FORGIVE, remit; remittere. 2. To give, grant, supply, impart; dare:—1. De synt bine synna forgyfene, Lk. 7, 48.
2. Dæt wif bat bu me forgeafe, Gen. 3, 12.

For-gifenlic, forgifendlic; adj. Forativing, pardonable, giv-ing, dative; bearable; remis-sus:—Mt. 11, 22. Forgifendlic gebygednes a dative case, Elf. gr. 7. M. 226 For-gifennes, for-gyfennes, se; f. [Dut. vergiffenis f.] Fon-4/26.28

GIVENESS, indulgence, a grant ; remissio :- Gen. 4, 13: Mt. 26, 28.

For-gifung a forgiving. For-gitan, for-gytan to forget,

neglect. Forgitelnes, forgitennes forget-

fuiness. For-gnagan to gnaw or eat up.

For-guiden To dash or throw down, break; allidere:-Lk. 9, 18: Mk. 9, 20.

For-gnidennys, for-gnisednys Contrition, sorrow; contritio: -L. Ps. 13, 7.

For-grindan ; pp. forgrunden. To grind up, pound, bruise, demolith.

For-gripan [Dut. vergrypen]
To take before, prepossess, seize, match away; apprehendere :- Bd. 5, 7.

For-gyldan To recompence, pay for, redeem; compensare: Gen. 31, 39: Mt. 18, 25.

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Fire lad foresaid Fore salednes the Han fore fore fore forfela ve Fore saya Affre Jandan to send before Forfela ve Fore saya Affre promise Elfy 28 Fore saya, dayer, plophet; propheta Bon Forenshillon to Gracia I 727,31 astoneth Ben v for stylfan Forg. He dwere , ed, m . Fore-pincan tofore pravisor Lye For estice precisely Fore-pancula Fore. sendan to land. thinking, provid Low Rome Lye Fore seemed, it me Fore pingraden, on Leed; providor Adly, bouclice fore (ty, continuely down less Ineferred: praporities Ro preferred before som toxensprescen 8 35 115 2 Mov. 19 Fore sallenny, se; f Fore- singan to lead Hor gamen to mayne Fore spracan to heasity/neside for your smeaning len Jungyfen 21 Fore shoep jung a Than Ila. 15,10 tepping before authorpalis Firgibal (Lee Muyin or glandvad lun interception Son atisticot 124 Conglese Forenstallant to Jose stallan when I My 43, 28 Lye Fore stemmian to reward forward Hore steora the godes fack Child Som * Fore wikeyan to Fore whol from , a There man, my whan to free Fore-steora firo. meta Gin I 727, 32 19 Fore wy so the 2 pfelage ladrum Jyin 727, Atore unegan to accuse the The 32 b. 9, 15 Manu Land, prosante dan Forgolden sean hanted gedund For greton to know

Forkt leas Frances bold; unhavidues For gymedne, se if negligence som Hors gymeleas inco Forht leadings, seif. N. Frankellmett, Courage Lostifudo Som id form. Forht modues, se faith Lambheartedness ; husel For gytan to first Le Ben v for gitan geresie For hafed lemed for habban o habban or for habban o habban or For hwer fram to turn mostilleta, mere Though Than Bon livan to go bat For hafa restrain; mostification 13 33, 13 lun 15 thy. 6 lose , perdere Som For malden head For hyecande ac Horline a ferrie Forheawan; p. forkeow cut in f R for 5, 45 to cut down , ilan, margle & For Lacan ph - lacen What I. 17 1728, 4 free Tolige own, to belong Book Aget litednes de X For hoold heft buch For intingan be a shipwreak; ndupa to of for heald an Course, for in respect given Som of : qua, propher 123 For logen behind 12, 3v for teman To hogigenflic Them hogian For-lædend, es; mily Forma (se), sed, mile ader, secheer, pet forme the first de & For-ladend, es; m seductor Son Forhohnes, forhoged nes; seef cartemph For-leac a lek; horrum Bln. X For hradlice sul Louly; repente Pack 50,6 For legernes, se f A For-leonan to bear the Mad 25 movaricatio Den Og ef a niece

For-gyltan to become guilty, to commit, Scint., Lye.

For-gyman, for-gymelessian To neglect, pass by, transgress; negligers: -Mt. 22, 5.

For-gyrd A martingale; antela, antilena, Som.

For-gytel forgetful.
For-habban, for-hæbban To kold in, restrain, abstain, refrain, forbear; collibere: -Bd. 4, 4. Lk. 24, 16.

For-hæfdnes, for-hæfednes, se; f. Restraint, abstinence; continentia: -Bd. 3, 5.

For-barfed; comp. ra; sup. est, part. adj. Continent, abstemious continent: -Bd. 4, 8.

Por-hælde an offence. For-haten foretold.

For-heafod forehead sinciput: -R. 69.

For-healdan To withhold, keep back detimere: -Bt. 29, 1. For-healden Pollution, incest;

incestus:-Cot. 105. For-heardan to harden.

For-helan, forhilt; p. forhæl; pp. forholen. To hide, conceal, oppose ; celare .- Gen. 8, 17.

For-heregian, for-hergian; p. ede; pp. ed. To lay waste, destroy, ravage, plunder; vastare: -Bt. 16, 1.

For-hergung, forheriung, e; f. A molesting, annoyance, trou-ble; infestatio: Ors. 2, 4:

For-hicgan, forhigan; p. de; pp. ed. [hicgan to endeavour] To neglect, reject, despise, condemn; spernere. Jn. 12 For-hild hides, v. forhelan. Jn. 12, 48.

For-hogan, for-hogian; p. ode; pp. ed, od. [hogian to be anaccuse; negligere :- Deut. 9, 23.

For-hogednes, forhogodnes, se; Contempt, forhogung, e; f. dudain; contemptus:-Bd. 8, 22: Ps. 122, 4.

For-holen concealed, hidden, v. forbelan.

Forhorwade Was dirty; obsor-

duit, Hymn. For-hradian to kasten before,

prevent, overtake. For hrered made void.

Forhspebung a storm, T. Ps. 106, 25.

Forht, geforht; adj. Fearful, timid, affreghted; timidus: Deut. 28, 65.

Forhtfull Fearful; formidolosus: —-Coll. Monast.

Forhtian, forhtgean; part. igende; p. ode; pp. od. To fear, dread, tremble, to make afraud, to FRIGHTEN, affright; pavere:—Ps. 13, 9: Jn. 14, 27: Deut. 1, 21

Forhtiendlic/forhtigendlic; edg.

Timerous, fearful; meticulo-aus:-Cot. 129.

Forhtlice Fearfully, tremblingly; trepide .- R. Ben. interl. 5. Forht-mod a frighted mind, timid, purillanimous.

Forhtnys, fyrhtnis, se; f. Fear, amazement, terror, dread; ti-mor:-Gen. 27 33. Forhtra more fearful, Cd. 156.

Forhtung fear.

For-hule concealed, v. forhelan. For hwæge at least. 🛣 For-hwam wherefore, why. For-hwerfed, v. forhwyrfan,

For-hwi, forhwig for why, wherefore.

For-hwen why. For-hwyrfan, for-hwerfan; ede; pp. ed; v.a. To cast ande, pervert, subvert, deprave, defile ; pervertere :- Lk. 23, 14 ; Deut. 27, 17.

For-hygan, forhyegan; part. for-hyccende. To despise, v. forhicgan.

For-hygdelic Despisable; contemptibilis: -L. Ps. 118, 141. For-hynan; p. de. To cast behind, hinder, oppress, injure dire . - Ors. 6, 1: 4, 10.

For-lædan; þu forlætst; p. de; pp. ed. [lædan to lead] To mulead, seduce; seducere:--, Cd. \$2: Elf. gr. 47.

For-læge neglected, disgraced, v. licgan.

For-læran Dut. verleeren, læran to learn] To mislearn, de-ceive, seduce; decipere:—Num. 81, 16.

For-letan; p. forlet; pp. forlæten. [Dut. verlaten] 1. To let go, permit, suffer; permittere. 2. Relinquish, quit, forsake, omit, neglect; relinquere:— 1. Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 5. 2. Gen. 2, 24: Ps. 15, 10.

For-ætennys, for-lætnys, se; f. A leaving, omission, desolation; prætermissio: - Bd. 2, 14: Ps. 72, 19.

For-leas lost ; p. of forlessan.

For-lec deceived.

For-legen fornicated, committed formication, v. forlicgan.

For-legennys, forlegnes, se; Fornication ; fornicatio :- Mt. 5, 32.

For-legere An adulterer; forni* cator, Som.

For-legis, forlegystre An adultress; adulters :- Past. 52, 2. For-leogan; pp. od. To bely; ementiri, Som.

For-leósan, leósan, he forlyst; p. ic, he forless, bu forlure, we forluron; pp. forloren. [Dut. verliezen] To lose, let go; amittere:—Gif he forlyst an of ham, Lk. 15, 4. Ic forless, Lk. 15, 9. 117

Forlet left, v. forlætan.

For-letenes an omission, v. for-

lætennys.

For-liegan, for-liggan [liegan to lie] To fornicate, commit forfornicari : - Edse. nication : Guth. 4.

For-ligenys fornication, v. forlegennys.

For-liger; edj. Adulterous; a-dulterus: -- Forliger cneorys, Mt. 12, 39,

For ligere, pl. ru, eru. tionical formication; tenter, fornication; denter; fornication; denter; 19, 9: 15, 19.

For-ligging Lupanar, prostibu-lum, Cot. 194.

For-ligrian to fornicate.

For-longe for long, long age For-lor Destruction; perditio: - Ors. 8, 9.

For-loren fortorn, test, v. forleo-

For-lorenes, se; f. Porlorn-NESS, destruction; perditio: -Deut. 32, 35.

For-losan to lose, v. for-leosan. For-lure lost; p. of for-leosan. For-lustlice; adv. Willingly. gladly; libenter .- Bt. 22, 2. For-lyst loses, v. for-leosan.

sem; def. se forma; seo, hit forme; ady. Early, first; primus:—Se forma ys Simon, Mt. 10, 2: 22, 25, v. comp. furbra: sue, furness furðra ; sup. fyrmest.

For-mal, for-mal An agreement, a treaty; feedus: - L. Ethel. 1.
For-mærnes, se; f. Brightness,
glory; claritas: - Bt. 34, 6.

For-manega many. For-meltan, for-mylt; p. for-mealt, hi formulton; pp. formolton. To melt, liquefy; li-quescere:—Cot. 125.

For-mengan [Dut. vermengen] To join, mingle; conjungere:
--Past. 21, 1.

Formest foremost, first, v. fyr-

For-met fare-meat, provision for a journey.

For-molenian; pp. formolened, gemolened. To putrify, corrupt, to make rotten; putrefacere:-W. Cat. p. 20.

For-mylt dissolves, v. for-meltan. Por-myrbrian to kill, murder. Forn [Ger. fore a trout] Turnus piecie, R. 102.

For naht for naught, vain, void, Som.

Forne: adv. Before, sooner; prius :-- Foraru Petrus forne, Jn. 20, 4. Prep. for; pro, propter, L. Ethelb. 5.

For-neah, for-nean; adv. Forenigh, nigh, near, almost: pro-pe:—Ps. 118, 87.

For-nefa, for-nefe a septem's

mefene an;

For-niman; p. fornam; pp. fornumen; v. a. To take away, deform, plunder, destroy, ransack, waste, consume; consumere:—Lk. 9, 54: Mt. 6, 16. For-nydan; p. ydde. To force, compel; cogere:—Lup. Ser. 1.
Forod, forad, forud, often contracted to frod; adj. [Moes. frods] 1. Old, ancient, advanced in years; senex. 2. Debilitated, enfeebled, weakened, as

FOR

by age, broken; debilitatus.

8. Wise, prudent, provident, as from age; sapiens:—1. Cot. 96. 2. Frod fyrn debilitated by age, Cd. 57. Gif se earm bid forod if the arm be braken; L. Alt. wu, Menol. 34. Alf. 40, W. p. 45, 26. 3.

Foron went, v. faran.
For-pæran, aparan, pæran To
pervert; pervertere:—Past. 39, 3. For-radian to go before, v. forhradian. For-rædan [rædan to consult] To miscounsel, deceive, seduce ; Be-

For-oft often, oftentimes.

ducere:-L. Edw. Guth. 12. For-rade very quickly. For-ridel an outrider. For-rotian to rot, putrify, v. rotian. / For-rotadnes, se; f. Rottenness, corruption; putredo: - Elf.

gr. 8. J; m ym # For-rynell a forerunner, v. forerynel. For-sacan, for-sæcan; p. soc;

pp. socen. To forsake, with-draw; detrahere: — L. pol. Edg. 8. For-sæd foresaid, accused. For-sawon despised, v. for-seon. For-scapung An escaping, an error, a bad action, sin; perversa actio:—Ors. 1, 7.

v. sceadan. For-sceaf cast down, v. scufan. For-sceamian to have shame, to blush, Scint. 8.

For-sceaden separated, dispersed,

For-sceap a fault, v. forscapung. For-sceapen transformed, v. for

sceoppan. For-sceawian toforeshew, provide. For-scending perplexity, R. Lk. 21, 25.

For-sceoppan; p. forscop, for-sceop; pp. forsceapen. [Dut. verscheppen] To re-create, transform, deform; transformare:—Bt.38, 1. For-sceotan to shoot before, anti-

cipate. For-scepen transformed, Cd. 214,

Y. for-sceoppan.
For-scip foreship For-scræncan; pp. for-scrænct, forscrenct. To supplant, press,

v. gescrencean

For-scrah Abdicavit, Cot. 205.

forscruncen. To shrink, wither, contract; arescere:- Da sona forscranc bat fic-treow, Mt. 21, 19: Mk. 4, 6.

Forscunian to blush, Scint. 4. For-scycdgod vicious, wicked, Som. For-scyldigas condemns; forscyldigod condemned, damned, v. gescyldgian. For-scyttan Prævenire, L. Ps.

48, 10. For-seapung an error, v. forscapung. For-searian; pp. forsearod. To

sear, dry up, wither, v. searian. For-secgan To foresay, missay, pretend, deny; injuste insimulare: — L. pol. Cnut. 15:

Edg.4. For-sendan to send away. For-seón, þu forsihst, forsixst, he forsyho; p. forseah, forsawe, bu forseage, hi forsa-

won; imp. forseóh; pp. forsewen; v.a. To overlook, despise, scorn, neglect; contemnere:—Se be bone mannes sunu forsyhö, Lk. 9, 26. For-settan; p. forsæt; pp. for-

seten; v.a. To stop, hinder, obstruct, cause delay, neglect; obstruere:-Ps. 21, 11. Hæfdon bone weg forseten, Ors. 4, 6. For-settednys, se; f. That which is set before, an intention, pro-

position; propositio:-Ps.77,2. For-sewen despised, v. forseon. For-sewennys, foresewennes, se; f. Contempt, diskonour; contemptus:—Ps. 122, 4, 5: Ors. 4, 4. For-singian to sin against.

For-sion to despise, v. forseon.

For-sion to despise, v. forseon.

For-sion death, destruction.

For-sitten to mis-sit, to be absent from, L. Athel. 20. For-slæh& breaks. For-slagen beaten, slain.

For-slawian; p. wode. To be slow, unwilling, to grieve; pigere :-- Bt. 10. For-slean, he forslyho; p. for-

sloh; pp. forslegen, forslagen. To kill, slay, beat, v. slean. For-slitnys desolation. For-soo; adv. Forsooth, truly, certainly; certe:—Bt. 14, 8.

For-spanc, forspancg; pl. for-spanincga, forspannincga. An

enticement, allurement. For-spanan to entice, seduce, spanan. 118

FOR For-speca a sponsor, v. forespeca.

For-serian; p. hi forscrifen; pp. for-speein spoken in vain.

pp. for-scrifen. To shave or cut away; corradere:—Ors.

5, 4, Som.

For-speein spoken in vain.

For-speein spoken in vain.

For-speein to forespeed, flourish.

For-speein vain.

For-speein to forespeed, flourish.

For-speein vain.

For-sp or-spillan; p. de; pp. ed. [Dut. verspillen] To spill, lose,

destroy, disperse; perdere:— Mt. 16, 25. Darius wolde hine sylfne forspillan Darius would destroy himself, Ors. 3, 9, v. spillan. For-spillednes, se; f. A spilling, perdition, destruction; perditio:

__Mt. 7, 13.

For-spreca a sponsor, advocate, v. fore-speca. Forst, frost [Dut. vorst Frost; gelu:—Ps. 77, 52. For-stælan to steal ; forstæl stole,

v. stelan. For-stæpan to step before, go before For-stal a forestall, a stoppage of the way

For-stalian To FORESTALL, kinder ; impedire :-L. In. 24. For-standan, standian, he forstent; p. forstód; pp. forstan-

den ; v.a. 1. To stand up for, to defend, aid, help, benefit, avail; defendere, prodesse. 2. To stand before, preside, understand; in-telligere. 3. To stand against, to oppose; impedire:-1. Willað forstandan will protect, Cd. 117: L. In. 62. Hwæt-

forstent hit ham what profits it those, Bt. 18, 4. 2. Ic mæg forstandan bine acsunga I can understand thy questions, Bt. 5, 3, Card. p. 18, 7: Cd. 37. 3. Engel forstod bone weg, Num. 22, 22: Cd. 131: 148. For-stelan to steal, v. stelan.

For-styld steals, v. stelan. For-styltian to astonish, v. styl-For-styntan To break, knock; contundere:—Cot. 48, 177. For-sugian, forsuwian; pp. for-sugod. To be silent, v. forswi-

inflame, set on fire, burn ; inflammare:—See sunne hyt for-swælde, Mk. 4, 6. For-swærian to forswear, v. forswerian.

For-swælan; p. de; pp. ed. To

For-swapian to cast down. For-sweigan p. forswealh, we forswulgen; pp. forswolgen; v. a. [Dut. verzwelgen] To

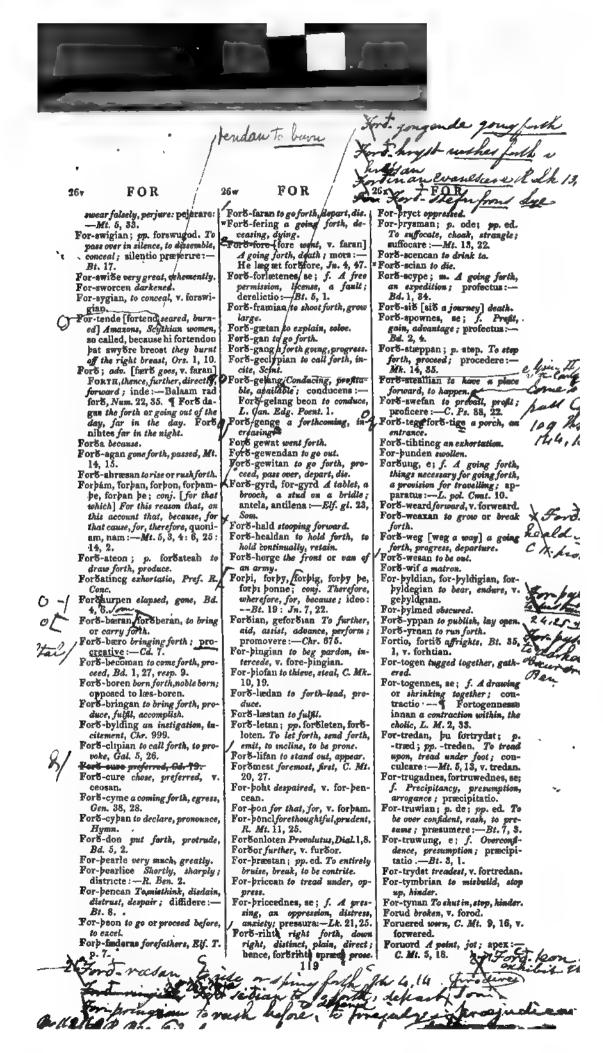
swallow up, devour; absorbere: -pa þe wudewena hus forswelgað, Mk.12,40. Seo eorðe forswealh Dadan, Deut. 11, 6. For-sweltan to die, v. sweltan.
For-swerian; p. forswor; pp.
forsworen. To FORSWEAR, to n swyld

gian.

O / Elf gl. Som p. 73.73. br- sceamigean to blush Ban

Forscildian phad, For spenced, cs . m. gause, condemn the a seducer Som D. For sovifen prosably and made & For Sorgercan to three Dow v for scrincan For spennend a whoremapy; leno. X For spenning as For- scanigcan to black Ada v for summan For spance all For span anticed Jor scephan to mis create transform than Torshast mawas in fer teloppean for p of for span Police the poets # I war for the 239,29 For scyllican duru (7) Su marga vectifera valva For seawenes, soif Hor shyllow to de contemption on temptets of som of for shellow For rim a preface Som a fore . vyen (valled Gar sich verehen X For robadues, - No. reduced, - totadness For stakan to fore John stepan steppen For steallan to For oak delayer t 173,10 tall down ofor stall For sceadan, h-scend For sillan hexeaden to kake, it day pier son For scannitness de or sellendice Supplientation IM 40 10 L. A for sewerlie on Hor Strogdrys se For sceawing provide contemplation for w foren scenewing For scedyn Keller Thought sufe for scale Notor sewestre she v for trugadnes who despises; contamp & Toryswapen to For koned de; f In that inter centerist Im so for someway. ch 21 7 / 25 9 2 Horas Jor- sleben slet Forsit-de wife For sittom to sit before r around to appell Bes K 3531 Hor Jogen wegres ost donged sad , sonow

Ford fendances, de if you with the stand of fest ferdy bornfish For- swillow to lies ##31.1 BLR 31, horste parine don For-surtan to repen reprimere But 50, (9) Ford gesceaft efen Lend yelevan to go for A fort geracht cached for golding the general period for general period for the second for the s Lexureum Jon Fire Lacon a bretoken Som or forestation Hand wend former Fort-aslidan paked Har fre for the son suprode son suprode Ford- aresan touch Durchforth Some Vhortan with Ben v fortakraken And blestan to blow or been down for the law for tredde & Dot beson prospecient & PUIDI, 20 Stord hig form to large Ford-lie promotus progresses, provectus Hort blowan to kelchor break into reting, an appeal on to tort course to Hort goladan to lead forth Fort-ladnys, se f lending forth, as wodachim prolation Jorden forther de volument forder forther forther forther forther de volument forther de volument forther fort Fort levende pay Fort Cocian to look faran lote of day Jon Fort factores fee 3 Fort with develus the for to love doch artered fortenta CAM 13.22 Fortishing provider



Fores flot For flow: vullis thirothera you III 374,34 forehead More A 159 March 383 FOX 27 a FRA For-wyrht lost, destroyed, v. north of England, called faws, Porucht firet. For-utan without, besidesforwyrcan. and Fr. fauve] A rox; vul-For-wernan to deny, v. for-wyr-For-wyrnan To FOREWARN, propes: - Lk. 9, 58. Foxes - clife, foxes - glofa, Fox-glove; digitalis:-Herb. 143, nan. hibit, deny, refuse, restrain; For-wandian To fear greatly, to prohibere:-Bt. 21. Fra from, fro, v. fram have in honour, to reverence: revereri: - Mt. 21, 37. For-wyrnednes a restraining, Fraced, fraced, fracedlic, frace 5. continency, forbidding. For-wandung a reverencing.

For-ward a fore ward, precaution. For-wyrpnes a rejection fracoblic; adj. Vile, filthy, obscene, unseemly, abominable s turpis .- Jos. 7, 15. Por-wyrst destroyest ; [forwyro For-ward destroyed, v.for-weorddestroys, v. forwearban. or-yrmian to affect, v yrmian. otteb [Dan. Swed. foster n. a foctus] Food, nourishment, a Fracoblice, fracedlice; adv. For-weard forward, v.foreweard. Shamefully, lewdly; probrose: For-wearan to grow immode--Past. 5, 2. For-wel very well, much; forwel Pracodnes, se; f. victus:-- Past. 18, 6,-Vilonese, ab-24.5 scently; turpitudo. - Cot. 143. Fræ- [Lat. præ before] before, in foster-bearn a nurse-child .-foster-brodor a food-brother, foster-brother. — foster-cild a oft very often. tratio Por-wened proud. a greater degree, very, exceedfoster-child. - foster-fæder a For-weornian; p. de; pp. cd. ingly. foster-father. - foster-lean a Fræ beorhtexceeding bright, Lye. To grow old, wear away, to refuse; senescere: -Dual. 2, 15. FREC, frec; adj. food-loan, a payment, mainte-Voracious, greedy, dangerous; gulosus; -- Mor. Prac. 76; Cd 121. nance, L. Edm. 2. foster-ling, For-weorpan, forwyrpö; p. wearp; or-weorpan, torwysposp. near p., pp. worpen. [Dut. verwerpen] To cast away, reject, reprobate; praccipitare, Som. or-weorban; bu Freeconys danger, v. freeenis-freeconys danger, v. freeenis-freecen, freeen, freeen, freeen, freeenful; adj. Dangerous; periculosus:—Obs. Lun. 12, 17. Bd. 1, 23. .III28.1. fostor-ling a fosterling, nursechild.-foster-moder a fostermother, nurse, Bt. 3, 1 .- fosternos (110t, nos use) a pasturing, he ani forwyrst, he forwyrd; p. for-weard, we forwurden. To bepasturage .- foster-sweotter a foster-sister. Fostor food, v. foster.
Fostor-ling, v. foster.
Fost-rab food; pl. fostrabase soldiers' pay.
Fostrian To POSTER, nowish; Mile come nothing, to be undane, to M/94, perish, die; perire —Secolon hig forweorban, Gen. 18, 24. nu v. frecenis. ** Fræces reproach.
Fræc-gengs A fugitive, apostate; For-weorbenes a deficiency. For-weordfullic very worthy, ezprofugus, apostata, Som. Præclice; adv. Dangero cellent.

Educate Forwered worn, old

For-werednys old age. alere, Som. Dangerously, Por; pl. fet, J. [Plat. foot m; Dut. voet m: Frs. foet, fot m T; pl. fet, . [Plat. foot m. greedily; avide — Dial. 1, Dut. voet m: Frs. foet, fot m. Fræen dangerous, v. fræen. Ger. fuss m: Ker. fuazz: Ott Fræenys danger, v. fræeenis. fuaz: Not. fuoz: Moes. fotus. Fræe-fætt exceeding fat. greedily ; avide .- Dial. 1.4. 4391/11 For-wery's shall destroy. For-wesnian, for-wisnian declin unther or wizen away. Dan. fod, foed c . Swed, fot Fræfeines, se ; f. Sauciness, facm. Fr. pied m: Sp. pie: Port. pe: It. piede, pie: Grk. For-wird destruction, v. forwyrd. tion; procacitas :- Cot. 213. For-wlencean [wience pomp] Fræge sharpness, anziety, v. gepayan: Heb. D. pom: Sans padas] A root, pes. -For great, renowned. wib fee, Ex. 21, 24. Fota sor Frammere, frammere. To exalt, fill with pride; exal-ture: -Past. 26, 2. For-word a bargain, v. foreweard. wid fet, Er. 21, 24. Fota sor Frambe strange.
soreness of feet, foot-sore. Frant fretted by grawing, v. fre-A Lef. For-wordenes deficiency, destruc-For-worth one condemned, a For-wornt one condemned, a malefactor.

For-worpen rejected, reprobated, v. forweorpan. Fot ad a foot-disease, the gout, tan. ly Bd. 2, 7 .- Fot-cops a felter, Freetew, freetuw freetewung An ornament, odorning, garnishing, Mk. 5, 4. FODER, fobur, fobr Fother, Fodder, food, a basket, a mass, load, a fasher of lead; pabulum, decking, ornamentum:—Gen.
2, 1, Bd. 1, 29.
Fradaeppa Dew-lap; rumen:— For-wostas Magistrates; mates:—C. Mk. 6, 21. cophinus, massa plumbi :-For-wrecen a stranger. A. 99 Cho. 852. Ela For-wreged accused, v. wregan. Frættewian, frætwan, frætwian; Fot-læst a footstep. For-wriden to bind us. For-wunding; ic forwunding; pp. gefrætwed, gefrætewed. To adorn, dech, embroider, trim; For medum, formed by steps, gradually.
Fot-scamul, fot-sceamol a footpp. den, dod. To wound, siceornare: - Bd. 3, 19: Elf. gr. 30. rate; vulnerare:-- Chr. 882: Frætwednes, gefrætwodnes, se; f. An adorning, ornament, a Lk. 16, 20. stool. ode Fot-spure a foot-stool. For-wurden to perish, v. for-Fot-swar a footstep.
Fot-welm, fot-wyln, an A sole
of the foot; planta fedis:—
Fram pam fotwolmum, Deut.
28, 35: Gen. 25, 76. I 408,8 weorban. trifle : ornatio :- Bd. 1, 29. FRAM, from; prep. d. g ac. [Plat. Dut. van: Frs. fram: Ger. von: Isd. Ker. fona: For-wyrean; pp. forworht, forwitht. [Dut. verwerken] To minuork, to lose, forfeit; amittere. 2. To oppose, cor-Wil. Jone : Moes. fram: Dan. Fower four, v. feower. fra: Swed. ifrån, från: Icel. frå] Fron; a, ab:—Fram bam wodne from this Woden, rupt, spoil, destroy; obstruere, Fox, es; m [Plat. vossm: Dut. Derdere :-Chr. 896. -1. L. Hloth. 15, 2: vos m: Ger. fuchs m: Not. fults: Tat. fohu: Wil. voho: Forward [ward fartune] Loss, Chr. 449: Mt. 1, 17, 22. 2010,10 damage, destruction, slaying; internecio:— 26; Lk. 9, 25. in the 13th/century, fusz. Thre Framati does good, avails, j fremati, v. fremian. Pram firm, v. from. death, derives it from the yellowish -Mt. 16. colour of the animal in the emale & retwee your I 264,34 ornamen Inaturan fretur ornates Bor A ornament &

Horabed Deze (È) in for spen p 120 wit : acephion to Fracednys Le assi, Sifah den van Baslu For unecan to infine, which the n piritan for wratte come to to condere Bes 16 5406 of sculpere fracme Jamman Jung stand Tra- with Despite nes de rile end foreign Fra fellica. hend

1) Strawfued viruhelines (2) Bufformed Den Hor warran for werian werian werian weren for warfigunde Tox for spung Hor weallin therongly Harb 47 See Forwedded feel fide For yldan to feet fracadny ine way In v Fracedness, les for westerne fore surver Storwishen to freknow Tot nom ou; y foto a fotom in glits For winde have in Tracks on w fre a Hering h 39 & n Jon word Ax Fraced whe gin # 230,4 0 Hosting of wateries For wernan to fre fractic danger an now so deci for For we mudlice agre, It helia though an authority of the bret astratage of foreign the state of Hiercely, sweath aldacke No For witing forelines: wind the aldate Herac fracure repuele in the Hours the female the sale of the sale o Form witigned, de Fore Brankedor Some for wardenlic For wordan to herish. for witolnes, se! hes off my landle coos Endushing & Derf mited footstan; fultura of ece footache vaneur Som To Free nes 12 , ril A 116 Hora; polices danie som v fremd nocaciter dye horary asked. neu Ben For pusal a washing . X Frand foreign of the fact of

Long to the form of the fort Freecented, Se Junt 739, 9 topcant to day Kerb 19 E. 153,2 Free- laka sem | early wester son From scipe Insport Lalbert , p. ke ; hashla Arian Was shows of the star of Totals-brine of me affect form Lancea. Bes 1 92 Legge de ay m X 2420. Mid his fram. Kan ofsceat Byrkta. Call & 119 rede a Totalo, fratoho and comanent, by fishing; he find Frear drikten, to Linking 5. 9 13,4es me a lord, Beo Englan to refel Hach Frecen, d freens A Freedy on Some officer e with rung Elly 28 A though to be to be to be and to be a to be Danger feel! H. Freomian 6 3 2 Jonascurum K Frec Boll, fe and an , improbe definition John. Hote hear leave unde Lisversed Som Freene-stige of Free- brotor an own Junde his wif free brother cel 160 It 199, 14 Jagroste Alam face Fredam dentir colon fagroste Albun face Les of throng apost on ornament the fresher



inclined.

amicus:-Hwylc eower hæf5

sumne freond, Lk. 11, 5, 6. Ge synt mine frynd, Jn. 15,

Freondleas; adj. Friendless;

absque amicis :- L. pol. Cnut.

indigence; indigentia: -L. pol.

friendly; amicus, benignus:

Freondheald friend

red dold Freendleaste Want of friends,

Freondlic; adj.

Crut, 32.

Bd. 5, 14.

friendly.

Bd. 0, 12.

Rreondlice; adv. Like a friend,
kindly; amice:—Cd. 76.

kindly; amice:—friend, Freond-lufu friend-love, friend-Freend - rædend, freendrædel A friend-condition, friendship; amicitia :- Bt. 21: Gen. 37, 4. Freendscipe; m. [Dut. vriendshap f.] Friendship; amicitia:
—Bd. 3, 5. Freora manna of freemen; g. reoldu, h freat pl. of freo.

Freo-riht a free-right, commonright, right of a free-man. Freot; m. Freedom, liberty, an enfranchisement, a setting a man To here free; libertas :- L. Edw. 9. Freed Tree freed f berty, peace, love; libertas, amor:—Cd. 4% Freedian; p. ode. To consider kindly or affectionately, to pur-Freedu.e. ace; fide sue; amore consulere :- Bd. 2, 6. let A Bed Fresan Frisans; Frisones:—Bd. 3, 1\$\sqrt{1}\$. 12.375 Fresisc; adj. Belonging to Friesland, Frisian; Frisicus: Frisian; land, Chr. 897. FRETAN, he frit, fryt; p. fræt, [d.73] we fræton, freton; pp. freten 89.28 [Plat. freten: Dut. vreten: Ger. fressen: Ot. Not. frezzen: Moes. fretan, frætan: Dan. fraadse: Swed. fräta.—This mean pode word has, in all dialects, a contemptible meáning. Ot. uses it only once in a good sense. Ni frázum sie iz allaz, Ot. Krist. consolari 18 IT 137,11 iii. 6. v. 56.] To freet, graw, break, eat up, devour; rare: \Deut. 28, 38. will. Fretere Aglutton; lurco, Som. Fredo peace, v. Ireodo, frit. Fretnes, se; f. A devouring, rafriundend vening; edacitas, Som. Dut vriend Fretol, frettol [Dut. vreter m.] FRID, freso, es [Plat. frede A glutton; edax:—R. 88. Fri, fria a lord, v. frea. Friborges of a freeman, v. freoborh. Fric [Dut. vrek m.] A dev the friend devorator :- C. Mt. 11, 19, v. Pricgean to ask, v. fregnan.

peace with that people, Ore 5, Frician To dance; saltare:-Mt. 2. Frides bot a compensation or offering of peace, peace-offering, amends for a breach of the 11, 17. Friclan To desire, seek for ; appetere: - Cd. 89. Friclo An appetite; appetitus: peace, L. pol. Cnut. 8 .- Fris-L. M. 2, 16.
Frico With interest; cum usura: dom liberty, freedom Frid-bena a peace-petitioner, re-C. Mt. 25, 27. fugee. Frio-candel a peace-candle, the Friend a friend, v. freond. Frig free, v. freo. sun, Cá. 118. Frig Jree, v. 1160. Friga, frigea, frigia a lord, v. Frib geard a peace-guard, an ásylum. Friend-like, Frid-gedal life or spirit-separa-Frigan to free, v. freogan. Frig-dæg [Plat. freedag m. Dut. vrydag m: Frs. fredi m. tion, death. Frid-gewritu peace-writing, ar--from Freja, Friga, Frea, the ticles of peace. goddess of love, and the consort Frid-hus peace-house, an asylum. of Woden] Friga's day, FRIDAY, the day on which the heathens Fridian; p. fridode, gefridode; pp. gefridod; v. a. 1. To make worshipped the goddess Friga, or Venus; dies Veneris L. peace; pacem ferire. 2. To pro-tect, defend, keep, deliver, free; Athel. 3. 10 frige-dæg, Mt. 4, 11, 22. Frige Love; amor:—Cod. Ex. 8. protegere:—1. L. Ethel. 1, W. p.104, 21. 2. Eall þat friðian woldon bat he fridode would b. 1. protect all that which he protect-° Frigenés, frignys, gefrygnys, se ; ed, Chr. 921. f. An asking, a question; interposatio:—Bd. 5, 13. Fridleas peaceless, not included in a treaty of peace.
Friölic: adj. Peaceable; paci-Prig-læta one let free. Frigman a freeman, L. Cnut. pol. ficus :- L. pol. Cnut. 2. Frid-man a peace or league-man, Frignes, se; f. Freeness; liber-, an envoy.

tas:—Chr. 796.

Frignan to inquire, v. freegnan.

Frið-socn, a peace-refuge, an Frignys a question, v. frigenes. asylum. Frihtan Tofright, terrify; terrere, Frid-stol a peace-stool or seat, an altar, asylum, Chr. 1006. Frihtrung, e; f. Divination, sooth-saying; hariolatio:—Cot. Frið-stow a peace-place, asylum. 🥕 Fridsum, peace-some, pacific. Frocca, frocga a frog, v. froga. Fród old, prudent, debilitated, bro-Fri-lic free, liberal, Prov. 28. Friman a freeman, L. Ethelb. 28. Frimdie, frimdig; adj. Inquisiken, v. forod. Frófer; g. frófre; f. Comfort, sotive, asking; inquisitivus:— With been To be inquisitive, lace, convenience, profit; solati-um:—Ps. 17, 1: 31, 9. Froto ask, require; requirere:fre sunu consolation's son, son Ex. 12, 31. of consolation; Barnabas, Mar-Frinan, befrinan, fring; p. fran, tyr.11. Jun. we frunon, gefrunon; pp. ge-frunen; n. a. [Dut. vragen: Frs. fregia: Plat. Ger. fragen: Ker. frahen: Isd. fraghen: Frőfer-boc consolation book. Frofer-gast consolation ghost, the Holy Ghost, Jn. 14, 26. Frofrian To comfort; consolari, Moes. fraihnan : Swed. frága, ▼. Som. fregnan] Toask, consult; inter-Frofrung A comfort; consolatio, -Hi frunon me, Ps. rogare :-Som. Froga, frogga, frocca, frogga, frox; m. [Plat. Frs. pogge f:
Dut. vorsch or kikvorsch m:
Ger. frosch m: Not. frosg: 34, 13. He befran hi, Mt. 2, 7: Ps. 34, 13. Frio free, v. freo.
Friodom freedom, v. freodom.
Friolice freely, v. freolice.

Friolsend, friolsiend A deliver-

Ps. 69, 7, v. freolsian.

T640, 22

er, redeemer; liberator:-T.

FRO

Mk. 4, 40. confracted freë m: Dut. vrede FROM, freom; comp.ra; sup.esta; adj. [Plat. fraam : Dut. vroom : w: Frs. freda: Ger. friede m: Isd. frido: Dan. fred c: Swed. Frs. from: Ger. fromm: Dan. Swed. from: Icel. fromr] FIRM, fred, frid m: Icel. fridem: Lat. mid. fredus. - from freon, or strong, stout, bold; atrenuus:-Bd. 2, 23. Moes. frion to love Peace, love, agreement, league; pax:-He nam frið wið þat folc, he made From A physician; medicus;—R. Matt. 9, 12.

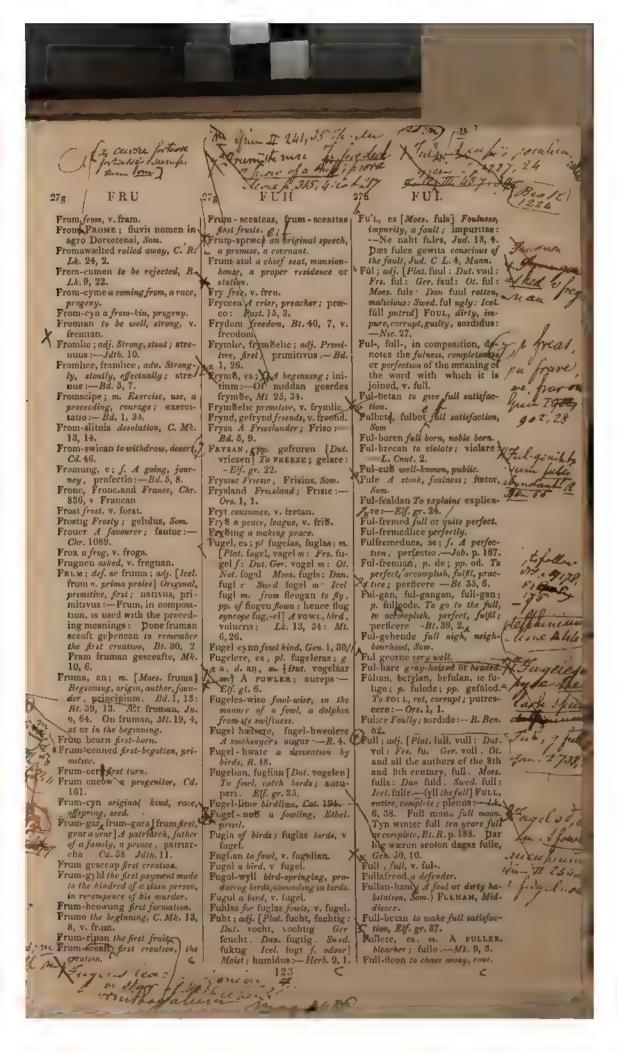
Mons. frosk: Dan. fröe c: Icel.

froska f.] A FROG; rana:-Ps. 104, 28.

Fronto Fearful; timidi: - C.

Foran to free Ben v () [14a.1] La crier's office dan spicea and in a ores Ann o frycora Fritaline, who 2. Se frigad à leman 1. In The Will L. 16,16 Frit at an oath of peace by Freend-las e; f pendly Frig, e; f & Trigan Frend Spedic; & rend Millel, mis hinds ld 106 th p 140, 19 Franch spedig friend Butrigg day Tryas (also Frigday, U; a) 88. th. in gesete ad udas magnes ladylum conference 1 17,29 Freoring Freezing , chilly have 18 to to 6 122 Treoto fresh at Freed on third col. 174 mit land a lack how for her has been to be seen the seen the seen the seen the seen met and ole-gyfa, an amores wel libertates Bx Freedo. mund a jover of freely more wel libertated AFreely gy fich your hitela: abba Task by Afreelow by agreement pag > Freato-sceale, es, DR hem Grain #80. in a fee dervant, Friends Supplement Fritz. tagn a a minister; manu missi servi lil 115 The 150, 25: 105 spect of ritan to feet The 138,33 - 10 Fredo rue, glast Capascere 18 45, 14 v handown a new to heave sway (d 60 th 1 /32) X2 Fried friended L. & Frances dise to figna is In Fresto war "! manh of love a 158 I field Bas Kozos the sweether of lata hada hace bear Cool Bon A biders; butio Vere II 174. Aco. gl. Trefurgy to adorn In To- war. ei Mo pins, abourse " fathewian leach condition Beak 3880 v welper

Freem - leokt first loght. the down W. Cat I Waye verme - read ied, he fitt decree d. Milks From gewihan to go Trum-sea from for. ande Karl Bh33,4 lige. eccusation; prema delas om heald an tohold Freem softing, - Jes trong first . Heng, foun freits Elf yr 13 - Francy by gldo the elder of the firehays don - Francy orfan to kurn fran daken C.S. Ju 17, 24 X From- East, & f an nesca a littera. Edcape from a when Cod 97 th 1 125, 20 The Firm II 670, 28 & From-locciende (gitel a hour Dem respicere Len Ful-don sakisfar abitures use At 11,2 Card p52, 21 Incomen of hear Ful feast near Tulon beam the black to selder bree to delly To establish , feather plane stabiline Sombje tel from wan to execute accomplish populat to an 2 Fulfredie very f Frambirdling pube or liberal; valde & Lugel- net a fourt, or repalis Som Lye 2 Fram - gyfu an orige Fall Mary me my spal gift a presogator Fel-dow to fully do . detes facer & R. Ben lete 7) R 99 Las ham Dun Fulanhar Fule treow a perch foul ham home, du the dom ful geare full mole at 5.5 Lye by the forme Fulham Ited the Xx Fugel-treow A Hul hrade full sam M. Full blide - Lack muery glad in Hull bryce, es; in plant - laters Jud 16, 2 Fugling a powling for 1 July - cut full known Jud 2161 and compliere as whitend mouther from # 1.652, A #670,29. toragal ali Luchton fought repolition Cook one whive



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27 i

Full-fremian to perfect, v. fulfremian. Full-fyllan To fulfil, accomplish; implere :- Elf. gr. 26. Fullgan, fullgangan to fulfil, v. fulgan. , fulgan. Full-getreow, full true, altogether

Funde, funden found, v. findan. Fundian, ic fundige: p. ode.
To endeavour to find, tend to,
strive, go forward: tendere:
—Twegen men fundias to Fúllian, fulwian, gefullian, ic fullige, he fullao; p. fulode; pp. fullod, gefullod; v. a. To baptize, whiten; baptizare: Ic eow fullige on wætere, Mt. 3, 11.

anre stowe two men are going to one place, Bt. 36, 4. Fyr fundige up fire tends upward, Bt. 34, 11. De fundode wis his, Num/22, 6, v. findan.

Fullian To fulfil; exequi:-Cd. 106. Fúllic foul, base, v. ful. Fullice; comp. icor; adv. Fully, perfectly, completely; plene: Bd. 2, 3: 4, 25: Ors. 2, 5.

1 Fullice; comp. icor; adv. Foully, shamefully; sordide: -L. Can. Edg. poen. 42.

Fulligea's baptize, v. fullian. Full-mannod full manned, Bt.

Full-neh, full-neáh; adv.

nigh, near, almost; prope:-Bt. 4. Fúllnes, FOULNESS;

for \mathbf{a} :— $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{d}$. \mathbf{d} : Fulloc baptism. Full-sod full sooth, most truly.
Fulluht, fulwiht, es; m. A bap-

tism, baptizing; baptismus:
—Mt. 21, 25: Bd. 1, 27.
Fulluhtere, fulwihtere, es; m.

A baptizer, baptist; baptista: -Mt. 3, 1.

Full-wiht baptism.

Full-wyrcan to accomplish, v. fulwyrcan.

Fúlnes foulness, v. fullnes.
Ful-oft full oft, very often.
Ful-rihth full right, quite right.
Fultemian To assist, help; juvare:—Past. 34, 3.

Fulpiclice very thickly, quently. Pultom help, v. fultum.

Ful-truwian to trust fully in

confide in.

Fultum fultom, fultume, fylst,
gefylst. 1. Help, aid, assistance, emolument, favour; auxilium. 2. An helper, army,
force; adjutor, copiæ:—1. Helping, fylging, er;
force and be fultum, Ps. 19, 2.

2. Ps. 17, 2: Chr. 913. Fultumian, gefultumian; p'ade; pp. od. To help, assist; juvare:—Bd. 2, 13.

ed; m

Fultumiend A helper; adjutor: —Bd. 3, 30. Ful-wacor very watchful.

Ful-wærlic full wary, cautious. Fulwer A baptist; baptista:-Menol.

Fulwian to baptize, v. fullian. Fulwiht baptism, v. fulluht. Fulwihtere a baptist, v. fulluhtere.

FYLL, fill [Ger. fülle f: Ker. fullii: Not. fulli: Swed. fylle n: Icel. fylli f.] The FILL 124

Fulwihoe baptism, v. fulluht. Fulwon, fulwod baptized, v. ful-Ful-wyrcan to finish, accomplish.

Fundung a departure, absence.
Fur, furh [Plat. fore f: Dut.
voore, vore f: Ger. Not. furche f: Dan. furre c: Swed.

Fulwihte a full mucht or fine.

fâra m.] A FURROW; sulcus:
—Bt. 5, 2.

Furlang, furlung Furlong; stadium :- Lk. 24, 13. Furdan, furdon, furdum Also, too, even, indeed, further; eti-am, quidem:—Mt. 6, 29.

Furdor, furdur; adv. FURTHER; ulterius:—Jos. 10, 12.
Furðra, seo het furðre; adj.
def. Further, greater; ma-

jor:-Nis se þeowa furðra bonne his hlaford, Jn. 13, 16, v. form.

Furðrung a furthering, v. fyrð-

rung. Furðum also, indeed, v. furðan. Furðumlic; adj. Effeminate; Furðumlic; adj. E. mollis:—Ors. 1, 12.

Furður further, v. furðor. Fu's; adj. [Dan. fuse to rush violently forth, to hasten on: Icel. fus pronus: Eng. fuss a

bustle] Ready, prompt, quick, emilling: > promptus:—Swide willing; > promptus :fus very quick, Elf. T. p. 30: Cd. 8.

Fuslice; adv. Quickly; prompte:—Bd. 4, 27. Fyht a fight, v. gefeoht. Fyht fights, v. feohtan.
Fyhtling, A fightling, soldier;
præliator:—Dial. 2, 3.

Fyligean, fylgean, filian, feligean, folgian, befylgan; p. fylgde, filide. To follow, su-

ceed; sequi:—Wyle me fyligean, Mk. 8, 34. He ne let hym ænig ne fylgean, Mk. 5,

Fylignes, se; f. A following,

completing, executing; successio:—Bd. 3, 5.

fulness; plenitudo:-Ge etas to fylle, Lev. 26, 5.

Fyll, es; m. A FALL, ruin, destruction; casus:-Ors. 3, 2. Fyllan; p. de; pp. gefylled; v. a. [Plat. Dut. vullen: Ger.

füllen: Ker. fullen: Isd. ful-lan: Moes. fulljan: Dan. fylde: Swed. fylla: Icel. filli]

To FILL, replenish, satisfy, finish; implere: — Du fylst ælc, Ps. 144, 17. He fylde hig, Ps. 104, 38. Hig fyllde obende, Deut. 31, 30, fyllan.

Fyllan; p. fylde; pp. gefylled; v. a. [Plat. Dut. vellen: Ger-fällen: Not. Ot. fallan: Dan. fælde: Swed. fälla: Icel. fella

from feoll fell; p. of feallan to fall] To fell, cut down, destroy; prosternere: — Fyllan, Jdth. 11, p. 24, 18. Seo nædre ge-

fylled wæs the serpent was destroyed, Ors. 4, 6. Fylle a fall, ruin, destruction, Som.

Fylle Wild thyme; serpyllum, Som. Fyllen Omentum, R. 74. Fylle-seoc a lunatic. Fylle-seocnys falling sickness, epilepsy, lunacy.

Fylmen, es. A Ff.M, thin skin, factoring prepute; præputium:—Gen. 17, 11. Fylnes, se;

A FOULNESS; fuligo:—Cot. 83.

Fylsch help, assistance, v. fultum.

Fylsch nelp, assistance, v. fultum.

Fylscan, gefylstan To help, aid;
adjuvare:—Lk. 5, 7.

Fyld Filth, impurity; spurcitia:-Mt. 23, 27. Fynd enemies, an enemy, v. feónd. Fynegean, fynigean To become Fynegean, fynigean To become musty, filthy; L. Alf. Can. 35. Fynig; adj. Musty; mucidus: —L. Alf. Can. 35.

FYR, fyryn, es; n. [Plat. für, vüer n: Dut. vuur n: Frs. fior, fiure n: Ger. feuer n: Ker. fuire: Ot. fiur: Isd. fyor:

Tat. fuir: Dan. fyr n: Swed. Icel. fyr m: New Guinea, for: Fr. feu m: Grk. πυρ] A FIRE, hearth; ignis:—Swa scearp andget swa bat fyr as sharp

an understanding as fire, Bt. 39, 4: Mk. 9, 44. Fyr far, v. feor. Fyran To castrate, FIRE; castrare :-- Obs. Lun. 3, v. afyran. Fyrbeta One who looks after the

fire; focarius:-R. 30. Fyr-bryne a fire, burning.

Fyrclian To bring upon; ingerere:—Chr. 1106, Lye.

Fyr-clómmas fire-bonds, Cd. 213. Fyr-cruse a fire-cruse or pot.

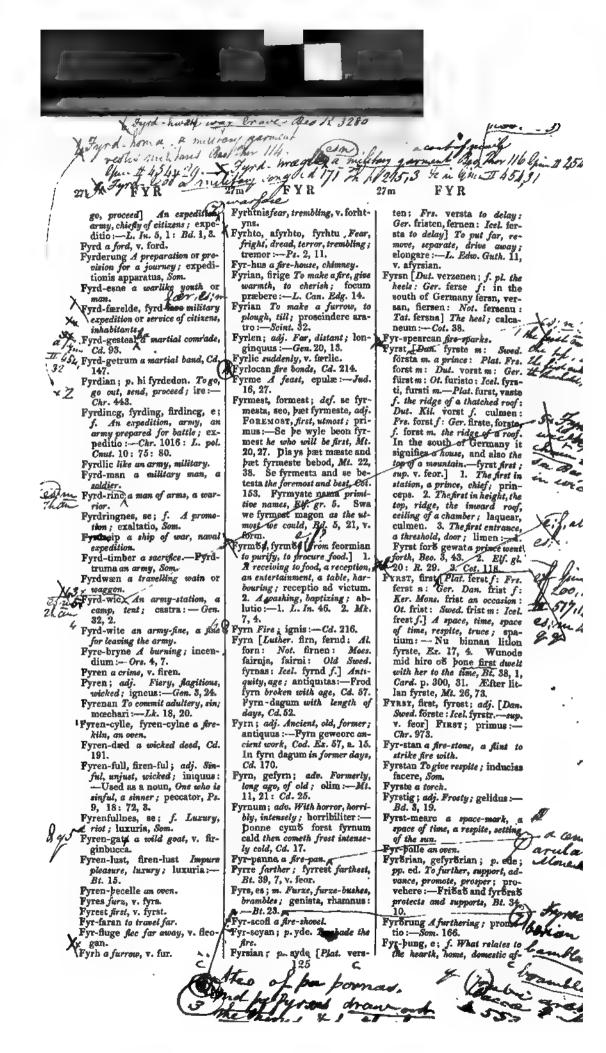
Fyrd, feord f. [Ger. fahrt f.

an expedition; heerfahrt f. a

military expedition: Not. uses faren to lie in ambush, to lay shares.—ferde; p. of feran to

Collaby or som A fal fromman famile of she stullus Kennien 6 20, 31 See p 123 del. Tel-wide felt wide , round about ld 2.78, the Chr 190 eye All for fellersh warne to Ad 2. 14 dec manch Explicat sken ned; conatus iben v fee ero fathe the con o fell Fylled flow , es, malina, - these H Fylith y lee Tento Full slave full slow X Frislic Book lead paratus Beak 462 Tull- unrot fail tage from hely, rapully Fuligend and me videople fichtigand yla ple. how v Hayr bad a policy to the Berg bend, eff gestan il-dincencle fails enne fa field on phay sigh is well feld-alfon Is Fulden gen high; cel ligean No Fultum lear helpies BY1.14 4.

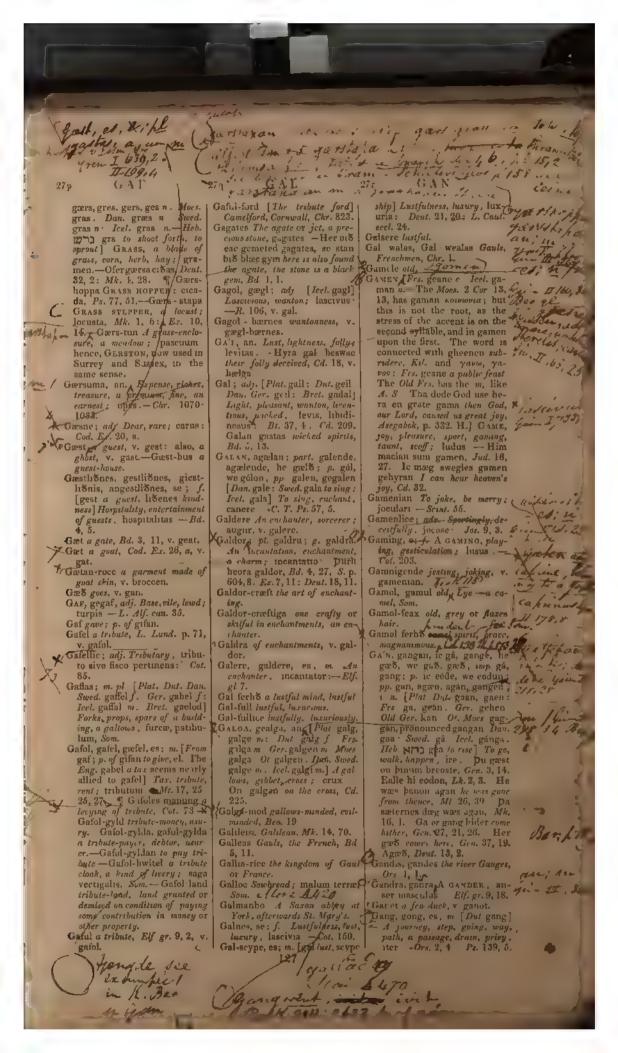
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eif frim II 404, H Deut 5,26 FYT 27 m 27 m F Y X ten, signify to take in the hand, fairs ; res domestica :- L. pol. veder] A TEATHER, wing, pen; also, to beat, to fight. A faus-tler m. is a fighter. Faustpenna:—Mt. 23, 37. ydered feathered. Cnut. 10. Fyr-tor a fire-tower, light-house. Fyryn a fire v. fyr. Fysan; pp. gefysed. To prepare, recht the earlier privilege of Fyder-fete, fyder-fot four-footed. the German nobility, to settle quadruped. haste, to hasten; festinare:-Fyderlinc A fourth part; quadtheir differences, (armata manu) Sona ongann fysan soon began to hasten, Cd. 138: Jdth. rans, v. feower. without applying to a court of justice] A FIST; pugnus:-Fyber-scyt four-cornered, quadrangular. Frs. [Plat. fuust f: Dut. vuist f: Frs. fest f: Ger. faust f: Tat. fust Ger. fäustel m. a-Fytung, e; f. A fighting; rixæ: —L. Ænh. p. 122. Fyst-gebeat A fist; pugnus:-Past. 1, 3. Fyber, fæþer, feber, fiber, es; Fyxas fishes; pl. of fisc. club: Lat. fustis, fausten, fuspl. fyperu; Frs. feer : Dut. I 643,40 25 GAD 27n prick; GOAD; stimulus:—Ne wyrd inc wilna gæd let (it) not be to you a goad of desires, Cd. 13: Elf. gl. 8. ¶ Gadisen, a gad-iron, a goad, R. 1. Dan. giog m: Swed. gök m: When g is the last radical letter Icel. gaukr m.] A cuckoo, GAWK; cuculus:—¶ Grecesof an Anglo-Saxon word, and follows a vowel or an r, it is sure cuckoo-sorrel, often changed into h, as burh, wood-sorfor burg a town; g. burge; stah (he) ascended, from stigan to rel; acetosa:—Herb. Gæd a goad, Cd. 13, v. gád. Gædeling, b; fi A companion; Gaderian, gadrian, gædrian, gegaderian, ic gaderige; p. ade; pp. od [Plat. gaddern, gadern: Dut. gaderen: Frs. gaascend.-G is always inserted comes, v. gegada.
Gædrian to gather, v. gaderian.
Gæf gave, Bd. 3, 24, v. gifan. between the vowels-ie, making -ige, -igende, etc. the first sing, indef. and part of verbs ing. indef. and part of verbs ing. indef. in the index of the dura, gradia: Ger. gattern: Icel. gadda.—The Dut. have gade f. a consort, and gader together] To GATHER, assem-Gæfel a gift, offering, tribute, R. Lk. 2, 24, v. gafol. love, blestian to bless, &c., are formed ic lufige I love, ic blestige I bless, lufigende Gæfel-gereofe a tribute reeve, a ble, join, collect, store up; colligere:—Hi fic-æppla ne gaderiað, Lk. 6, 44: Ps. 38, 10. Gaderigendlic; adj. Collective, blestige I bless, lufigende loving, blestigende blessing. In English words, directly publican. Gæfil, gæfl a tribute, v. gafol. Gægl wanton, v. gagol. Gægl-bærnes Wantonness, luxformed from the Anglo-Saxon, ury, riot; lascivia:—Cot. 118. Gælan, agælan; p. lde; pp. led, wed. 1. To hinder, deg is often changed, in the beginning and end, into y; and, in the middle, into i: that is gathered together; collectivus, Som. Gadertang, gædertang, gæderteng; adj. Continuous, Scint. 1. lay, keep in suspense; impedire. 2. To relax, remit, negas, gear a year; gealew yellow; gildan to yield; ganian Gadertangnys, gædertangnys, to yawn; dæg a day; cæg a se; f. A continuation, Scint. 12. lect; negligere. 3. To con-Gadertengan To continue, join; key; sægl a sail; stæger a geal, as with fear, to astonish, terrify; congelare:—1. Bt.
R. p. 152. Hu lange gælst
bu ure lif, Jn. 10, 24. 2. Ic
agælde I neglected, L. Edg. stair, step; tægl a tail, &c. continuare, Som. Gá go, v. gan.
Ga, gaad a goad, v. gad.
Gaarleec garlic, v. garleac.
Gaast a ghost, C. Jn. 4, 23, 24, v. Gaderung, gegaderung, e; f.
A gathering congregation, joining, council, assembly, crowd; congregatio:—Jn. 5, 13. conf. 8. 3. pa wear's ic agælgast. wed then was I astonished, Bt. Geleafful gaderung a lawful 34, 5, Card. p. 218, 10: Bt. congregation, a church; Elf. gr. 18. Gegaderung, obde gega-Gabban To scoff, mock, delude, jest : hence, perhaps, GABPLE, 34, 5. GIBBERISH; deridere, Som. Gabbung, e; f. A sooffing, mock-ing, GIBING, jesting; derisio, Gælnys, se; f. Wearisomeness; tædium:—Ps. 118, 28. derede word to anum gebede tædium:—Ps. 118, 28. Gælsa, an Luxury; luxus:—Lk. (15, 13. words collected into one prayer a collect. Gador-wist, gegador-wist An assembly for feasting, a feast, club; contrabernium: — Cot. Som. Gæmnian; part. gæmnigende. Gabere, es; m. An enchanter, a To play, game; lusitare:— Bd. W. p. 386. Gængans Pregnant; prægnans: charmer; incantator, Som. Gabul-roid A line, rod, staff, Gadrian to gather, v. gaderian. Gæ yea, yes, R. Mt. 17, 25, v. -L. Ethelb. 83, Lye. compass; radius, Som. Gad, gad, gaad Swed gadd m. a sting: Icel gaddr m. a pin, peg A point of a weapon, a Gep; adj. Cautious, shrewd, subgese. Gec Plat. Ger. gauch m. the tle; sagax, cautus, Lye. Gærs, gers, gears, græs, es arrow-head, a sting, some other birds, as chough: [Plat. Dut. Ger. gras n: Frs. jooul dri 126 me to in cla gominion, gamenian ch 1035 d gareum

wylm, es 125338 Tyter four of for fywer, fearer Fysan reciprone to esten, ouch the an fascinum obscoenem a muto, nembrum virile: priapas fadrigendhic e

Calwan to clap, span Thank ora Cd. zy Ersum ef. bleaders freth; wa 154,24 p 194, 30 yes + gærsame; an: f. Reo 66 gra Hears grene green atreasur etc . v. ger year, jeen Som dune! & farsh , seen like frement lignum grad; her but im garije millefolium West to gri ma gost Jamencan erat leter spicitus & rian of she , tha in Spenty felogs allows tice, 1 41#15841 2 I wes of besyna Jafol-rand a company Da gait, com the King formord lightminded aldeine madness Marion they Jath Cd 18 th 22, 18 a gal Der gl in mod



Ethe part ageng 1519: lifm gat GAS GEA Gangan, agangan to gang, go, v. Gastlice; adv. Spiritzally; spigan. Gangan, agangan to gang, go, v. gan.

Gang-dagangang-days, Rogation-days, the time of perambulating parishes, Mt. 27, 5.

Gangere [Dut. ganger m.] A ganger, footman; pedcater, Som.

Gang-here a foot-army, Ors. 4, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 6, Geac a cuckoo, v. gæc.
Geacsian to ask, inquire, find out by asking, v. acsian. Geadlud diseased, v. adlian. Geador together, v. togædere. Geæbylian to offend, be angry, v. æbyligan. Geæfenlæcan to imitate, v. efen-Gang-here a foot-army, Ors. 4, 1, Gang-pytha, gang-settl, gang-tun A privy; latrina:—Alb. Resp. læcan. gdi a kid] A gat, a she-goat; caper, capra: Geæmettigean, ge-æmtian, ge-æmtigean to be at leisure, de-48 hund gata and twentig bucsist from, v. semtian. Gang-wæf<u>re</u> a spider. cena two hundred she-goats and Geærendian to go on an errand, to Gang-weg a gang-way, a way.
Ganian To YAWN, gape, open,
_spread; aperire:—Cot. 147. twenty he-goats, [bucks] Gen. 32, 14. Gif see offrung bee of ask, tell, intercede, v. ærendian. Geærnian to deserve, v. earnian. Ganot A sea-fowl, fen-duck; fu-Jeel 37/dics: Ganotes bæð the sea-fowl's bath, the sea Character gatum, Lev. 1, 10. ¶Gatachus Geærwe; adj. Perverse; pravus:
—T. Ps. 100, 4. ahouse of goats, a goat-house, R. 108.—Gata-hierde goat-herd. Geset ate, v. etap. Gat a gate, Lk. 7, 12, v. geat. Gates - heued [Goat's head Geæbel sworn. Geæbel natural, V. æbel. Ganra a gander, v. gandra.
Ganung, e; f. A yawning; oscitatio:—R. 78.
GA'R A dart, javelin, arms, weapon; jaculum:—Cd. 17. head] GOATE'S HEAD, Durham, Som. Geættred poisoned, v. ættrian. Gað go, v. gan. Geæwnod married; nupta: -Elf. T. p. 12, 17, v. æw. Gaðerian to gather, v. gaderian. Gauel a tribute, v. gafol Geaf gave; p. of gifan. Geafa, geafe a gift, favour, sacri-Gara; g. pl. garena. An angular point of land, a promontory, Gauel-sester a measure of rent ale; Ge ye, you; pl. of bu. fice, v. gifu. Geaflas The jaws; fauces:—Cot. gulph, whirlpool; prominens ora, gurges:—An para gerana Ge-, or æg-, prefixed to pronouns, 91. — Geaflas nædle raffles, cock's spurs, Cod. Ezon. 100, a. one of the promontories or points v. æg. of land, Ors. 1, 1, Ing. Lect. Gc- [Dut. Ger. ge-, Moes. ga-] GEAGL A jaw, laugh, GIGGLE; mandibula, rictus:—Cot. 128 p. 66, 15. which sometimes forms a sort Gár-beam the wood or handle of the javelin. (d/33 de 1/13, 1/4 Gár-berend a javelin-bearer, solof collective, as, gebrooru bro-Geaglisc lascivious, v. geglesc. thers; gehusan housefolk; ge-Geagnian to own, possess. kinsmen; gemacan magas Geagniendlic, ge - agnigendlic mates; gegylda a member of a corporation or guild; gewita a possessive, owning, v. agniendlic. Gare yarc, ready, v. gearo. Gar-getrum A javelin-soldier, a soldier; jaculator:—Cod. Ex. Geagnod owned, consecrated, v. witness, accomplice; gefera a agnian. Jim Bery L solater , , 17, b. 14. companion, attendant; gescy Geahlas the jaws, v. geaflas. shoes; gegadrian to gather. It sometimes gives an active signification, like a preposi-Geahned owned, v. agnian. Gar-leac, garlec GARLICK; alli-um:-R. 41. Geahsian to inquire, v. agnian. Geahtige values, v. ehtian. Geal-adl yellow-addle, yellow-disease, jaundice. Garsecg, garsege, garsegg The ocean, main sea; oceanus:—
Bd. 1, 1, S. p. 473, 8. tion placed after a neuter verb in English, as, neuter, to laugh; active, to laugh at, deride; and then forms verbs out of sub-Geald paid; p. of gyldan. Garwan to prepare, v. gearwian.

GAST), m. [Plat. Dut. geest m:
Frs. gast m: Ger. geist m: Gealder-cræftas, v. galdor. Gealew Yellow; flavus, Som. stantives; as, geendian to end; gescyldan *to shield ;/* getimbri-4 Gealga a gallows, v. galga. Gealh; adj. Sad; tristis:—R. 88. Ker. keist: Isd. gheist: Ot. an to build. It often seems void of signification; as, ge-Geall all, v. eal.

Geall all, v. eal.

GEALLA, an; m. [Dut. gal f:

Frs. galle c.] GALL, bile; fel:

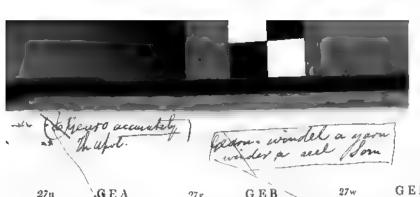
—Mt. 27, 34. ¶ Se swearta

gealla the black bile, melancholy, Cot. 133. geist: Dan. geist m: Swed. gast m.—The first signification sælð bliss; gelic like; gesund sound, healthy. In verbs, it of this word as well as the Lat. spiritus is breath, a blowing. Inseems sometimes to be a mere augment and to be prefixed to Old Ger. geisten is used for to blow. Gen. 2,7, is translated in all the imperfects, not, as in a German Bible, of the year German, to the participles only. It often changes the sig-nification from literal to figu-Gealled galled, fretted. 1483, den geist des lebens the Gealp boasted, v. gilpan. breath of life 1. The breath; halitus. 2. A spirit, Onost; spiritus. 3. A guest hespes: Gean to give, v. unnan. Gean opposite, against, v. ongean. Gean-bæran to oppose, resist, v. rative; as, healdan to hold; gehealdan to observe, preserve; —1. Gast muses his, Ps. 32, 6. 2. Se unclærá gast, Mt. 12, fyllan to fill; gefyllan to fulfil; geonbæran. biddan to bid, require; gebid-Geanbidian to expect, abide, v. 43. Segastishræd, Mt. 26,41. dan to pray. Ge; conj. And, also; et:-Ge bidian. Se Halga Gast the Holy Ghost, Lk. 1, 35. 3. Cot. 102, V. gest. Geanbyrde *opposed*, v. geonbæge, both-and, as well-as. He Gast-owning king of spirits, God, Cd. 139. bebyt ge windum ge sæ *he* Geancsumed vexed, v. angsucommanded both the winds and mian. Castlic; adj. GHOSTLY, spirit-Gean-cyme, gean-cyr a comina sca, Lk. 8, 25. God wat befoual, holy, mystical, fearful; spiritualis:— pat gastlic folc ran, ge god ge yfel God foreagainst, meeting, an encounterknows both good and evil, Bt. spiritualis populus, Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 9. Da gastlican pearfan, Mt. 5, 3. 41, 3. Geandettan to confess, v. andettan. Gea; adv. Yea, yes; etiam:-In. Geandswarian to answer, v. and-21, 15, 16, v. gese. swarian. Ichatte concis 128 1 2. kg 49, 20 dye de your # 436.37 depeak for weald-peak forte

Gangel weefre a spider ashed som v gong wafre ger anegder anxio He acmount Line of the son of the state of flac ulton habition of the hataloc tutela don gater toman trate treory faten & George tinaf don the former a top all. 113 19,128 1. xc. 2 el He-entle, an f. thoparty, siches; hostesico, budlic tha divitia Beall 735 head them ged calones doratus ton No- ahrian to take as his own, debi appropries, in protestation reducere Bes eswiced to E a liver vest Spealdon is; in Bes 12 5083 1811 (cross; Be-218) Bo-218 and; hatileles vo garsuma. Grathmod sed in 2- afored & woul killer . Jeanaant Sty 3 - Gast- has reconverdist to aboole the an. 14, Gast-godal a sefa eif hall or cadom geone web Ch 8, ration from life, death Cd. 55, \$ 168,33 ause Re like 214 A Geable lenks showing own Be

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year modern westaken do Land tail Tour or up The aworker cash annay down v a - un Go Dawing orang Jan Geare - wite intelled No aliquing Gebord Frandler indoles Som I glean heart of mixers of the calculation calcul. Delebere in m of the harmed hang gearning e; f Day Belantingian leavened Som Col 48 2h 162. yearwyrde ben desert; meritan Som Lebeaconun to be professed gears foncol sury. be sper around it before anger ton o Wg 26/154,16 year tothet daved hay geterner yearly hight (de, -6th yeapung; of on Lebecan to hook Le cumulas Ad 5/1300 Les 5 Geara fling arpan, Aleanuntol, gearutol ratively (it I Som) behat: R3, 40 105 levere, alistère C. Heniendlice Ik 19,21 som, die 6 Geara genre ned & Esbeded compelled Tom v biddan ye haded accustmed som geagwan-leaf you believed as a care study form the selection of the select Man Georging tages in htplich Som Me 26, 47 17 bedigan to lear In hel for a baler or hing for a year : con. 19 Sm 2622, 2/2/2 Xa) ble tobe ble ased. The la & ge beth I hear learn the an offensio you # 740, 10 Tolgeer dag win a time, days of gree munddelis Som world to belien and generale domas and



27n

GE A

Geandweardod presented, v. andweardian.

Geandwyrdan to answer, v. andwerdan.

GEB

27w

GEB

GEARN (Plat. Dat. garen n. Frs. Jern n: Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel garn n. Ot. garno] YARN. spun wood; pensa; - Cot, 85.

Gebæc a back; gebæcu back parts w. bæc.

Gebæd prayed, v. biddan. Gebæded driven, compelled, v.

Ą

yore, of 'old. Geare formerly, certainly, v. ge-

ara.

Gearfob difficult, v. earfeb. Gearian to pardon, honour,

arian. Gearlie; adj. Yearly, annual

annuus :-L. Athel. Gearlice; adv. Yearly, quickly give to-day, Id. 963: 675: 656. Gentas the Jutes, the Goths, v. Iutas.

Geatelod deformed, v. atol. Geatolic like the Jutes, warlike. Gentheard a gate-ward, door-

Gebegean To crown, to bend; co-ronare: -C. Ps. 102, 4.

Gebeged bowed, constrained v. bigan.

Gebelg Anger, offence; offensio, Bd.

Gebelgan to be angry, displeased, Wh 131 Gebelgan to be angry, displeased, Wh 131 where, v. acsian.

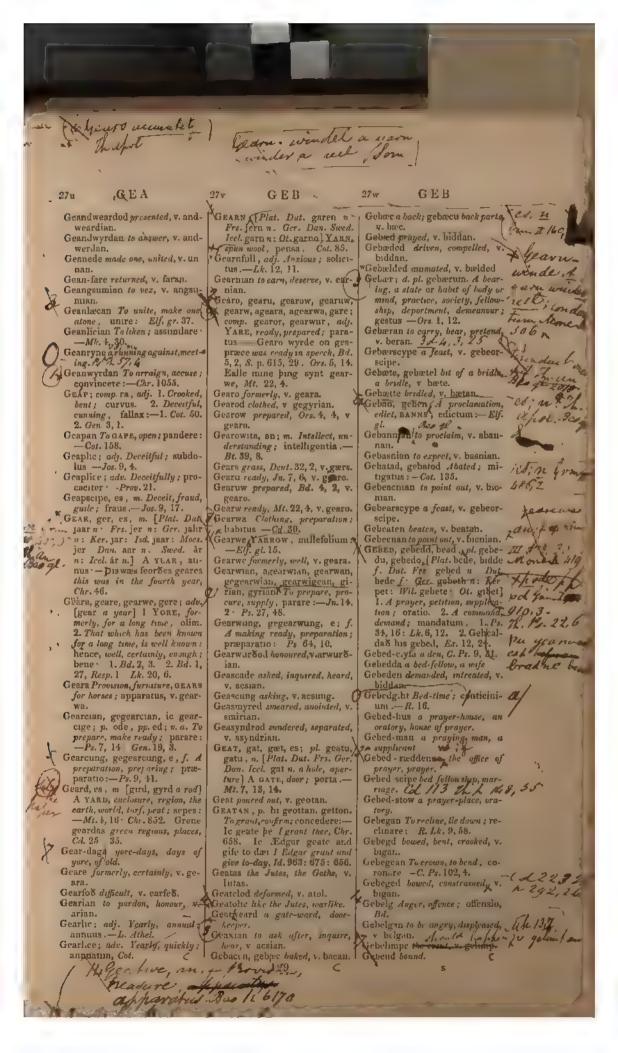
Gebelgan. Health happen years, v. geliner.

Gebelon, gebæc baked, v. bacan.

Gebend bound.

annuatim, Cot.

and the



27 z

28n

Gebeoda prayers, v. gebed. Gebeodan to command, v. bebeo-dan. Gebeon for gebonn, r. gebannlan to proclaim. Gebeón been, v. beón. GEBEOR, es; m. A guest; hospes:—Bd. 3, 10. Gebeoran to bear, v. beran. Gebeorc barked, v. beorcan. Gebeorgan to defend, v. beorgan.

Gebeorge for a defence, v.gebeorh. Gebeorglic, gebeorhlic; adj. Defensible, mitigated, bearable, pardonable, cautious, safe; to-lerabilis:—L. Edg. pol. 1.

Gebeorh a refuge, v. beorh. Gebeorhlic, v. gebeorglic. Gebeorhnys, se; f. A refuge; refugium:—C. Ps. 30, 3. Gebeorhtian to glorify, Jn. 17, 5, v. beorhtian. Gebeorscipe, beorscipe, es; m. [beor beer, strong drink] A drinking together, feast, entertainment, banquet; convivium: -Mt. 23, 6. Gebeot a threatening, Elf. T. p

39, 12, v. beot. Gebeotan To threaten, try, beat; minari: - Ors. 2, 4, v. beatan. Gebeotung a threatening, beating, v. beotung. Geberan to bear, Ors. 4, 1, v. beran. Gebered Moved, teased, steeped; vexatus, maceratus:-C. Mt.

Geberhtan to enlighten, v. beorhtian. Gebernan to light, burn, v. bær-Gebétan to make better, amend,

Bt. 39, 11, v. betan. blidegian Gebetered bettered, amended, v. betrian.

betrian.
Gebesod bathed, washed, v. bas-

I bloody seru ian.

Gebett

Gebett

Gebett Gebett amended, v. betan. Gebette Defended, walled; muratæ:—Num. 13, 20. Gebettung, e; f. A bettering, emendatio :- L. Athel. 13.

9, 36.

amending, renewing, restoring; Gebicgan; p. gebohte. To buy, Past. 59, 2, v. bycgan. Wel. Gebicnian to shew, indicate, v. bicnian. Gebicnigende, gebicnigendlic Indicative, shewing; indicativus:—Elf. gr.,21.

Gebicnung A presage, prophecy; præsagium, Bd. Gebidan to abide, remain, expect, Bt. 38, 3, v. bidan.

Gebiddan, gebidan to pray, wor-ship, adore, Ex. 32,8, v. biddan. Gebigan to bend, turn, Elf. T. p. 30, v. bigan.

Gebigednys, se; f. A bending, declining, case; declinatio:—
Elf. gr. p. 17, 30.

Gebige [bigan to bend] A case; casus — Nemnigendlic nominative gestrinendlic, geagniendlic genitive; forgifendlic dative; wregendlic accusative;

clypigendhic vocative; æthredendlic gebige ablative case, Elf. gr. 7: Som. p. 6, 16.
Gebigs buys, Mt. 13, 44, v. bycgan. Gebind A binding, bundle; fas-

ciculus :- R. 11. Gebindan to bind, feign, pretend, Ps. 31, 12, v. bindan.

Gebiras, gebires happene, be-comes, v. gebyrian. Gebirhtan ; pp. gebirht. To en-lighten, illuminate ; illuminare :

Bt. 34, 5, 8. Gebirigan to taste, v. onbirian. Gebitered made bitter, v. biteriant.

Geblædfæst; adj. [blæd fruit] Fruitful; fertilis:—Cd. 5. Geblecte destroyed; extermina-vit:—C. Ps. 79, 14. Geblend blinded, v. blendian.

Geblendan; p. gebland, geblende, hi geblendon; pp. geblanden, geblonden. 1. To BLEND,

mix, mingle; miscere. 2. To stain, colour, corrupt; inficere:

-1. Ors. 4, 8: Bt. R. p. 155. 2. Cot. 112, v. blendan. Gebleod Of different colours, variegated; versicolor :- Prov.31. Gebleow blew; p. of blawan.

Gebletsian; p. ode. To bless, consecrate, v. bletsian. Geblinnan ; p. geblann. To cease, v. blinnan.

Geblissian to rejoice, Lk. 15, 32, v. blissian. Geblissung rejoicing, v. blissung.

Geblodgod; part. Beblooded, blooded, covered with blood; cruentatus :- L. Hloth. 8. Geblonden mixed, v. geblendan. Geblot a sacrifice, v. blot.

Geblowan to blow, flourish, v. blowan. Gebocian, bocian; p. ode; pp. od [Dut. boeken] 1. To book, register or enter in a book; libro aliquid donare. 2. To

furnish with books; instruere:
-1. Chr. 854. 2. Elf. ep. 43. Gebod a command, v. bod. Gebodian to command, tell, offer, L. Alf. pol. 5, Wilk. p. 36, 8,

v. bodian.

bodscine. Geboetan to improve, amend, v. betan. Gebogen subjected, v. bugan.

Gebodscipe a commandment, v.

Geboht bought, v. bycgan. Gebolgen offended, angry, v. belgan. Geboned like a bone; osseus.

Geboren born, v. beran. Geborgen defended, safe, v. beorgan.

Geborh-fæstan to determine or fasten by a surety, v. borhfæstan. Geboranung corruption, v. gebrosnung. Gebræc a noise, Cd. 119, v. gebrec. Gebræc broke, struck down, destroyed, v. brecan. Gebræcseoc a lunatic, v. bræc-

Gebrædan, gebrægan to spread, draw out, pave, pretend, roast, Bd. 5, 20, v. brædan.
Gebrægdas; plu. m. Deceits, frauds; fraudes:—C. Mt. 13, 22.

Gebrægdnys, se; f. Craft, deceit; astus:-Cot. 18. Gebrec, gebræc A noise, crashing, storm; fragor: - Bd. 5, . 1. Gebredan; p. gebræd, hi ge-brudon. To enlarge, spread, v. gebrædan, bredan.

Gebregan to frighten, v. bregean. Gebreman to make famous, honour, v. breman. Gebrengnis Food, support; victus: -C. R. Mk. 12, 44.

Gebrice a breaking, v. brice. Gebridlian to bridle in, restrain, v. bridlian. Gebrihted clear, lucid. Gebringan to bring, v. bringan. Gebroc pain, affliction, v. broc. Gebrocad, gebroced, gebrocod broken, afflicted, v. brocian. Gebrocen broken, v. brecan.

Gebrocen exercised, discharged,

v. brucan.

Gebroiden placed. Gebrosnad, gebrosnod corrupted. v. brosnian. Gebrosnung, e; f. A decaying, Corruption; corruptio: - Ps. 2,15, 10.

Gebroht brought, v. bringan.

Gebrodorscipe, es; m. Brothership, brotherhood, fraternity; fraternitas:—Ors. 3, 2. Gebróðra, gebroðro, gebroðru; chiefly used as the pl. of bro Son brethren, Mt. 1, 11.

Gebrotu, gebrote; pl. Frag-ments; fragmenta:—Lk. 9, 17. Gebrowen cooked, v. briwan. Gebrúcan to eat, v. brucan. Gebrysed bruised, contrite, v. brysan. Gebúgan, he gebyhð; p. gebeáh, we gebugon; pp. gebogen. To bow, bend, submit, to bend or swerve from, revolt,

Jos. 10, 4, v. bugan. Gebúgian; p. gebúde; pp. ge-búen, gebún. To dwell, occupy, inhabit; incolere:—Bt. 18, 1, v. búan.

Gebuh departs from, declines, for gebug or bug, v. bugan.

C

Valentie menlike; Agebosmed bosomed & Gebenn anedict inuatud cot 185 cot 70 Lye v geban & Gebotad betand & Gebergul Herible ended Chrog3 v freingli contentions C.R. Sit 5:25 . Neberrye Seamy deferter than Ab 104 lpm #741,2 Sucheorlie date, & Geblanden mind de cure The In finished spent; also. colound for v ga Algebration to promuse wood, threater than enterninae Ben * Geblegenad ukcerato extrebant. X feberd wiglere es me your; cahebere a wigard , may John Jone / Swallen Jone R. 4 Lye Gebere a habit, star lom v Rgeber 15 Gebolstrad bolster & geberede hit it happened it accidet 112, 16, 2 R p 33 notes Geberian compo A Ben 37 Sye brockelloc. I gebesmed hames Rebroden taken any sublatus Son bent, crashed ; dine A u barn gebeten besten Gebrysednes, se whelige an to bend Ja te link 62 18 gebry Han " ade. I ad , at to break v bigan C. 1497, 14 4 gelvillia

illed beaten, John V millendan ded; afono. 1 v conflow control your inhabital Abun land feteral land habital land and see collesions pref Lie low gescanednes Asebord bearded conceran to knew higrind ; pindere, i sufe jebyrd Thell ades Gebuthen burned gernycled kran worked jobencus, ythe adificien of v gebyman bely get book Que neordie diligo 9 Gecend limes genetalia due v iclende Knu geograd lim Dandans lot 147 be capituled healed. Lee nghilmen ne 5. & Gebyldon pf Georgedonics stad Ge cenenys, se: f-delight; delechatio gebyld then lilden disen & Theller To mayine, design, Wan, devile, draw elyliged disdamed for & get eget invocare d. 13.19. ebyrd, ef of all. geony odny s 1 Georgan to call the jebyrda, e: 12h au Imear & Georinean; p ge and, we getting to cringe, fall, die Is gebyrdlice orderly 12 an Aco 12 24, A geolyfian to cleaned to the Bon See Links of Chippian to call to the Bon See Links Organice beard equally used co. He Gelige hid for gebyrd . hid nativity sayelly the 'A'

Ac doe man to judge Ben de good, addish , family havily. Gedæftlice, gedæftelice filly, v. Gedeigeled hidden, v. unguant. Gedemed judged, condemned, v. Gocwemednes a pleasing, v. gecwemnys. Gocweming e; A pleasing; be-Gedælan to separate, v. dælan. neplacitum Ps. 88, 1 Gecwemic; adj. Agreeable, cell Gedæledlice; adv. Apart, sepa-Gedeoful-geld idolatry, v. deorately; separatim:—Cot. 201. Gedæman To obstruct, dam; ob--Cot. 201. folgeld. Gedeorf Labour, tribuk tribulatio:—Mt. 24, 21. congruus :-L. Pr. 2 pleased; tribulation; struere:—Serm. Creat. Gedærsted, gedersted; Gecwemnys, se; f. 1 plearing, satisfaction, appearing; beneplacitum:—Ps. 68, 16. ed 121505 Gedeorfan to labour, v. deorfan. Gedeorfnys, se; f. Tribulation; tribulatio:—L. Ps. 45, 1. edersted, gedersted; part. Leavened, fermented; fermen-tatus:—R. Lk. 13, 21. bene-X tatus :placitum: - re. vo, 10.
Gecwican; pp. od. To revive, cre-Gedafelic, gedafanlic; adj. De-Gedeorf-sum afflictive. Gecwidrædden, cwydræden;) f. cent, fit, convenient, agreeable; decene:—Swa it gedafenlic is Gederede injured, v. derian. Gederian, ic gederige, to gather, as it is sit. Alf. Can. 22. Gedafenigendlice; adv. join, v. gaderian. Gedician to mound, v. dician. tute; conventio:—Ors. 3, 6: Mt. 20, 2. sequently, consequenter:-Gediegled hidden, v. digelan. Gecwime please, appease, v. ge-Scint. 11. Gedafenlicnes an opportunity, v. cweman. dihtan. Gecwis A conspiracy, consent; conspiratio:—Cot. 46.

Gecwylman to kill, v. cwylman.

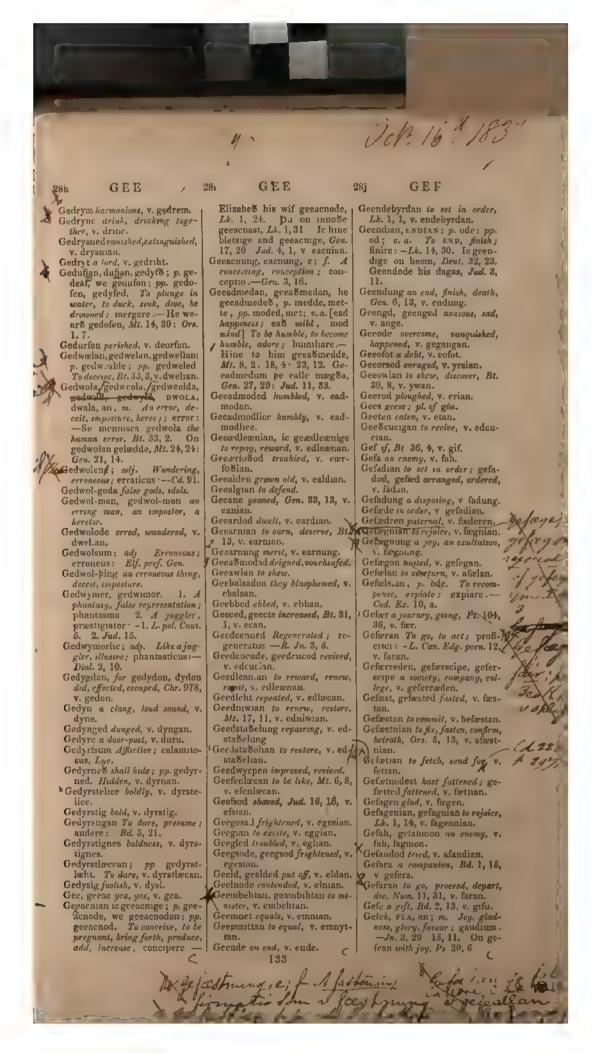
Gecygan, gecygean to call upon, dafenlicnes. Gedihtnan to order, v. dihtan Gedafnian; p.-fenode pp.-da-fen. To become, behove, to be agreeable, fit. Often used Gedihtnung a disposing, v. dihtnung. Gedon; p. he gedyde. To make, nung. invoke, intreat, v. cygan. impersonally, it behoves, cause, effect, give, conduct, v. Gecygd Strife, contention, debater concerns, it ought; decere: don. jurgium;—Bd. 1, 14, v. cid. Gecygednes a calling, v. geci-Impers. decet:-Lk. 4, 48. Gedræfnes a disturbance, v. ge-Gedal, dal A separation, division, drefednes. gednes. J. A. Triag Gecynd, gecind, CYND; f. Gedraf driven, wrecked, v. drifan. difference, part; separatio: Æfter þæs lichaman gedale Gedrecednes tribulation, v. ge-Nature, kind, manner, condi-tion: natura. 2. Generation, and bære sawle after the sedrefednes. paration of the body and soul, Bt. 18, 4: Ex. 8, 23. Sedrecte oppressed, v. dreccan. Gedrefan; p. de; pp. ed. To disturb, offend, Jn. 11, 33, v. birth, nakedness; generatio:-1. For his agenre gecynde from its own nature, Bt. 13. GEDDIAN, giddian, giddigan, gyddigan, gieddian; p. ode; pp. od. 1. To sing, chant, praise; cantare. 2. To be drefan. Gedrefedlic; adj. Troublesome; turbulentus:—Ors. 1, 7. On swide lytlon hæfd seo gecynd genog with very little, nature has enough, Bt. 14, 1. 2. Gen. 9, 23. Gedrefednes, gedrofednes, gedrefednes, gedrefens, gedrefens, se; f. Trouble, disturbance, confusion, vexation, tri-GIDDY, elevated, troubled; vertigine corripi.-1. Ongean he Gecyndelic; adj. Natural; naturalis:—Gecyndelic god naeft giddigan he began again to sing, Bt. 16, 4: 21: 31, 2. #146 179A tural good, Bt. 27, 3. Gyddigan burh gylp micel bulation, offence, scandal; per-turbatio: -Mt. 13, 21: Lk. \$16.8: to be giddy through great pride, Cd. 205. Gyddedon troubled. Gecyndelice; adv. Naturally; 136.4C naturaliter :- Bt. 35, 4. 17, 1. Gecynd-lim a birth-limb, womb. Cd. 210. Gedreht oppressed, afflicted, v. 10.19. drecan.
Gedrem; gedrym, adj. Loud, shrill, harmonious, melodious; sonorus:—Hom. 8. Jan. Gecyndnys, se; f. A nation;
kuru gecyndonatio:—Ps. 72, 15.
A attakin in Gecynn Nature; natura:—Bd.
Lunck Peo K 1, 27. Geddung, giddung, e; f. A si-militude, parable, riddle; si-militudo:—C. R. Lk. 13, 6, v. gyd. Gecypsed fettered, Ps. 78, 11, Gedead dead, v. adeadan. Gedrenced drenched, sunk, v. y. cypsan.

Gecyrran to return v. cerran.

Gecyrrednes, gecyrring a turning, conversion Gedeagod dyed, coloured, v. dedrencan. drencam Gedreog A edreog A retreat, bearing, modesty; modestia:—R. Ben. 8. Gedecan *to cover*, v. decan. Gedreogan to bear, to be modest, GEDEFE; comp. fre; adj. Quiet, Gecyspyd fettered, C. Ps. 78, tranquil, mild, fit, proper, conv. adreogan. Gedreohlice; adv. Discreetly, modestly, cautiously; prudenter:—L. Pol. Cnut. 73. 11, v. cyspan. Gecyssed kissed, v. cyssan. venient, agreeable; quietus:-Swa hit gedefe ne wæs as it Gecyst chose, v. ceosan. Gecydan to make known, Ps. 101, 24, v. cydan. was not fit, Bt. R. p. 190. On Gedreosan to fall together, v. gedefre yldo in a more proper age, Bd. 4, 1. dreosan. Gecyöelic; adj. Manifest, made known; manifestatus: — Afb. Gedefelice, gedæftlice, deaflice, Gedrif What is driven, stubble; gedeftlice; adv. Properly, fitly, stipula:-T. Ps. 84, 12. resp. 10. decently, commodiously; de-center:—Gedefelice bebyri-Gedrif a fever, v. drif. 6 Gecyones testimony, testament, Gedrifen driven, wrecked, v. driged decently buried, Bd. 2, 3. v. cyones. Gecyoog a country, v. cyooe. fan. Gedrigan; p. gedrugade. Gedefen due, v. gedafnian. Gedefenlic; adj. Due, proper; debitus:—Bd. 4, 3. dry, v. drigan. Ged a song, proverb, v.gyd, ged-Gedriht a lord, leader v. drihten. Gedrinoan; pp. godruncen. To Gedæstan; pp. gedæst. To do a thing in time, to take the op-Gedefnes, se; f. Quietness, mildness; tranquillitas :- L. Ps. drink, v. drincan. portunity, to be fit ready, pre-pared, prepared in mind, mild, humble; in tempore aliquid facere:—Lk. 22/12: Mt. 21, 5. Gedripan to drip, v. driopan. Gedrof muddy, v. drof. Gedrofednys trouble, v. gedre-Gedeftlice, v. gedefelice. Gedegan To sow; seminare:-C. Mt. 13, 3. 145, 30 fednys. 182 On agente geoute 0/27,3

pleasant du Me doctor perfect y ju werene Rails Word for the form 15, 17 July & Belofen dweet du all supl gedefon hims to curpendle diches Colle 15.17 Ly in suggest a condition Egen dde declared (Am in grance exella hyrundell I som v gegestan Heldespred ought: opher self som en geldespred ought: opher elle fred african geldespreament of the delection of the delectio He deman to peder preaks , leading to geden for gedydou Quecuratan Inter Joynes dikton La delas over these of 2 dafsur Agree Lecynol egg in & my , becoming ; con Labele any to via. afflich & checan Greynd. boc Muteles grants Pendis hand 42, 38 Lye Je geogn de relate natural redrenche drown of 167 th p 209, 16 v Sumon pak geomete intra islam gehandi onen kieles Ekis Dispor longere R. 101 Les George de lice line Gedda Tong Cantilena getest dived while Exclested dedd ge dheftan geagnd-lim Uk 7,10 N gedeales The dread + drying. elegon ad corned stated v deauright ruthing th. an i do, sale condition Some Recysson to Riss Georgesan Strade of Jerfech R Georgenisse cyfan Stededed killer to testify than Steden gedien Hedre mere melo adre men i consonus son redrech solen or dobrius Son had delikere tot 65 Sed charge fort of the little fort 20 Eedrihpa prudentia Bledvine es m Doul drenking The an Lit. Const p 14862 Redrimero a & gedvitan cacare Gedrimere a sted en Suedo 119 for Man Lie Bula Som

ye drypta consonlike Tolicitus Som I Geendebrednan to with in order, Calk I wife. ligid I To Fill 40 - dryme consonuly the de die son in the Hold 12 is - dryme consoney Georman & Leserve I working It an vymer Hesadrue Han to writing 2 good prodian dignates Type spicen to heath thirare it be enember an to experient a 1 136, In gerefor a fordatie, or ille ditus throw 9 Geed cucian, pode; p 2 yeearwan h der cere Elfyr 35 dye g herebie v gldwofman Geedlacan to she with yedlacan glub Aledwollich ermens greate fan trestre: rest twee de 1815.55 He Gedurald on ever Som v gedwild I Gedinkellie erroge IN who gedine 18 Gedyppon to dip Som he dyppon hefoder a gaffer. Me edstatelian to X geedprawen tuis Helpfelnis to J. a fuisage transmissatio Chit belangen to ken . Ya Godyrstlice rashly prisoner) The Con 2x - gegyrstnes baldnes eferanto en. A Geelston lo haston سار كلايسيلا



GEF 28 k 281 28m GEF GEF Gefealden folded, v. fealdan. Geforweardan to perish, v. forcompanion, an adverb, Elf. gr. Gefealic; adj. Pleasant, joyous; lætus:—Somn. 335. 5, v. gerefa. weorðan. Geforword; part. Agreed upon, Gefercod supported, v. fercian. Geferdon sustained, v. fercian.
Gefered, geferdd brought, carried, v. ferian.
Geferlæcan; pp. læht. To keep
company or fellowship, accom-Gefeallan to fall, Ps. 7, 4, v. fecovenanted, bargained; compactus: — L. Foed. Atheir. allan. Gefearh-sugu a farrowing sow. Gefeax hair, Bd. 2, 1, v. feax. Gefeaxode haired, v. feaxod. Anlan. 4. Gefotcypsed; part. [cysp a fetter] Bound with fetters; compeditus:—Ps. 101, 21. Gefeccan, gefeccean to fetch, to pany, associate; associare:send for, Ors. 5, 18, v. feccan. Gefræge, FRÆGE Inquiry, Elf. gr. 30. Geferræden, geferreden, gefer-rædnes, geferscipe; m. [gafer Gefed, gefedd fed, nourished, v. formation, sharpness, mind, sa-Gefeders, an. A nurse, a god-mother; susceptrix:—L. Eccl. Cnut. 7. A / 24. S GEFEG A joining, juncture; com-lefter bords a joingacity; solertia:-On mine gefræge in my mind, on my inquiry, as I hear, understand, a society; ræden or scipe a state] An agreement, familiariknow, as I am informed, Chr. 975: 973: Cd. 58, Lye. ty, society, company, fellowship, family, college, congregation; Gefræge, gefrægen; adj. Perceived, known, celebrated, remarkable; notus:—Bt. R. p. 175: Cd. 162. missura:—Gefeg borda a join-ing of boards, R. 62. Bť. 29, 1. societas, pactum :-Sæge hyt geferrædenne, Mt. 18, 17. He hæfde on his ge-Gefegan, fegan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To join, unite; jungere:

God gefego folc God joins
people, Bt. 21. Gefeho felav ferrædene, Gen. 50, 9. Gefestnian to fasten, v. gefæst-Gefrægnan to inquire, know, hear, v. fregan. folca to somne joins many people together, Bt. R. p. 165. Fæste gefeged firmly joined, Gefetelsod; adj. Polished; per-Gefrætan to devour, v. fretan. politus, Som. Gefrætwed, gefrætewed adorned. Gefeterian; p. rode; pp. rod, v. frætwian. rad. To PETTER, bind; com-Bt. R. p. 176. Gefrætwodnes an ornament, v. tex Gen Gefegean to rejoice, v. fægnian. pedire :- Cod. Ex. 114, b. frætwednes. Gefegincg, gefegung A joining, Gefeseran, gefeserian, gefise-ran; p. ede; pp. ed. To give ran; p. ede; pp. ed. To give wings, cover with feathers, plume; alas addere:—Ic sceal gefrecand gefret; p. dde. To give wings to thy

Seet give wings to thy

Ps. 45, 20.

Gefreedad gefret; p. dde. To feet, perceive, know, give ear to, regard, free; sentire:—

No mæg gefredan hwæðer Gefrasan to ask, v. frasian. composing; compositio, Som. Gefelan, FÆLAN; p. gefelde, gefoelde [Dut. gevoelen: Frs. fiele] To FEEL, perceive; pal-pare:—Ors. 1, 7: Bd. 3, 2, 9. L' Gefelled filled, finished, v. gefil-Ne mæg gefredan hwæðer cannot feel whether, Bt. 41, 4. Gefette brought, gefetod sent for, Gefelnes, se; f. A feeling, perception, sense; sensus:—Bd. On hyre gefredde þat, Mk. 5, 29: Ps. 30, 1. eo um Gefian to hate, v. fian. Gefiht a battle, v. gefeoht. 4. 11. Gefild a field, v. feld.
Gefillan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a.
To fulfil, finish, complete; com-Gefredendlic; adj. Sensible, per-Gefelsode expiated, v. gefælsian. Gefeng took, v. fon.

Gefeoht, gefioht, Benn, fyht, es;

pl. u, a, um;

[Dut. ge-vecht a. Fra gefioht. ceptible; sensibilis:—Elf. gr. Som. p. 2, 31. Gefrednes, se; f. A feeling, sense, perception, taste; sen-sus:—Bt. 41, 4. plere:—God þa gefilde hys A feeling. vecht n: Frs. gefjocht n.] A weorc, Gen. 2, 2. FIGHT, contest, battle, war; bellum:—Ge gehyra's gefeoht and gefeohta hlisan, Mt. 24, 6: Ors. 1, 9. Gefindan to find, v. findan. Gefinegod mouldy, v. finie. Gefrefred consoled, v. frefrian. Gefremednes, se; f. An achieve-ment, effect; effectio:—Bd. Gefioht war, v gefeoht. Gefirenodon sinned, v. firenian. 9894 Gefeohtan to fight, Lk. 14, 32, Geflæscnes incarnation, v. flæsc-1, 4. Gefremian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a.) /y, feohtan. Gefeol fell upon, insisted, v. fenes. To finish, effect, bring to pass, commit; efficere: - pe he ge-Gefleard a trifting, v. fleard. allan. Gefleman, geflieman to drive GEFEÓN, ic gefeó; p. gefeáh; away, v. aflyman. fremode, Gen. 2, 2: Mt. 14, 2. pp. gefagen, gefægen. To be glad, to rejoice, exult; gaudere:—Ps. 9, 15: Bd. 5, 23, dnau Gefleow flowed, v. flowan. Gefremman to effect, perform, v. Geflit A fan to clean corn; vanfremman. nus:—Cot. 33. Off y Start Contention, strife, v. flit. Gefliten, geflioten, gefliotun contended. v. fliten Gefreod, gefreode freed, set at liberty, v. freon. v. fægnian. Gefreogan to free, emancipate, L. In. 7, 3, v. freogan. Gefreolsod, gefrylsod consecrat-Gefeordon came upon, v. gefatended, v. flitan. ran. Gefeormian to entertain, farm, cleanse, v. ficormian.

EFER, es. 1 company, society; comitatus:—Eart bu ures geferes? Jos. 5, 18: Lk. 2, 44. Geflitfull, geflitfullic; adj. [flit strife] Contentious; contened, liberated, freed, v. freolsian. tiosus :- Chr. 785. Geflitice by strife. //// 35 Geflyman to rout, v. allyman. Gefoeded fed, v. fedan. Gefricgea hear, understand, Beo. 41, 121, v. fricgean. Geféra, gefara, foera, an [Chaus. fere: Prov. fiere] 1. A com-Gefrigen inquired, understood, heard of, v. fregan. Gefog a joining, v. gereg. panjon, associate, fellow, com-Gefrihtan to frighten, Bd. 1, 7, Gefol giving suck, full. rade, colleague; socius. 2. A Gefolc people, a troop, v. folc. v. frihtan. Gefrinan; p. we gefrunon. To Gefolgian to fill, v. fyllan. bailiff, steward; agent, man; Gefon; part. gefonde; pp. gefongen. To take, v. fon. villicus:-1. Pæt wif þat þu me forgeafe to geferan, Gen. 3, 12: Jn. 11, 16. 2. Cd. 100. Geforht timid, v. forht. tected, delivered, liberated, Bt. Wordes gefers a word's Gefordian to further, v. fordian. 39, 10, v. friðian. on m for for me here ge flor a here 134 A sche robe velui 1-hati.

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GEH

Deut. 7, 12. ¶ Mid geheal-

Gehilt a hilt, handle, v. hilt.

Gehiltst keepest, Ex. 34, 6, v.

dan to satisfy, Bt. 18. Wel gehealden contented, satisfied, ramm be þam hornum gehæft, Gen. 22. 13. On ecnesse gegehealdan. Gehinan to oppress, v. hynan. Gehindred hindered, v. hinhæft for ever binds, Bt. 19: Bt. 18, 3, v. heald. Ex. 12, 29. Gehealdnys a keeping, v. heald-Gehæftednes, gehæftnys, se;
A captivity; captivitas: nes. drian. Gehealdsum; adj. Keeping, sting Gehioras hear, v. hyran. Gehiowian, gehiwian, gehiwan Ps. 125, 5. gy, modest, chaste; parcus: Gehæged hedged, v. hegian. Gehælan to heal, Mt. 9, 28, v. Past. 20. to form, pretend, v. hiwian. Gehiscian to hate. Gehealdsumnes a keeping, v. - hælan. healdnes. Gehiwung a pretence, v. hiwing. Gehæld A keeping, regarding; observatio:—Bd. 4, 23. Gehealgian to consecrate, v. hal-Gehladen, gehlæden laden; pp. gian. of hladan. modesty Gehæled; comp. gehæledra, gehældra, gehaldre; adj. Safe, Gehealtsumnys captivity, v. he Gehlænian to make lean, thin, v. aldnes. Gehlæst, gehlæsted loaded, v. Geheapod heaped, v. heapian. Geheaw A gnashing; stridor:secure, good; tutus: hlæstan. Gehæman to cohabit, v. hæman. Cd. 221. Gehladen invited, v. ladian. Gehænan to accuse, C. Jn. 8, 6, Geheawan to hew, cut, v. hea-Gehleapan to dance, v. hleapan. v. gehenan. Gehleat appointed by lot, ordained, v. hleotan. wian. Gehæt made warm, v. hatian. Gehede seized. Gehætan To promise; promitte-re:—Bt. 20. Gehafa have, Mt. 18, 26; imp. of Gehefigod, gehefegud, gehef-god, gehefigad made heavy, troubled, aggravated, v. hefi-gan. rehleoð; adj. Agreeable, harmonious; consonus: - Bt. 1, eahou Gehleow a lowing, v. gehlow. Gehlid a lid, covering, v. hlid. habban. Gehafen Heaved up, fermented; tumefactus: — R. 66. Gehelan, ed, god to hide, con-Gehlidad, gehlyd covered, v. hli-Gehal; adj. [Dut. geheel] Enceal, deceive, v. helan .- to heal, dan. Gehlihan, hi gehlogun to deride, tire, whole; integer:-Bt. 34, v. hælan. Gehelmian; p. ode; pp. od [helm a helmet] To crown, crest; coronare:—Ps. 5, 15: v. hlihan. Gehlioran to pass over, v. leoran. Gehlio [hleod a top] A covering; Gehaldan; pp. gehalden. To keep, hold, v. healdan. Gehalding, + f. A holding, keep-ing; custodia:—Ps. 118, 9. 8, 6. tectum :-- Cd. 36. Gehelpan to assist, preserve, Bt. Gehlodon laden, v. hladan. Gehaldre better, v. gehæled. 14, 1, v. helpan. Gehlot a lot, Jos. 7, 14, 17, v. A con Gehalgian; p. ode; pp. od. To consecrate, dedicate, Jn. 11, Gehenan to accuse, R. Lk. 23, 2, hlot. Gehloten appointed by lot, v. v. hynan. 55, v. halgian. Gehend adj. Neighbouring, next; hleotan. Gehlow, gehleow A lowing of beasts: mugitus:—Elf. gr. 1. Gehlyd, HLYD, hlud Frs. luwd dende. Gehalgung a consecration, a sancvicinus:—On gehende tunas, tuary, v. halgung. Mk. 1, 38. cs, dum Gehamettan To appoint a home; Gehende, gehened humbled, op Propin domum assignare: -L. Athelst. posed, condemned, v. hynan. n.] A clamour, muttering, disturbance, noise, tumult; cla-turbance, noise, tumult; cla-mor:—Mt. 27, 24. Gehlyst hearing, v. hlyst. Gehlystan to listen, obey, v. hlys-Gehende; prep. d; adv. Nigh, near at hand; prope:—Me gehende, Gen. 45, 10. Supror quus fine Gehat a promise, vow, Bd. 3, 27, Gehata A hater, an enemy; inimicus:—Cot. 74. ys gehende, *Lk.* 21, 30. Gehendnes, se; f. Nearness; proximitas:—Elf. gr. 5. tan. tan.
Gehlyt A companion; consors:-Gehatan; pp. en. To promise, vow, v. behatan. Gehentan to take, pursue, Bt. R. Ps. 44, 9. Gehnad, es A conflict, fight; im-Gehaten called, v. hatan. p. 168, v. hentan. Geheold a regard, v. healdnes. Geheoran to hear, v. hyran. Gehadrian ; p. erod. To restrain, manitas:-Chr. 938, v. gehv. heaðerian. Geheordnes, geheordung a cus Gehnægde; part. Subdued, op-Gehatude heated, grew warm, v. hatian. Gehawade looked around, v. hatody, keeping, v. healdnes. Geheorte, geheorted; comp. ra pressed; oppressus:—Bd. 4,

15, v. haecan. Ill hrugea

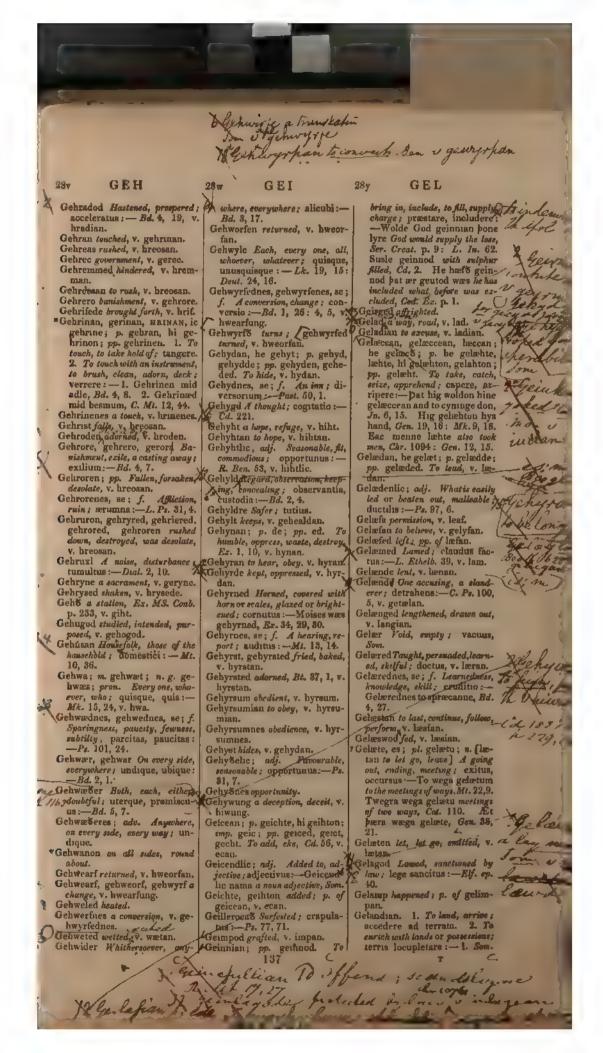
Gehnæst, gehnast A conflict,

slaughter; conflictus:—Æfwian. Gehead exalted, v. geheed. adj. Hearted, animated, Mk. 10, **49**. ter þæm gehnæste after the slaughter, Cd. 94: Chr. 938. Geheahtendlic; adj. Eminent; insignis:—Pref. Wihtr. Geheran to hear, v. hyran. Gehered praised, v. herian. Geheald What is held, a terri-Gehergian to ravage, afflict, des-Gehnesctun, gehnescod softened, troy, v. hergian.
Gehernes, se; f. A hearing;
auditus:—Bt. 41, 4. tory, keeping, regarding; custodia: Bd. 5, 21: Chr. 1055. v. hnescian. Gehoered heard, v. hyran. Gehealdan, bu gehiltst, he gehalden; v. a. 1, To keep, gehealden; v. a. 1, To keep, observe; custodire. 2. To observe, regard observare:

1. Fiftyne winter geheold he he is the fiftyn winter geheold he he is the fiftyn winter geheold he is the fiftyn win Gehogode, gehogod studied, de-termined, despised, v. hogian. Geholen hidden, v. helan. Gehopp A little bag; folliculus: –*Čot*. 87. Gehorsad, behorsud, gehorsud; 1. Fitting winder general ne kept it fiftyen/years, Chr. 189.
1c be gehedde, Gen. 20, 6.
Dat sæd si/gehealden, Gen.
7, 3. 2. Gif bu hig gehiltst, Gehienan to humble, v. hynan. part. Behorsed, set or mounted gehlyd covered has Gehierstan to fry, v. hyrstan. Gehihtan to hope, rejoice, increase, v. hihtan. treat and uct) the and the seif abedience the aut MERCHANINE.

Resk 6139 v heatering line recumbere Highlid Laughter Shaffmien to take fitter It's 7, 5 v gehalton Gehowendie Aleg & Gehaftre caharach God lanced to ten Sistelly a suft yeleft of and south and south and south and sound the south be herred a to a he to we he a price to hear AHIII, 6 v palyera gehalf aft. 12028 wheatward Many ih du Equal, even, wite; compar & Geheded hedden Lye The bleade consone Some Cot 35 heende humbled distant to hear, they head to hear, they chyddu Gahagian apportune lacere Valigued Lye v onhagion to feed i has punificatus dye v cere C/2 21,16 Hickoral dad ortu Gehald regarding she to heft to ken Son. ge Vatuldige I go held a keeper X Gehalvian Fo westick; Thekeft re waterfall rephere J. 1841, g bye to tech le thrad but a down fine defractions 22 drecare du andexere the But To Lye whager. Horeselyta moord & Gehlywan to Is Gehrenfood sing a to the hered und und Jamothracius 1265 (21, 12 h 276,18 p of gehen herith Sink 43,54 The Jupl gehliwar regelient high gehnewade as 2 lye - he ort cordatus when year to anditud Jone Jun # 745,3x of yehrald held; Blekerian to distra ge houghed The healdra Jon V Jehergean Tagehering I hearing dinatus & M 2 Nichevivan is form Judgme , plasmare 15 reject; destited in of hugscan 1 Ps 4 5 3118, 19 Jahou ken of Il Mh vinnescian 27,00 ak w gehedran Hahoferod La make salft Ruch se hered general ministered C. M. 8, 15 Va Thyr. In nothful welled: Signes Seren Tried &

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28 z. GEL **2**9b 2. De gelandod sy who has lands, L. Lund. 11. Opposed to be landian. Gelang, geleng; prep. ALONG of, owing to, in consequence of opera, causa, cujusvis:—Æt pe ys ure lyf gelang it is along of thee that we live. Hi sohton on hwon pat gelang ware they inquired long of whom that was, Bd. 3, 10. Gif hit on precete IX15,31 gelange sy if it be along of the priest, L. Edg. impon. pn. 44. Gelangian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a.
To call for, send for, deliver, liberate; accersire, vocare, li-berare:—Gelangast to be bine frynd, Jos. 2, 18. Gelangode, Dial. 2, 3. Gelangod, Elf. T. p. 32, 26. Gelast Path, duty; officium:— L. Lund. 3, W. p. 66, 14, 27. Gelabian, ic gelabige; p. de; pp. od. To invite, bid, desire to come, to assemble, congregate, allure; invitare, con-gregare:—Magon we Ioseph to us gelatian can we invite lenge be, Joseph to come to us? Nicod. 20. Geladian to gebeahte to invite for low to consultation, R. Ben. 3: Lk. for first 12, 8, 16: Jn. 2, 2. Beforan Roman witan geladode assem-

165460 bled before the Roman senators, Ors. 3, 6. Gelabung, labung, e; f. Acongregation, church; congregatio:—On middele gelabunge leore de or circean ic herige be, Ps. 21, 21: 88, 6. met. Te Gelaured Of or belonging to lanrels; laureus, Som.

Geld a change, society, v. gild.
Geldan to pay, v. gyldan.
Gelde Yeaned, brought forth;
enixa:—Cot. 75. 11186,6V Gelden golden, v. gyldan. Geleaf leave, license, v. leaf.
Geleáfa, an; m. Belief, faith,
confidence; fides, fiducia:—
pu bone geleafan hæfst thou gild hast this belief, Bt. 5, 3. Hab-bab geleafan, Mt. 14, 27. Ge-

> Geleafful, leaful LAWFUL, lieving, faithful, holy; licitus, fidelis, credulus:-Ps. 77, 41. On geleafullum bocum in lawful or holy books, the Scriptures, Elf. T. p. 13, 22. Geleaffull gaderung, obbe cyrce afaithful congregation orchurch,

leafan nom belief adopted, Cd.

Elf. gl. 18.
Geleaffulnes Faithfulness, belief, trust; fidelitas:—Elf.gr. 9, 25. Geleáfleást, geleáflyst Want of faith, unbelief, infidelity, unfaithfulness; incredulitas;

Deut. 1, 40. Geleaslic What may be believed, credible; credibilis:-Ps. 92, 7.

esim

Geleafsum Faithful, credible, cre-

Ora. 3, 9. Geleanian; pp. geleanod. Torender, repay, Cd. 21, v. leanian.

Geleas false, v. leas. Geleast Carelessness, negligence; incuria, Som.

Geleccan; p. geleht. To wet, moisten, v. leccan. Gelecnian to cure, v. lacnian.

Geled laid, v. lecgan. Geledd Malleable, easily beaten out; ductilis:—T. Ps. 97, 6. Gelefand believe, v. gelyfan.

Gelefde trusted, allowed, v. lyfan. Gelefed permitted, v. lyfan. Gelefenscipe Permission, excuse ;

excusatio:-C. R. Jn. 15, 22.

Gelefst believest, for gelyfst, v.

gelyfan. Gelegen laid, v. lecgan. Geleht wet; p. of leccan. Gelend rich, v. gelynd.

Gelenda, gelanda A man of landed property, a rich man; dives, Som. Gelengede *prolonged*, v. lengian.

Geleofod lived; pp. of lybban. Geleofst believest, for gelyfst, v. gelyfan. Geleogan to lie, falsify, v. leo-

gan. Geleoran to depart, die, permit, v. leoran. Geleorednys, se; f. A depart-

ing, passing, emigration; transitus:—Mt. 1, 17. Geleornian to learn, read, inquire, v. leornian. Geleosian to lose, v. losian.

GELESE, gelise, es; n. [Dut. lezen; pp. gelezen: Frs. læse to read] Care, study, learning;

studium:—On gelesum hali-gra gewrita gelæred learned in the study of the Holy Scrip-tures, Bd. 5, 20. Geleswian To feed; pascere:-C. Jn. 21, 17.

Gelet an ending, a meeting, v. gelæte. Gelettan; p. gelette; pp. gelett, gelet; v. a. To hinder, delay, let; impedire:—Hi hine may

gon gelettan, Bt. 41, 2, Card. p. 374, 24: Ps. 77, 35: Ors. 2, 4, v. lætan.

GELEW [Plat. Dut. geel: Ger. gelb: Dan. guul: Swed. gul]
YELLOW; flavus:—Somn. 88. Gelewan; p. geleah; pp. gele-wed. To betray, deceive, weak-

en, injure; prodere: — Seo wen geleah that hope deceived, Cd. 4: Ex. 22, 10, 14. Gelic like, v. lic. Gelice; adv. Likewise, also, as;

pariter:—Ps. 67, 7. Gelice swa swa heo bebead likewise as she commanded, Bd. 4, 19. El-138

pendes hyd wylc drincan wætan gelice an spinge des an elephant's hide will imbibe water as a sponge doth, Ors. 5,7:
Bar. p. 189, 29. Gelicgan to his together, v. licgan.

Gelicgean To loiter, delay; ces-sare:—Ors. 3, 11. Gelician to please, delight, v. lician. Gelicnes, se; f. A likeness, re-

semblance, comparison, proverb, resemblance, image; similitudo, proverbium:—Ps. 143, 15: Lk. 4, 23. Geliden sailed, carried, v. liban.

Geliefan, gelifan; p. gelifde.
To believe, v. gelyfan.
Geliese care, learning, v. gelese.
Gelifdest believedst, for gelyfdest, v. gelyfan. Gelifedlice lawfully, v. gelyfed-

Geliffæstan to make alive, v. liffæstan. Gelifgean, gelifian to live, v. li-y, fian. all gene of prostitute, a lying with, adultery, fornica-tion; adulterium:—Ors. 1, 2,

Bar. p. 36, 5, 8. Geligernes, se; f. Fornication, adultery: fornicatio: -Ors. 1, 2, Bar. p. 36, 2. Geliht alighted, v. onlihtan.

Geliht alighted, v. onlihtan.
Gelihtan. 1. To lighten, mitigate, assuage; alleviare. 2.
To enlighten; illuminare:—
1. R. Conc. 2: L. Can. Edg. de mag. 1. 2. R. Mt. 5, 15.
Geliman; pp. ed. To glue or join together, connect; conglutinare:—Gelim's ba friend

glutinare:-Gelim's þa friend togædere joins the friends together, Bt. 24, 3. Gelimed fæste to somne joined fast together, Bt. 35, 2.

Gelimp, belimp m. An event, accident, a chance; accidens:

—Job. p. 166.

Gelimpan; p. gelamp, gelomp, hi gelumpon; pp. gelumpen, [limpian toregard] To happen, occur; evenire:—Gyf hyt ge-limpo, Mt. 18, 13. Gelimplic Fit, seasonable, meet,

ordered by fate, fatal; opportunus:—Bd. 3, 19. On tide gelimplicre, Ps. 144, 16. Gelimplice opportunely, v. limplice. Gelioran to pass over, v. leoran. Geliornes a going, death, v. geleorednes.

Gelirde emigrated, v. leoran. Gelise study, learning, v. gelese.

Gelisian, gelissian To fail, glide
away; cadere:—Past. 57, 2.

Gelis delicnis, se; f. Opportunity) popportunitas: T. Ps.

Hele afred word, es; we word r geleogan ye tang vicinus Bes & 4 th f 4,5 h Gelech deserval Agleantitan & corre gelecyed laid on I deposites In elefan p de Geliced likeral o Lelibe + deliver L'a Gelicetan gelier Geleger gift days desirable to the 3 gelastigan to call for Splatian, l 1xp. ode Som 1. 20 to dalar Lest? elicost a twin on 1822 Gelikhan, h zeli igan to be down agu worn 3 sm. de rendere, desil Hegeletrian pode ph od To lather; ungere Lelly, 1. Lye 2222 20 291,16 Geligened mentitus and I stept bye Geleaf- his leaned the 120,20 on by light; luner sices year loughs Some iotgs's fish Agelewand, es m A breitor ; produker infeders low Geleafnes spile Confidence. agacitas Bd 3. g A. Bio K

Gelt gelt auratus Soulue gemædler m Veolisan to sail Spinog Tes: on pl. no garaghes in Arelation B4192 7 / 125,43 V lisan locked dock kindlingen; cognatas Codg 1 th 14 pt may emadral to does In a gemi It Excloding the for bond Hemay fall A Gelwhangto had like mental heptaphel glishal lails de ha his, ld 216. th low Som Coly dities Som 1 273, 2 Mufan L'Em alde Jain 237 16/19/10 Lelyfed delivered Colling the 1 210, a. hofmalan H 875 manere (8 gg - manden de Mark Bes K 875 Selyhte enlighters Selyhte enlighters on little on libber I gemany fealder to multiply the da v gameney feoldan The ge-linkan 4 Gelomlice often Hegemany figled mans plied, enflored to The and gelometice 19191,12 Bely den Multeplier A Gemonning, 2, 1 in experiented on commendi thep, familia marcis ralla 12 continues; contale 9 Gelpan & bousts 2134, 1 Raul .66,21 = gm Itt. 183, 10: I 1028 mo # 345 1

Gelibewæhte appeased, v. libe- |

Galibod, gelibegod , pp. gelibe-gode ; p. of libian. To soothe. Gelitlian to diminish, v. litlian.

Gellet A large vessel or cupy alveus, poculum majus:-LZ M. 3, 48.

Gelm a handful, v. gilm. Gelo Saffron, yellow; crocus, Som.

Geloca, geloce, behold, v. locian. Gelocoian To stroke gently; demulcere, Som.

Gelocian to look upon, v. loci-

Geloda joints of the buck, v. gelyndu.

Gelodan brothers; fratres:-R. 92, Lye.

Geloden loaden, v. hladan. Gelode A part of the body about the chest, para corporis circa thoracem:-Se maga bis neah bære heortan and bære gelodr

the stomach is near the heart
and the gelody, L. M. 2, 1.
Gelogian; p. de; pp. od. To
place, dispose, regulate, v. lo-

gian.

GELOMA, loma LOOM, householdstuff, furniture, utensils, tools; supellex, instrumenta.—Bd. 4, 28.

Gelome, gelomelice; comp. gedw. Often, frequently, sape — Gelomic on gebedum frequent in prayers, Bd. 4, 11: Ms. 9, 14: Ms. 7, 3.

Gelomed Shining ; radiatus .

Æqu. vern. 33, Lye Gelomelic, gelomlic; adj. Frequent, general; frequens.-Bd. 2, 7.

Gelomelice often, v. gelome. Gelomlæcan To frequent, to use often, frequentare:—Gelomlecende word frequentative verb, Elf. gr. 36.

Gelomlæcing, gelomlæcung, e; f. Frequency, a frequenting, a common resort; frequentatio:

-Elf. gr. 36. Gelomiæcnys, gelomlicnes, se; f. A frequented or public place, locus condensus .- Ps. 117, 26.

Gelomp happened, v. gelir pan. Gelondan brothers, v. gelodan. Gelong along, on account of, v.

gelang.

Gelost Agathering to form matter, impostume, suppuratio, Som.
Geloten deg office ofernon Latter part of the day; pomeridiana —R. 95.

Gelp, gelpnes a boasting, glory, v. gilp. Gelps boasts, v. gilpan.

Geisa Lucury; luxuria -Confes. Pec. Gelt a debt, cause, v. gylt.

Geludon descended, v. ludon. Gelufad, gelufed loved, beloved,

v. lufian.

Geluggian To pull, lug; vellere,

Gelugon falsified, p. of geleogan. Gelumpte, gelumpen happensd, v gelimpan.

Gelustfullian to delight, covet, v. lustfull.an.

Gelustfullice Earnestly, studiously; studiosec.—Rd. 2, 13.
Gelustfulling, Market which delights or pleases; oblectamentum — Scint. 81.

Gelustfulnya delight, v. lustful-

Gelutien to he hid, v. lutan.

Gelycost A twin: gemellus:— Didymus, bat is gelicost, In. 20, 24. 21, 2.

Celydan to arrive, v. gelandian. Gelyfan, bu gelyfst, he gelyfs, we gelyfað, p. gelyfde, we gelyfdon; pp. gelyfed; v. a. To beheve, trust; credere. 23. Ge ne gelylan mint, Mr. 9.
23. Ge ne gelylaon bun, Mr.
21, 32. He gelylo on God,
Mr. 27, 43. Gelyfst bu bysses, Jn. 11, 26.

Gelyfedlic, adj. Lowful; lici-

tus . -L. Eccl. 9.

Gelyfedlice; adv. With leave or licence, assuredly, lawfully, patiently; patienter, cum li-centia:—Ors. 2, δ,

Gelymp an accident, v. gelimp. Gelymphenys, se; f. Opportumity, occusion; opportunitas. C. Ps. 9, 9. Gelynd, gelend, LYND. Grease,

fat, fatness; adeps:-Lev. 3, 10.

Gelyndu Joints of the backbone; spondyli, juncturæ vertebra-rum: R. 74.

Gelyaed redeemed, v. alysau. Gelysednes redemption, v. alysednys.

Gelystan to please, desire, v. lystan.

Gelysted pleased, delectatus .-

Bt. R. p. 150.
Gelytfullice; adt. Prosperusaly; prospere —Ps. 44, 5.

Gelytlian to diminish, v. lytlian.

Gemaad mad, v gemæd. Gemuca, maca, gemæcca, geme-ca [Dat. makker m.] A mare, an equal, companion, wife; socius, conjux — Twegen ge-macan, Gen. 6, 19 4, 1 28, 1.

Gemacine Like; anniha:—L. With T. W. de; pp. od. To make, do, v. macian.

Gemæcca, gemæccea, gemæcga, gemæc a wife, v. gemaca. Gemæcl.e; udj. Relating to u wife, conjugal, conjugals -- Gemmenes, se; f. A companion-ship, maxture; commixtio:— Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8. B. Gemmed Troubled in mind, mad;

29h

amens :- Gernæded, Cot. 10,

Gemægened Established, confirmed, strengthened; confirmatus. - Gemægenad and gestrongad been to be confirmed and strengthened, Bd. 4, 16.

Gemme & Power, greatness; po-

Gemægð *a family, tribe*, v. mægð. Gemman to mean, intend, mænan.

Gemænan to mourn, v. mænan. Gemæncgan, gemængan; p. ge-mænced. To mir, v. mengan.

Gemæne, gemænelic, gemænlic [gemana a company] Common, general, universal; commu-nis: Geneene win common'r lakour, Bd. 2, 1. Hwæt is þe, and us gemene what is com- (mon to thes and us. Mt. 8, 29. Ne beo be nan bing gemeene ongen bysne rihtwisan ne sit tibi nulla res communes versus hunc justum, Mt 27, 19. Hæb-be him wið Gode gemæne be it between God and him, habeat, ipsi cum Deo commune, B.A.; L. Cnut. eccl. 26 Eow gemæne common to you, Jos. 8, Hi sceoldon habban sunu him gemæne they should have a son [rommon to them] be-tween them, Jud. 13, 3. Ge-

or common noun, Elf. gr. 9. h Gemænelice, gemænlice; adv. Commonly, generally, one a-mongst another, communiter, invicem :- Dæt ge lufion eow gemænelice, Jn. 15, 12, 17.

mænelice naman *an appellative*

Gemænigfyldan , p. de. To multrply, enlarge; multiplicare:— pu gemænigfyldest sunu man-na, Ps. 11, 9: 17, 16. Ge-mænigfylde beon, Ez. 1, 7.

Gemenne Care, attention, study, cura Bd. 2, 7.
Gemennes, se; f. A mixing, fellowship; commixtio—Bd.
1, 27, resp. 8. What is had in common, common pastures: hence

the Kent word, mennys.

Gemeinscipe m. [Dut. gemeens-chap f] Communion, fellowship; communio .- W. Cas. p. 49.

p. do; pp. ed. [Plat. sammen gedan to be married] To jour, 669,444 communicate, marry; communicate, nubere Bd. 1, 25, S. p. 487, 14 Opposed to amansumian to excommunicate.

Gemensumnys, se. f. A communian, fellowship, sacrament. communic - Gemensumivs

awin

make

29k

Cristes lichoman and blodes, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.

Gemensumung, e; f. A com mnion : communio :- R. Ben. 38.

Gemere, MEARE, es; n. pl. non shich bound a district An end, a MERE, boundary, termination, limit; finis.—Gemære þu settest, Ps. 103, 10. Ob gemære Humbre streamas to the boundary of Humber riser, Bd. 5, 23. To perm gemeran to the borders, Cot. 21. Gemero corban, Ps. 2, 8. Landgemæra land boundaries, land marks. Gemæred Celebrated, enlarged; divulgatus:—Bd. 3, 10.

Gemærsian ; p. ode ; pp. od. To preise, v. mærsian.

Gemærsung magnificence,v. mærsung.

Gemæst; adj. Fat; pinguis:-Deut. 32, 15.

Gemæstan to fatten, v. amæstan. Gemæt Fitted, meet; aptus:-

Mod. conf. 1, v. gemet.

Gemætfæat; adj. [mæte modest, fæst fast] Moderate, modest; modestus:—Bd. 1, 16: Bt. 10: 11, 1.

Gemætfæsted Compared; comparatus :- L. Ps. 48, 21.

Gemætfæstnes moderation, temperance, v. gemetfæstnys. Gemæbegode Bestowed, honour-

ed, given with honour; hono-ravit, benigne contulit:—Elf. T. p. 4, 11.

Gemæbrian To gratify, honour; honorare:-L. pol. Caut. 12, 14.

Gemætte dreamed, v. mætan.

Gemagas relations, v. mæg. Gemagdnes, gemagnes, se;

Babbling, urgency, importunity; garrulitas, Son,
Gemah gemagn gemahlic; adj.
Grasdy, shameless, wicked, resolute, importunate; procax: -Elf. gl. 28: Ors. 1, 10.

1 not Gemah watered, v. migan. Gemahlice; adv. Stoutly, importunately; importune: -

Dial. 1, 8. Gemahlicnes, gemahnes, se; f. Importunity, perverseness, dis-honesty; importunitas;—Past.

3, 2. Gemal mægene an assembly, v. mal.

Gemaleca Importunate; importunus :-- Cot. 2.

Gemalice; adv. Importunately;

importune:—Cot. 189.
Geman The hollow of the hand, sole of the foot; vola:—Cot. 198.

Geman, þu gemanst, we gemunon, gemunan; p. gemunde, gemundon; v.a. To remem-ber; recordari:—Jn. 16, 21, v. gemunan

Geman care for, regard, v. gyman.

GEMA'NA, an ; m. [Plat. meente f: Dut. gemeente f: Fre. mente f: Ger. gemeine f: j: Dut. gemeent j: Ffs.
mente f: Ger. gemeine f:
Not. kemeine: Ot. gimeinda:
Dan. gemeene f.] A company,
society, association, fellowship,
familiarity, commerce, conjunction; consortium, copula :-Bd. 2, 9. Du mines gemana bruce, Gen. 38, 16.

Gemang, gemong, amang, on-mang; prep. d. ac. [gemang a mixture, gemenged mixed; pp. of mengan] Among; inter: —Aris gemang hym, Mk. 8, 3: Mt. 10, 16: Jn. 21, 23. Ton gemang bam, Ja. 4, 81, or Gemang bam in the mean time, then, Gen. 43, 1.
Gemang A mixture, an assembly,

encumbrance, burden; mix-tura:—L. With: Ez. 23, 3: Deut. 1, 12.

Gemangnys, se; f. A mingling, confection; commixtio, Som

Gemangode gained, v. mangian. Gemannian; pp. gemannod. To man, supply with men, v. mannian.

Gemanode, gemanod admonished, v. manian

Gemartyrad [Dut. gemarteld]
Martyred, suffered as a martyr; martyr factus:-Hi gemartredan, Ors. 6, 5. Gemačel conversation, v. mečel.

Gemdon regarded, gyman. Gemear on end, v. gemære. Gemearc, es; m. [Dut. merk n.]

A boundary, limit; locus designatus:—Cd. 139. demearcian to describe, appoint,

determine, v. mearcian. Gemearr a boundary, impediment, L. Can. Edg. 16, y. gemære.

Gemearra Bad, wicked; malus: ---L. Edw. 1.

Gemeca, gemecca a wife, companion, v. gemaca.

Gemed mad, v. gemæd. Gemedemian to honour, moderate, humble, v. medemian.

Gemeder godmother: whence our GAMMER, Som.

Gemedred, gemedren Related on the mother's side, by a mother; a materna parte:-Gemedryda brobor, Gen. 43, 29: Örs. 3, 7. Gemeldod betrayed, v. meldian.

Geme-leas negligent, v. gymeleas.

Gemeleaslice negligently, v. gymeleaslice. Gemelest negligence, v.gymeleast.

Gemeltan to melt, v. meltan.

29m

Gemen care, v. gymen. emencednys, gemencednys, gemencednys, gemencednys, gemengednys. A mixture, mixing, mingling together, connexion, copulation; mixtura. Administra Gemencednys, tura, admistio.-Gemencgdnys bæs gesinscypes admistio conjugalis, Bd. 1, 27. ans. 8. Wifes gemencgnys admistio cum muliere, id.

Gemend a memorial, v. gemynd. Gemendfull; adj. [gemynd a mind] MINDFUL, memorable, attentive; memor:—Obs. Lun.

Gemenelic; adj. [gemæne com mon, lic] Common; communis:
—L. Pol. Cnut. 10.

Gemengde, gemenged, gemencged, gemenencged, gemeng-ced mixed, mingled, confused, v. mengan.

Gemengung, e; f. A mixing, confusing; mixtura:—Cot. 35. Gemenigfealdan, gemenigfildan; p. de [menig many, feald a fold, plaif] To multiply, increase, extend; multiplicare:
—Ex. 32, 13: Gen, 9, 27:

32, 12. Gemenis, gemenn care, v. gymen.

Gemercad marked out, described, v. mearcian.

Gemere a boundary, v. gemære. Gemerran to mar, spoil, v. myrran. Gemet, meta, es; n. [gemet; pp. of metan to measure] 1. A measure, size, quantity, li-mit, bounds; mensura. 2. A mit, bounds; mensura. mit, bounds; mensura. 2. A manner, way, sort; modus:—
1. On prim gemetum melewes, Mt. 13, 33. And gefylle ge pat gemet eowra fædera, Mt. 23, 32. On þam gemete þe ge metað, Mk. 4, 24: Deut.
25, 15. Gytsung gemet nat avarice knows no bounds, Scint. 25. Gemetta and gewihta

measures and weights, L. pol.
Cnut. 9. D On pat ylce gemet in the same menner, Bd.
4, 24. Ealle gemete by every
way, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5. On þam gemetum,on þam gemete, Ps. 32, 22: 36, 2, 21.

Gemét; adj. MEET, fit, prop aptus :-- Swa him gemet binced as to him seemeth meet,

Cd. 140: Bt. R. p. 195. Gemet met, found, painted; pp. Gemet an assembly, v. gemot.

Gemét, gemétte met, found, v. métan.

Gemétednes, se; f. An invention, a discovery; inventio: L. a discovery; Ps. 27, 5.

Gemetegod moderated, v. gemetgian.

Gemetegung, gemetgung, met-gung, e; f. Measure, limit,

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Hemen people & gemencyed mixed Semceran To magnify honour Than bemare its pam ga maran tothemborders Cotox. etc Germanian to exhat Gamenia fild mulkfles the and from generigge & gemartian Som gemærsian & Gemet, & met, cs; m gemages relations wife measure etc. 6.15 2. dl. 6 16 in the ge mag. gemearcian to mark. take note than females ened Acoust, descension; consensus; con berdendlie subjeme Julye mete, es: n () Je mee fing Beak 1857 Elemah shamelas In v gemah metan Y gemetegian to well, mode rate the an ~

Ene Worth Jan 23 m Lemelbeard, es; m Apilier; miderator 2 Gemindles mudles Gemetgung, e; f I gemend stown Gennise those being will, valentibus till 5. Gernoet found R Ut 12,64 v gernet Begggggnu # Genelung a meshing De v geneting & Germon Gremembers Des 137 ym I jay, 211 gemenan yemong a multi: Elemendig m 8) gemotyeon, es; w fol the ale amost hall, senate house the au

guidance, moderation, temperance; temperantia :- Bd. 3,

5 ; Bt. 39, 5. Gemeten measured, painted; pp. of metan.

GEM

Geméteng, ameeting, v. gemeting. Gemetiest modest, moderate, gemætfæst.

Gemetfæstlice; adv. Modestly; modeste:—Bd. 5, 19. Gemetfæstnys, se; f. Modesty,

moderation, sobreety; modestia. -Bd. 3, 3, 14.

Gemetiet, es; n. A measuring vat, a measure; mensure quevis definita: - An gemetfæt full, þe hig Gomor heton, Ez. 16, 16, 33,

Gemetgian, METGIAN, gemetian; p. ode; pp. od, v. a. To tem-per, moderate, regulate, order, govern, restrain; temperare:

A sceal part widerwearde gemetgian, ever must the contrary moderate, Bt.21, Card. p. 114, 18. Se gemetgað þone bridel he regulates the bridle, Bt. 36, 2, Card. p. 270, 22: Bt. 36, 2, Card. p. 270, 22 39, 8. Se God se pat call metgat the God that governs all Bt. R. p. 165.

Gemeting, gemetung, e; f. Meeting ; conventus :- Ors. Fram gemetinge, Ps. 15. 4:
63, 2. Gemeting folces a congregation of folk, V. Ps. 61, 8.

Gemetlic, adj. Fst, moderate,
modest, aptus:—Bt. 14, 2:

40, 3,

Gemetice; adv. Meetly, soberly, modestly; apte:—Bd. 4, 24. Gemeticung e; f. Due, measure, moderation; moderatio, Som. Gemétnes, se; f. A discovery, in-vention; inventio:—Bd. 5, 10.

Gemetod painted, v. metan. Gemetsian To compare; comparare:—T. Ps. 48, 21.
Gemettan Enters; comestores,

Som.

Gemetu Metre, verse ; metrum,

Gemiclian; p. de; pp. od; v. a.

1. To increase, enlarge; augere. 2. To praise, extol; magnificare:—1. Ors. 1, 12: Ps.
103, 1. 2. Gemiclis bine, Ps. 21, 22: 49, 16.

Gemiclung, myclung, e, f. [mycel much, great] Greatness, magnificence, glory; magnificenta — Ps. 144, 5: 70, 21.
Gemidlian, gemiddlian; p. de; pp. od [middel middle] 1. To

divide, to separate in the middle; dimidiare. 2. To keep in the middle, to restrain; frænare:
—1. C. Ps. 54, 27. 2. Scint.
12: Past. 38, 8.

Gemidlige a bridle, v. midl. Gemieltan to boil thoroughly, v. gemeltan.

Gemilcian to milk, v. meolcian. Gemildscad Any thing mixed with honey; mulsus, v. milisc.

Gemildsian to pity, v. gemiltsian, miltsian.

Gemilt Consumed, melted; absumptus, Som.

Gemiltsian, ic gemiltsige to pity, pardon, v. miltsian.

Gemiltsung mercy, v. miltsung. Gemimor Known, cunning, skilful, expert; notus —Bd. 5, 20.

Gemimorlice; adv. Knowingly, by heart, extempore; memoritet :- R. Ben. inter. 18.

Gemineged mized, v. mengan. Gemind memorial, v. gemynd. Gemindblide [blide cheerful] A grateful remembrance, a memo-rial; memoriale:—T. Ps. 101, 13.

Gemindig, gemyndig; adj. Mind-ful; memor:—Pe. 8, 5: 110, 5. Gemindiglicnys, se; f. [licnes likeness] A remembrance, me morial; memoriale .- Ps. 101,

Gemittan to neet, find, v. metan. Gemitting, gemitting, gemit-tung, e, f. A meeting, assembly; congressus:— ... 8. Wega gemittung a meeting

Gemme AOEM; gemma:-Sweor-gemme a neck-gem or lace; monile: -- Cot. 170.

Gemnis, se; f. Care, anziety; cura:—Ne is be gemnise non est tibi cura, C. R. Lk. 10, 40. Gemod [mod mind] Of one mend,

agreed, plotted; concors: - Solil. 8.

Gemodsumian To agrees concordare :- Past. 46, 6.

Gemodsumnes, se; f. An agree-ment, concord; concordis:— Past 46, 5.

Gemodbencende [pencende thinking] Agreeing: consentiens:—R. Mt. 5, 25,

Gemolsnad Rotten, putrified: ta-befactus: — R. 12, v.formolenlati.

Gemolten molten, melted, v. mel-

Gemon, for genom laid hold of, took, C. Mk. 5, 41, v. niman.

Gemong among, v. gemang. Gemonian, ic gemonige; p. ode, pp. od. To remind, remember, recollect; monere, meminisse: —See lee gemon's bæs wilden gewunan the lion remembers the wild manner, Bt. 25, Card. p. 136, 16. Bd. 4, 19, v. monian.

Gemonigfealdan; p. ode. To increase, multiply; amplificare: -Bd. 5, 20.

Gemonnad manned, supplied with men, v. gemannian. 141

Gemigan To water, mingere, v. Gemot; adj. Agreeing, according; migan.

Gemot n. [gemet; pp. of metan to meet] 1. A meeting, MOTE or MOOT, assembly, council, conventus. 2. A deliberation, consultation, advice, counsel; con-silium:—1. Eall pat gemot sohton lease saga, Mt. 26, 59. Da gesomnedon hi gemot then summoned they a meeting, Bd. 1, 14, S, p. 482, 35. Er hat 1, 14, S, p. 482, 36. Et pat gemot sy ere the meeting is, L. Athel. 20, W. p. 60, 7. On peem gemote, id. 2. Hig hardon micel gemot, pat hig woldon pone Hælend ofslean, Mt. 26, 4. Da gesamnudun pa ealdras hig and worhtun gemot, Mt. 28, 12. Witena gemot an assembly of the wise, (sapientum conventus, Bd. 3, 5.) the processes council of the Angles. supreme council of the Anglo-Saxon nutson or parliament .-The king, the gentry or thegns, knights, bishops and abbots, were members of it. Some were elected/Mr. Turner says (Hist. of A.-S. b. 8, oh. 14. vol. in. p. 180) after many years con-sideration. I am inclined to believe, that the Anglo-Saxon witena gemot very much re-sembled our present parlia-ment, in the orders and persons that composed it; and that the members, who attended as representatives, were chosen by classes, analogous to those who now possess the elective franchise.—Synoölice gemot a synod; synodale consilum, Pref. R. Core.—Biscopa gemot a bishop's meeting, Bd. 1, 14.—Folc gemot an asbly of the people, L. Alf. 30, W. p. 41, 35.—Gemot zern a meeting place, a hall, Ors. 5, 12. Gemot man a senator, preacher, Elf. gl. 5.—Gemot stow a meeting-place, T. Pr. 25, 4 .-Scir gemot a meeting of a shire, Hicker's Dis. p. 2. Gemotod disputed, discussed, v.

motien.

Gemultan to melt, v. meltan. Gemunan, MUNAN; p. de; pp. en; v. a. To remember, call to mind, consider, reflect; reminis-ci: — Gemunan his halegan cybnesse, Lk. 1, 72. Gemunas wundra his, Ps. 104, 3. Ne bið gemunen naman, Ps. 82, 4. 108, 4, v. munan.

Gemund Meditation; meditatio,

Gemundbyrdan gemundian; p de [mund n-defence, byrd birth] To protect life, defend patronize; protegere: - Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 262, 15; Cd.

354,4

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Kin I pres

uing, e; f. A marring e:--R. Mt. 22, 2, 3.

Gemunglic Marringelike, mepti-al; nuptialis:—R. Mt. 22, 12. Gemyltan to melt, v. meltan. Gemynan to remi

gemunan. Gemynd, es; m. Mind, nortal, commemoration, intention, purpose, consideration; mean: Elf. T. p. 24. To his gemynde to his mind, Bt.35, 1, Ez. 17, 14: Mt. 26, 18. Durh modes gemynd he his burh modes gemynd by thought of mind, Cd. 52. ¶ Gemynd dag commemoration day, Bd. 3, 8. Gemynd drope mind's swoon, delle inn.

Gemyndelic; adj. Belonging to memory, memorable; memora-bilin:—Bd. 3, 16.

Gemyndelice; adv. By memory, without book; memoriter:—
Butan bec, Death 31, 19.

Gemyndgian, gemyndan; p. de, te; pp. ded, ted, t. To rememcommemorate, remind, atber, commemorate, remind, at-tend, determine, remine : 20minisci, attendere, statuere:-Du gemyndest ha word thou rememberest the word, Bt. 85, 2, Card. p. 244, 24. Gemynted hafeb hath resolved, Bd. 8, 9. Hæfile gemynt, Gen. 18, 35: Num. 24, 11, v. myngian. Gemyndig Mindful; memor:— Bd. 4, 26, S. p. 600, 14.

Gomyat remembered, v. gemunan. Gemya mouth of a river, v. muos. GE's, gina, gien, gien; adv.

[Fre.jin] Aguin, moreour, besides, at length, as yet, hitherto;

iterum:—Da gen then again,

CA 98: BA 2, 7.

Genacian, genacodian, benacan,

p. ode; pp. od, nacod, gena-cod. To make bare, naked, to strip; nudare:—Bd. 4, 3.

Genæfd Necessity, need; necessi-

tas:—Bt. 14, 1.
Genergdon opproached, v. nægde.
Genæged [Dut. geneigd inclined] Subdued, hambled; subactus:—Mt. 23, 12.

Genses, genseson saved, v. geneinn.

Genæte oppressed, afficted, v. ge-hnægde.

Genamode semed, called, v. nemnan.

→ Genap Shaded, extinguished, des-

Genap Shaded, extinguished, destroyed; extinxit:—Cd. 166,
Gend-geotan; p. gendgute. To pour out fully, v. geond.
Genealing to couped, v. neadian.
Genealing to couped, v. neadian.
Genealing to couped, v. neadian.
Genealised.—genealit anglicientby, v. neah.
Genealisedan; p. lighte; pp. light,
we lighten. To opproach, draw
near, adhers, hastes; appropriaguare:—Hit to him na to requare :- Hit to him na to genealment, Ps. 31, 61 53, 5. Folce genealmoendum kim, Pr. 146, 14. Geneolmoende, C.M. 4, 3,

Genealmonung, e.f. An approach; appropinquatio:—Herb. 186. Genear, gener A refuge, protec-tion; refugium:—Genear min eart bu, Ps. 90, 2: Ors. 1, 12. Generwod, wad, woter-nights sered, oppressed, v. accewien.

Geneat, genest-mann, et a. [nest, nitan cattle] A countered. farmer, beilif, husbandman, sai sal, associate, servent; bubulcua, colonus: -- Be cyninges geneate, L. In. Tit. 19, 22. Strange geneates strong asso-ciates, Cd. 15.

Genec A light ship, a liburnica:—Cet. 120, a frigate;

Genedde, geniedde, geniedde, geniedde, genieded, geniedd, genied, genieded, geniedd, genied, gened forced, compel-led, urged, invited, v. nydan. Genededlic; adj. Computator,

Compulsive coercine : compulsorius:-Bd. 1-26-

Genefia amphene Genefi. L. v. nefa. Genehhe sear V. fresh. Genehlice chicky, v. neahlice. Geneh was, ganh wer adheren

cleaves to; geneh wade adhered, C. Mt. 19, 5.

Genemned, genemned, genemnd named, v. nemnan. Geneop destroyed, Cd. 166, v.

genap.

Geneouan; p. ode; pp. od. To visit, Ps. 8, 5, v. neosian. Geneouung a visiting, Lk. 19, 44, v. neosung.

Geneoberian to condema, v. niberian.

Gener a refuge, v. geneur. Generenes, se; f. A taking, de-Generenes, se ; f. Hverance : ereptio: -Bd. 4, 22. Generian; p. ode; pp. od, ed. To save, deliver, Ps. 34, 12, v. nerian.

Generwde sezed, v. nearwinn. Genesan he genist; p. genæs pp. genesen [Dut. genesen] To heal, to be recovered, seved, preserved; sanare, servari:— Gube genses seved in battle, Cd. 94: Ors. 4, 8, Bar. p. 167, 8.

Genesburuh Gaineberough, v. Gegneeburh.

Geneburn.
Genebur, p. de. To subdus, bring
under, decline; subjugare:—
he constant. Ors. 1. Ne dorste he geneban, Ors. 1, 10, Bar. p. 48, 15: 41, 8: Cd. 170. Nihtes genebab, Bt. R. p. 169, 16.

Geng, genga s priony; latrina; Cot. 123, v. gang. Gengdon passed, v. gangun, gan. Genge A GANO, flock, company; grex:—Chr. 1070. Genge would ga, v. gan.

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Genge been To present!; mul-tum posse:—Bd. 3, 12, Lye. Gengyme A meeting, assembly; conventus:—T. Ps. 68, 2.

Genhlade, genlade An unlead-ing, a discharging, on arm of the sea, into which a river discharges itself; exoneratio, haschium oceani, June.

Genian to your, v. ganian. Genierede, wodvered, v. nearwiss. Geniht abundaner, v. gemyht. Genihtlice; adv. Abundanti abunde:—Cot. 6.

Genihtmm; adj. Abundant, plan-tiful, fruitful; abundans:— Bd. 5, 11.

Genihteumian; p. ode; pp. od. To suffee, abound; abundare:
-Ps. 64, 14: 72, 12: 127, 3. of abundare:

Genihummlice ; adv. Sufficie ly, abundantly, plentifully; a-bunde:—Pr. 30, 30: Bd. 1, 27,

resp. 8, Genintauranes, se ; f. An ale dance, plenty, sufficiency; abundantia:-Ps. 29,7: 64, 12.

Geniman ; p. genam, genom; p. genumen. To take, obtain, ente ate, v. nimen.

Geniomin to take, seine, v. niman. GENIF, es, pl. o. A cloud; mbes —On bat genip, Lk. 9, 34.
Of bam genipe, Lk. 9, 35. And hig calle gesswon but but ge-nip stod, Ez. 33,10: Ps. 76,16. Genirwed sexed, v. nearwisn.

Geniberian, genibrian ; p. ode; pp. od. To condemn, Elf. gl. 28,

v. niberian. Genible, an. Hatred, smuity; odium: — Ic onfeng feonda geniblan I took the hatred of snemies, Cod. ex. p. 29: Jdik. 11, Thu. p. 24, 37.

Geniwian to renew, Ps. 50, 11, v. niwian,

Geniwung, e; f. A renewing, recovering ; removatio, Sem. Genlade a discharging, v. genblade.

Genneabhe *wigh*, v. geneah. Gennelung, e; f. Greatnes magnificentia:—Ps. 67, 87. Greatness ;

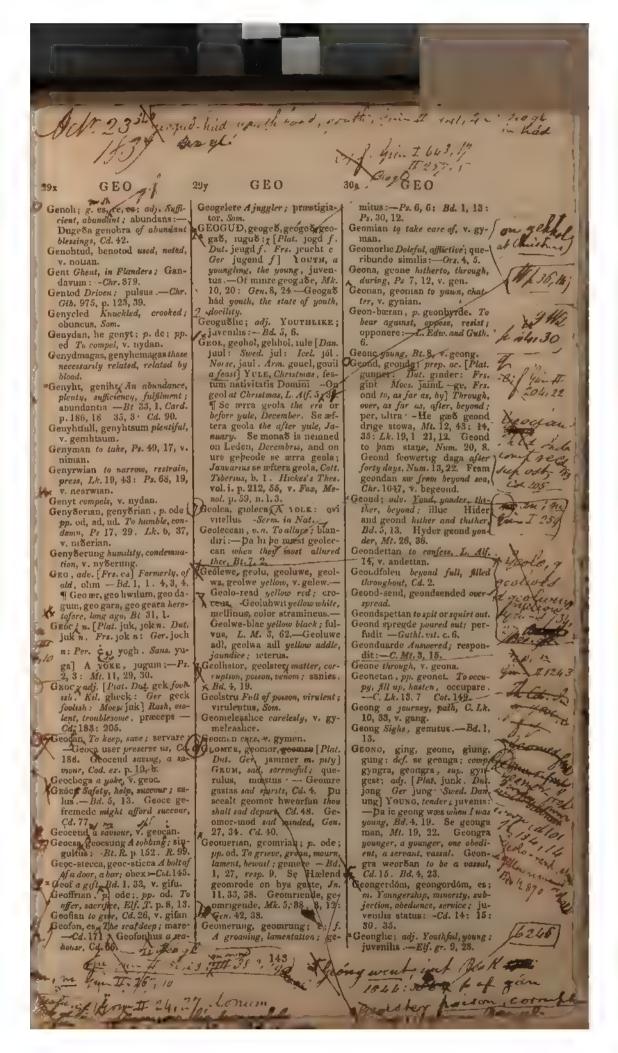
GENOG, genob, noh; adv. [Plat. Ger. genug: Dut. genoog; Fre. genoach: More. ganah: Al. ginuoh: Don. nok: Sweed. nog: Icel. gnógt, nóg: Heb. nh to settle t in Hiph. to give rest] Sufficiently, abundantly, anough; satis, abunde:-Genog sweetel hit is it is suf-sciently manifest. Genog rist bu seget rightly enough then sayett, Bt. 33, 1. Genoh hit is, Mk. 14, 41. Hef8 genoh, Mt. 6, 34. Habbon gench, Ja. 10, 10.

Genogan to multiply; multiplicare, Lye.

K 2801

Thewarn (ran again, arn pofymas) C. 4, 58,5 Lye Kemyclian to extat Venielede car. Som gemiclian herra 2 also sty ob. & Gernyltyd melhol genrolten (smith sage from nedanting) Genidde, geniede Genynd benin genick incled 1) ye neat Jours mindbenen led, genedes sity; lethargia Ber 22 2h. an Cal-126 Geniged dag com month dof com gene he numeroat ya sive nabalis BdJ. 8 pa Finenman to name The shoe i nemnan & Genifies. resh; amens, cue generale acta Coty hudans 2 Forgetful Le nehost abone the last serveril 2. I Withermers, 2,22 h clijt malika Beogl meturial; more 1 Egmynd-wryste led Genyngian to re ene apple wandar of Genek dele, shape I Genamian to name

roksa kyothin Geogene of old alter Som yeighte A Yenumen taken of gangadon helled Cd 146, 12h 187, 28 bour calete dan on the cight geobled - day bit juldy is the I pos mon des frumes fish of the much he man merened it men name v geny dan pe mon nemned of gry Haw To enjoy die chave a tati " inchorder meluis, 200 decider posterior help constration out Marshalls For II. Gos pos 21: Junios leccende wellin Thys of Aut youl moder about Los Idan on betalu batery her ba pieu wolde, but an teat year pan highsteen topmbol messum & tedum at wan to low about Eastrum , tat Barteen. Len , & py twelfstan dage lahlan to and callerica 1887 1.233,19 tenden to rend, cass fler alphal rars call die tatricis, knyth not borners pread Georgiado Nantin Prosent aspered & Perte rosles, Epiphonic lovari voluerit, the welfthe day after y are or christer 3d4, 1, Som p 588.6; grofon-yo, e; f Jool fivis, in this perhal sea wate bes K 1025



Geonglicays, so; f. Youth; juventue: -- Schot. 32.

George There, years.

Lean: Ger. gern:

Den. gierne: Swed. gerna: leel. giarn] Desirous, suger, studious, intent, careful, dillgent; cupidus:— pes gefoch-tes georn eager for the fight, Ore. 5, 8. Dat is see tecnum georn that I be encious for mischiefs, Cl. 27.

Georne: comp. or: sup. ost, est; adv. Barnestly, liligently; di-ligenter:--Herodes befran hi georne, Mt. 2, 7. He geornor wolde sibbe he more earnestly desired peace, Ors. 3, 1: L. Controccu. 11, W. p. 136, 12. Swa mon geornest ming to his ntmost; pro virili.

decrees, gyrnes, se; f. Ramest-ness, diligence, industry, ours, sudeavour; solertia: -Bd. 3, -8, 11, 17, 23, 28, 20. Geornest carnest, vehement, fem.,

v. georne.

v. georne. Geornfull, geornfullic; adj. Full of desire, eager, solicitus; mx-tens, intent: solicitus:—Lk. 10, 41: Bd. 2, 1: 5, 11, v. Reorn.

Geornfullice; adv. Most envisusly or diligently; studiose:-Bd. 5, 13, 20.

Geornfulnes, se; f. Dillgence, cornectness, seal, fervour; so-

lertia: - Bd. 3, 7, 28, 30: L. ecci. Edg. 5.

eornian, girnen, gyrnan; p. de [georn sager] To destre, study, seek for, YEARH, re-quire; desiderare: — Satanas syrrola FL on Geornian, girnen, gyride, Lk. 22, 31 : Bt. 18, 2. Dat ge recoming gyrude, Lk. 22, 31: Bt. 16, 2.

Dat ge georniab bam bings
that we connectly desire the
things, L. Athel. pref., W. p.
55, 56, 61. Girn bu fram me,
P. 2, 8: Chr. 674, Ing. p. 52,
Geornic, last, Earnest, diligent;
diligent: Ors. 4, 12.
Geornice: adv. 1. Diligently,
anxiously, diligenter. 2. Therefore, on that account : ergo:—

fore, on that account; ergo:-8, 8, Lye.

Geornung, gyrning, e; f. 1. 4. endeavour, industry; indus-tria. 2. A petition; petitio. 8. Merit, desert; meritum:— 1. Lye. 2. Chr. 675, Ing. p. 50, 80. 8. R. Conc. 1.

Georrettan. 1. To defeme, sian-

r : infamere. 2. To delle

Georand enraged, L. Ps. 106, 27, v. geyrsian.

Georet heath, v. gurat

Georetan-dag yesterdey, v. gyrstan-dag. Geortrawian to distract, de

Bt. 10, Card. p. 44, 28, v. or trowien.

Georwann; pp. ed [wen hepe]
To despute, to be out of hope;
desperare:—Georwened out
of hope, desperate; despera-

tus;—Bd. 5, 14. Georwyr6od Disgraced; traduc-tus:—Cst. 171, v. orwur6e. Geosterlic yesterday, v. gyeterplic.

Geot yet, Bt. 5, 3, v. gyt.

GEOTAN, he gyt; p. geat, get, we guton; ps. goten, gego-ten; s.a. [Dut. gieten: Fra. jiette: Plat. geeten: Ger. giestal To poor, pour out, shed; fundere:—He get but blod, Lev. 8, 24. Gent tearns shed tears; fundebat lachrymas;-Bd. 2, 6.

Geotende A pouring out, on ar-tery or sein ; arteries :- Col. 8. Geotere A melter : fueor :- Ors.

1, 12,

Geotton confirmed, v. gentan. Geoweorba Jugurtha, Ore. 5, 7. Geowetan To subdue; subjuga-

Geora, georung a sebbing, ble-cup, Cot. 109, v. georsa. Gep sly, cunning, Scint. 3, 24, 65,

v. goap. Gepilod hooped or piled up, Ec.

Í6, 14. Geplægde desced, v. plægen.

Gepone The pase, stuffing of the head; gravedo, dolor capitis:

—Herb. 46, 1, Som.
Geprice A point or comma; com-

ma, Som

Gepunian Toround, bray, break; comminuere: — Herb. 100, 8, v. punian.

Gepyndan To POUND, empound, shat in; circumcludere:— Past. 39, 1.

Ger a year, Lk. 2, 36, v. gear. Gerad invaded, v. geridan. Gerad; n. [rad advise] Convi-

deration, account, condition, reason, wiedom, prudence, manreason, wiedom, presence, mon-mer; ratio, conditio:—Pa he pert gerad cette, M. 18, 24. Se hlaford dyhte hym gerad, Mt. 25, 19: Eff.gr. pref., Som. p. 1, 33. ¶ On pat gerad (Bt. (Ors.1, 12.) On pagerad (Bt. 7, 3, Card. p. 32, 16.) on the condition or account.

4 Gernd ; edj. Considered, instructed, learned, skiffel, expert, pru-144

dent, suited, conditiones: pro-dens: — Of geradra words dens: — or generals, lif. 2, from considerate swords, lif. 2, Card. p. 4, 25. Gif ie þe generals if I find that radne gemete if I find that instructed [skifful], id. 5, 1. Gerad been will his word to be suited to his fortune, id.

11, 1. ¶ pus gerad, swa gerad such, of such sort, Bt. 38,

11, Card. p. 352, 12.

Geradnes, se; f. An agreement,

a complemey; conjuratio:-

30a

Geraded quickened, mound, or ronged, Bt. 35, 2, v. hradian. Geradecipe, en; ss. [gerad con elderation, suipe condition condition) Presence : prudentia : - Bt. A. p. 188.

Geresc Opports ermc Opportunity, segme portunitus :—Ps. 9, 9.

German; p. germhte; pp. ge-reht; s.a. To reach, eccupy, rath; s. a. To reach, occupy, obtain, sarn, seize, lay hold of, reach to, to extend; attingere, amequi:—Sio fyrd hie gera-can ne milite the army could not reach them, Chr. 895. Du socalt bine and lifne germean then shalt corn thy sustemance, Cd. 48: Chr. 921. Germean Cd. 48: Chr. 921. German tearss of eagum funders la-chrymas ab coults, L. Can. Edg., peen. magn. 8, W. p. 97, 27. Germhte ha burh seined the city, Ors. 2, 4. Germd prudent, v. gerad. Germd ready, quick, Bd. 5, 28, S. p. 648, 27, v. hrsd.. Germdde, germded arranged, pre-parel, determined, decruad, v.

rædan.

Germde, germd read, considered, imagined, v. redan.

Geræde, gerædu, geræda, gerædro. Trappings; phalorus;-Elf. gl. 23. Germding Decrees; consults::-

Cot. 59.

Germanys, se; f. An ordinance, a decree, purpose, an intention, resolution; consultum: ---

Edg. pol. 1. Gereef Pired; fixus: — L. Alf. pol. 28.

Germft Torn, distracte cerptus: -Bt. 37, 1. distracted; dis-Germpan to Mad, Bt. R. p. 167,

v. repan.

Germsde rushed, v. rusan. Germstan To rest, sit; quiesoe-re:—Germstan mid bone Hanland, C. Mt. 9, 10, v. restan.

Gersewen, germwud Set in rome, plaited, embroidered ; segmentatus :--R. 68.

Gerafende, gerawende Riffing, elecing, infindens:—Cot. 181. Gerar A rearing, howling i book tus, ululatus: --- Martyr. 10.

sup ost

Georger scike as; m youngestik, service; Geon hwerfinde Geongwifel an, me veging back Love Geon hweorfan to 19th; 89.10 Genden Lay voles reman to your - v geonan Geon smead mude Lephenian, geofinian hade; hhad, ad Geopenade fand & seorman-leaf Gerad, e f House massing shalers Halva Col 201: Q.42 who cornen leaf spree, a I gened word from Georgeaft, e f Som is graned of tia Beak 2467:2532 v klankan misted your vixiccian Gerade in order hof geracan Gerad Spreec minne have; serms Sahitus, prosa

horeaw out le 24 th 1295. To pop horawan Gerls / y goes from hegyas Ka Afan, marsh llis Som. Gercia Report apparatis Some Ger. hwamlie glory; and an **X**()X remy x rotor an (by 591) Shericodens var) socius remigande. distatus Som Gerifled, ges + Gre For, 9; geranes; pl Ben 1 1547 server for gerenod kembend, nivilla; ruja mixed; condities done Ger- coming a year gereocan to unche King, consul Lye v Som v reocan year ayning y Gerilles m In from days from rof beetun I 737,5 a right, ceres Than v riht I gercordan to transact. Here canod entitles dispatch, to come to planed, to try the conclusion; transing conclusion; transigere Exercite wider 24,12 10 Som set on p relite to be gene ording a meal lax a talauce the v gereording gerin craft ; at of numbers, Geredu mamento of a ship; aplestra metro, make N v rim- cray sum-at X gorinad a el ornatus ? v zevertan

GER

Geras It became, it ought; de-cuit. -Bd. 3, 8, 17, v. riseb.

GERD A yard, rod, reed, twig, young shoot; virga, arundo:— Sold. pref. C. R. Mt. 9, 7: 12, 20.

Gerdel a girdle, Prov. 31, v. gyrdel.

Gere well, v. geara. Gereafod bereaved, spoiled, v. reafian.

Gerealt ruled, explained, guided, corrected, v. recan. Gereapan is bind, Bt. R. p. 187,

v. ræpan. Gerec, gehrec Rule, government,

direction, exposition, correction, regimen .- Bd. 4, 12.

Gereca A governor, ruler; præ-fectus Heah gereca, Hom. Nat. Greg. p. 21, 1.

derecan, gereccan, gereccan to tell, say, shew, instruct, explain, define, fix, establish, rule, govern, compel, subdue, Bt. 11, 2: 20, Card. p. 108, 22, v. ro

Gereccednys, gerecednys, gere-cennes, se, f. A narration, history, report, an interpretation, a direction, correction, heap; relatio - Ps. 98, 4. Æfter Matheus gerecednysse,

Mt. 1, 1, Lye Gereccelic; adj. Drawn, extended, firm, steadfast ; strictus, Som.

ereclicle; adv. Widely, far and near; extensive —Bt. 35, Gereclicle; adv.

4, Card. p. 252, 13. GEREFA, an; m. [Plat. grave, greve m: Dut. graaf m. Frs. greef c: Ger. graf m: Dan. greve m: Swed. grefwe. The same as gefera a companion; from fer, fier a journey, ge together, a travelling together, Wach.] I A companion, an associate, a fellow; socius. 2. A gent; præpositus. A gerefa or reeve was an officer apor reese was an officer appointed by the executive power, and in rank inferior to the earl, or ealdorman. There was one in every horag; he was a judicial officer and was ordered to judge according to right judgment, and the dember or book of judgment He delivered over offenders to publishment, and was necessarily and was necessarily and was necessarily and was necessarily produced to publishment. to punishment, and was present at the fologemot, where was to do justice. He was ordered to convene a gemot every four weeks to end lawsuits. He took bail or lawsuits. He took bail or security in his shire for every one to keep the peace, and if he omitted to take the bail and neglected his duty, he lost his office and the king's friendship, and forfeited to him one hundred and twenty shillings, Turner's Hist of the A.-S. b. 8, ch. 7, p. 225:—1. Bd. 4, 1, v. gefera. 2. And se sette gerefan geond eall hat rice, Gen. 41, 34 43, 16: pat rice, Gen. 41, 34 43, 16: Mh. 15, 43. Da cwæð se ge refn. Lk. 16, 3. ¶ Margrave, mær-gerefa finum præpositus. -Palsgrave, palant-gerefapalata præpositus, etc. Our sheriff or shire-reeve, i. e. seire-

gerefa a governor of a shire. Geref-land Tributary land; tributarium territorium : - Cot. 106.

Geref-mæd a governor's wages, Heming. p. 138, v. med.

Geref-scipe office of a sheriff.
Geref-scipe Stewardship, a county,
shire, villicatio, locus in quo
officium exercetur:—Lk. 16,

Geregnian To dye, stain, colour; inficere -- Cat. 112.

Geregnong A making up; confectio: -Cot. 44.

Gerehtad Made whole, set up; erectus C. Lk. 13, 13.
Gerehte Rules; regit.—Ps. 22,

1.-Gerehtest explaenedet, v. recan.

Gerela a robe, v. gegerela. Gereinan , pp. od. To adorn, enlarge; ornare - Ors. 3, 8: Bt. 14, 3, Card. p 70, 15, 16

27, 1. A Gerenu Ornaments; ornamenta: -Bt. 14, 8.

Gereofage seszes, v. reafian. Gereohnung, e; f. A making up; confectio:—Cot. 171.

Gereonian To conspire, conjure, adorn; conspirare: - Elf. gr.

Gereonung, e ; f. A conspiracy, person having a delegated au-thority. a governor, prefect. Gereord. T. Language, speech; commander, REEVR, bailiff. a-lingua. 2. A table, food, relingua. 2. A table, food, repast, feast, supper; mensa, convivum:—1. Bd. 1, 1. 2. At gereorde, Mr. 26, 20: Mr. 14, 14: Lk. 11, 38. ¶ Gereord-hus a dining-room, R. 207, v. reord.

Gereordian; p. ode, pp. od.

o. a. To refresh, take food, to
dine, satisfy; saturare:—Dat
ge cow gereordian, Gen. 18,
5 C. Ps. 80, 15.

Gereordig hus a dining-room. Gereordnes, gereordnys, se, f.
A repast, damer, fullness refectio:-C. Ps. 22, 2: Bd. 4,

Gereordung, e; f. Admire, re past, prandium. Ps. 22, 2. Gereosan to fall, Ps. 9, 83, v reosan.

Geresp Convicted; convictus:— L. Alf. pol. 28.

Gerestan; p. t; pp. ed, v. a.

1. To rest, be at lessure; quiescere. 2. To rest, the with, to cohabit; coire:—1. Ic me gerest I rest, Eff. gr. 25. Gerest pe, Lk. 12, 19. 2. Heo nam Balan and sealde Jacobe to gerestan, Gen. 30, 4.

Gerestscipe. 1. Rest, ease; oti-um. 2. A cohabitation; concubitus :- 1. Som. 2. Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8.

Geretan to refresh, v aretan.

Geregra, gamatra, ganatra suilor, × rower, an own the colours, Chr., 891, v. regra.

Gerian To clothe ; vestire :- Bd. 4, 31.

Gerice a kingdom, L. Ps. 67, 35,

v. r.ce.
Geridan; p. gerad; pp. geriden.
Toride, toride through or over, iscade, equitando peragra-re, invadere. -Geridon West Seaxna lond rode over the West Saxon's land, Chr. 578. Gernd to Ecgbyrhies-stane rode to Brixton, Chr. 878, Ing. p. 105, 12: 1015 1016. Se cyng let geridan calle ba land the king determined to invade all the land, Chr. 1048, Ing. p. 214, 12.

Gerid-men horsemen, knights. Gerif [reafian to seize] 1. A seizing, capture; raptura. 2. An impediment, obstacle, a de-bay: mora 1. Gerif fisca a-taking of fishes, R 98. 2. Lyd-J Gerifen seszed, v. renfilm

Gerihtright, justice, custom, duty; reason, L. pol. Caut. 12, v. riht. Gerilit, adj. Right, direct; directus: Beod on gerilite, Lk. 8, 5,

Usca, 001

Co ma

rinad

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Gerihtan tomake right or straight, to correct, direct, Jn. 1, 23, v. rihtan.

Gerihtlæcan, rihtlæcan; p. læhte, pp. læht. To justify, correct, direct, rectify, reprove; corrigere — Dat hys weore ne syn gerihtlæhte, Jn. 3, 20 , L. Ps. 36, 24.

Gerihtnes, se, f. Setting right, carrecting; correctio:-Bd. 5,

Gerihtwisian, p. ode, pp. od; v. a. To justify; justificare. —Lk. 10, 29 Mt. 3, 7.

Gerim a number, computation, culendar, Ps. 38, 6, v. rim. Geriman to number, Gen. 13, 16,

German to touch, Bd. 3, 12, v. gehrinan.

Gerino Rueldings, redificationes:-R. Mk. 13, 2. prop a harvest, Gen. 8, 22

38a

distrebia

S, me lenn

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Geripod grown old, ripe, Gen. 18, 12, v. ripian. Gerisan To take, seike; rapere:

-R. Mt. 11, 12.

Gerisen A seizing, plunder; ra-pina:-On gerisne, Guthl. vit. ـ. 18.

Geriane, gerysene, geriane adj.

Geriane, gerysene, geriane adj.

Convenient, agreeable, 16; worthy; congrums:— Geriane atowe, Bd. 1, 26, S. p. 488, 19; Cd. 9; Ors. 4, 6.

Gerinenlic; adj. Convenient, suitable, fit; aptus:—Bt. 41, 2, Card. p. 874, 9.

Garisenlice; comp. or; adv. Fitly, agreeably; apte: -Bd. 4, 9, agreeably; a S. p. 588, 27.

Gerisennes, gerisnes, se; f. Conweniency, agreeableness, con-graity; convenientia:—Cot-58.

Gerielic convenient, Bd. 5, 19, v. gerisenlic.

Gerianian To agree, accord; conwenire:-Cot. 38.

Gerist, ariseb, geriseb It behaveth, becomes, agrees, suits; convenit, decet:—Rihtwise gerist, Ps. 32, 1: Bt. 34, 10: a Luridald 64, 1.

Gerine Servose, affliction; wrum-II 125, 28 na:—T. Pc. 81, 4. Gerline Yearly; annum:—Cot.

Germanie Germany; Germania: -Chr. 449.

Gernde Is busy; satagit:-Cot.

178, q. from geornian. Gernwinde Yern-wind; conduc-

tum [apud textores]:—Cot.

10. firedut! Gerora banishment, v. gehrore.

Gerosod Rosy, belonging to roses;

10. cosaceus, Som.

The mured Ch. 10 10 1 | 2 | Gerosto Rossied; assus, Som.

30 10 Gerosto Gerosto roued, v. rowan.

Gers grass, v. gers.

31, Mar Gran | Lees II Plat. garate, gast f: Dat.

gerst, garst f: Dan. byg n: Swed. bjugg n: Gor. gernte f.] GRIST, pearled baging; fruentum quodvis tritum, Lye. Gerum voom, space, Bt. 21, v.

Gerumpen Rough, wrinkled; rugosus: - Gerumpenu nædre cerastes, coluber :- Cot. 38.

Gerunnen Run together, congealed, joined; congulatus:-

Gerwigan To propore; parare: mm. 204

Geryman; p. de; c. a. To extend, enlarge, make room, open, lay waste; dilatare:--Ic geryme, Ez. 34, 24. Geryman weeg to open a way, R. Ben. 69, 71.

Genyne, gehryne ; ol. u; n. A mystery, sacrament; mysteri-um:-Bl. 1, 27, rosp. 9: L.

Beel. 4, Wilk. 178, 27: Mt. 13, 11. Gerynelic Mystical; mysticus:

Bd. 2, 1 Gerynelice Mystically; mystice:

Cot. 181. Gerypan to reap or mose, v. ri-

Gerysene ft, v. gerisene. Gés geere, v. gos.

Gesaca An adversary, accuser; adversarius:—Bd. 2, 2. On gesacum, Cd. 4.

Geradelod saddled, L. pol. Cont.

69, v. sadelian. Genadod #iled, L. Pr. 103, 18, v. sadian.

Gessed said, told, v. secgan.

General Acoying, relation; narratio:—Bd. 5, 13. Georgan to say, tell, relate, Bd. 1, 12, v. sægan.

Gesægdnis A mystery; mysterium:-C. Mt. 18, 11.

Gesseged Sacrificed; immolatus: -*Jdth*. 12.

Gesægen a saying, relation, tra-dition, Bd. 5, 12, v. sægen. Gesæhtlad reconciled, v. sæhtlian, -----

Gesmin; p. de [sml an oppor-tunity] To happen, come to pass; provenire: — Gif hit mere gesseld if it ever happen, Bt. R. p. 168,

Gesæld, gesæled tied, united, sealed, Cd. 37, v. sælan.

Genælge; adv. Happily; fauste: -Cot. 89.

Geszelig, geszeli, szelig, geszeliglic, gessellic; comp. ra; sup. ost; adj. Happy, prosperous, fortunale; felix:—Elf. gr. 7, Som. p. 1, 84. Swide genulige very or most happy, Cd. 1, Th. p. 2, 12. Fram gesælgum tidum from happy times, Ors. 5, 2. Se seo se gesælgouts who is the happiest, Bt. 26, 1, Card. p. 140, 2. Gesæli, Bt. 26, 1, 26, 1 26, 1.

Geszeliglice, geszelilice, geszel lice; adv. Hay ter:—Bt. 11, 1: Happily : felici-1 : Bd. 5, 19. Geszelignys, geszelignes, se; / Happiness; felicitas:—Bd. Y

Gessel's happiness, felicity, wealth, good, advantage, Bd. 26, 1, v. uelő.

Gesset sat, sat down, v. gesittan. Gessetnys, se; f. 1. A site, situation; collocatio. 2. Athing settled, a decree, law; decretum, Som.

Gesætu, gesetu Seats, dwellings cedes: -Past. 50, 1.

Gesam, in composition, together, with, simul, con, v. 88.00.

Gesamhiwan componion 27, resp. 8, v. hiwan 146 one, Bd. 1, 146

Genamnian to assemble, collect, units, Bt. 21, v. somuian.

Gesamnung, gesommung, sam-nung, e; f. A congregation, membly, union, зупадоды, church; congregatio, synago 62:—On gesamnungum, M. 23, 6. Dære gesamnunge ei-dor, Lk. 8, 41.

Gesmeo Suckers; exugia :- Cot. 167.

Genargod, genaroged griend, afflicted, torn, Chr. 897, v. mcgian.

Getawan; pp. gesawen. To see; seminare:—C. Mt. 18, 8, v.

Gesawen seen, v. seon. Gesawen seen, v. seon. Gescad reason, difference, v. ges-

cead.

Gescadenlice, gescadlice Sepsretely, distinctly; neparatin: —Can. Edg. Con. 3: Cot. 198. Gereadwis, gencadwite reason

able, intelligent, v. genceadwa. Gescadwislice; comp. or; ads Wirely, pradently, ck prudenter:—Ors. 1, 10.

Gescieft a creation, v. geoceaft. Gescienctest Thou hast given drink; potesti :- L. Ps. 59, \$.

Gescamednes gescamingnes, se;
f. A dashing together, a breaking; collisio:—Cot. 59. Gescenian to lessen, shake, v.

ecrenan. Gescafen shaven, v. scafan.

Gescaldwyrt Groundeel; senecie: -Cot. 174.

Gescamian, ic gescamige to shame, blush, Ps. 69, 3, v. sceamian. Gescapa pudenda, Herb. 94, 4: 102, 1, Lye.

Gescapen formed, created, v. aceapian.

Gescappennys, se; f. A for-mation; figmentum:—L. Ps. 102, 13.

Gescea A sobbing ; singultus :-

Cot. 174. Gescend Reason, discretion, prodence, distinction, difference, reason, universal, algoremes, respect, regard; ratio:—Gencead agyidas, Mt. 12, 36. For hwylcum generate for which reason, wherefore, Eif. gr. 44. reason, wherefore, Elf. gr. 44. Genceadan to separate, Cd. 167. V. sceadan.

Gesceidlice; ady Reasonably, rationally; rationabiliter:— Bt. 39, 2, Card. p. 244, 3. esceádyzs; adj. Reasonable,

Gescehdyas; adj. Reasonable, intelligent, prudent, cautious; rationalis:—Bt. 41, 2: 42. escendwielic; adj. Reasonable:

rationalis :- R. Ben. interl. 2. Gesceádwielice, sceádwielice ade. Rationally; rationali-liter:—Bt. 21: 33, 4. sceádwialice;

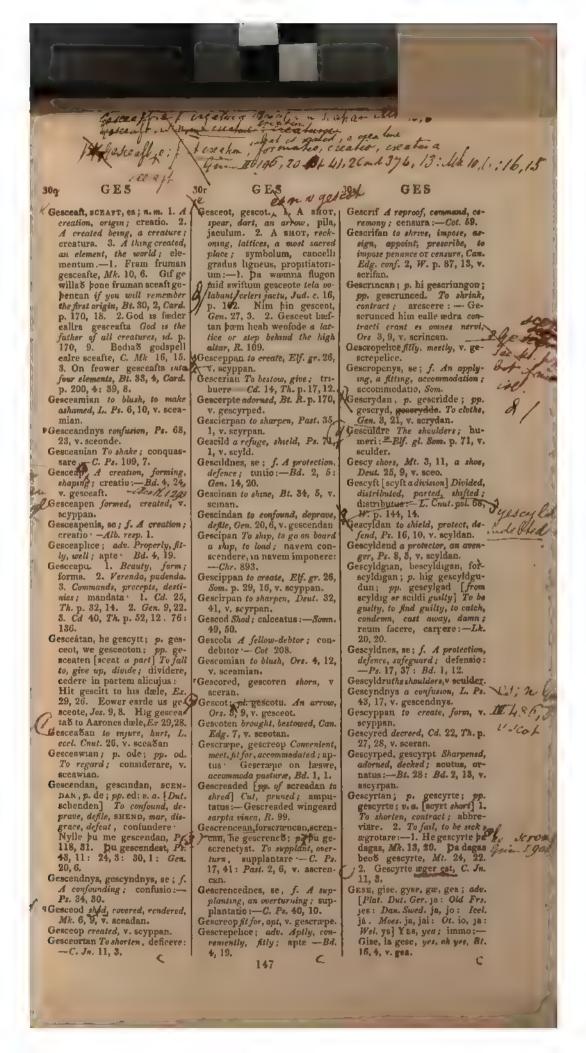
Gesceadwisnes, sceadwisnes, se; f. Reason, discretion; ratio:
—Bt. 38, 4, Card. p. 384, 18.

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Gevined laid is raised upon; completer lot & he in labour Dan Geresol Stumuly geryd Levis, gelus, planus \$2 Geraca, an, m Jaou canta advertas #7377 Deskissid Gesacen An accuse Geracon Topech erguere, inache hachare Real 2001 Resacue of hor Hekad-wys tota L. M. 200 Lye and facture, b, befell 1 Bao K 1142: 177 3: 200 & getcomed bealer dela genelar botheri calliders fra 235 th 1 tallon v gelenia p. 47.11 & gesoch huilie yproune expense with Bes R52 gerum pom large of wide papere ye- rund , run gentum Jamicus amplianez Som v Gerumlicon tes consiliane gescelny Gescednys se ge sear To cut, to and through BeoK 2575: 2052 v Aceran Medan herrow 1.2 & thewa

Hesceof Agreemy, escenan to around; circums Sen v gescephen gescerted lasusty mi Speccapa pudenda & Gescildan to shield whet Sam wystery gescerpla; anno col Suchers, hing; westitus Ba Gescoal wright Rescention Som Lescyndan to shoul but to shawe Than of Gereard shed



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Gesengape to be spoken, v. seegan. Gesean tow, v. seon. Geseald giren, sold, v. gesyllan.

Gescan to see, v. seon. Gesécan, gesecean to sark, inquire, make for, to advance, Bd. 1, 23: 4, 19, v. secan. Gesecodnes, se; f. A search, as

inquiry, appeal; inqualtio, Som.

Gesergan, genegan, genergean;
pp. gened, genegen. To say,
confree, relate, declare, prove,
Bd. 4, S, V. scogan.

Geseglian to sail, Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 25, 5, v. segelian.

Gesegnian, gesenian to mark, eign, bless, L. Eccl. 29, W. p. 187, 50, v. senian.

Geschtodan settled, Chr. 1101, v. sehtian.

Gesele A tubernacie; tabernaculum :- T. Ps. 14, 1, v. sel, sele.

Geselenis tradition, C. Mk. 7, 8, v. selenis.

Geselig happy, Sonn. 188, v. gesælig.

Geselignes happiness, v. goenlignys.

Gesellan to give, C. Mt. 22, 17, v. syllan.

Geselő happiness, Chr. 1009, v. amilia.

Geseman, gesemian; pp. gese-

mod. To compose, settle, Ors.

3, 7, Bor. p. 100, 28, v. seman.

Geseme An agreement, comprosite ; resonciliator—L. Hots.

10, W. p. 8, 49, for gc. for Gesencan to sink, v. sencan.

Gesene; adv. Clearly; manifeste:—C. Jn. 11, 12.

Gesene gesion in gesene bu

Gesegin, gesion, ic gesec, bu gesibst, he gesyhö; p. geseah, pu gesawe, we gesawon; imp. gesyh, geseoh; pp. gesawen. To see, v. seou.

Geseotu dwellings, Cd. 227, Th. p. 302, 20.

Gesete possess; imp. of gesettan. Geseted, gesetted placed, C. Mr.

7, 25, v. gesettan.

Gesetednes, gesetenes, gesetnes, gesettednys, se; f. Position, foundation, institution, constitution, decree; positio, fundatio : - Fram middan-eardes gesetednesse, Mt. 13, 35: 12. 12. 25, 26: Bt. 21, Card. p. 114, 31. Geseten settled, Cd. 37, v. ge-

settan.

Geseten placed, Ors. 3, 9, Bar. p. 112, 18, v. gesettan.

Geseban; pp. gesebed. To utter, speak, say, testify, prove, show, affirm, Bt. 7, 8, Card. p. 80, 4, v. seban. .

"Gesetl a seat, settle, R. Mk. 12, 39, v. setl.

Gesetnian To lay wolf, to deceive,

to have a quarrel against sidiari :-- C. Mk. 6, 19. inet : in-

Gesettan; p. gesette; pp. geset, genett, geneten. To set, appoint, allay, settle, populate, plant, replace, possess, pat, expose, constitute, sanction, provide, Bd. 3, 8, S. p. 532, 16, 38: Cd. 21, Th. p. 25, 20, v. settan. Gesetu seals, Cod. Ezen. 26, a,

v. gesætu. Geseulier A servant ; minister :
-Cart. Canuti.

es The sea; sequer: Geneuji Cet. 15.

Gesewenlic Visible; visibilis:-Bt. 83, 4.

Gesib; g. gesiabe; f. [sib peace, a relation] One of the same stock or tribe} a neighbour, a relation; cognatus, propin-quus:-- De him gesibbe wæron who were relations to him, Job. p. 167.

Gesibbian to pacify, appeare, Bd. 4, 21, v. sibbian.

Gesiblice; ado. Peaceably; pacifice:—Bt. R. p. 175. Gesibling a relation, R. 92, v.

eibling. Gesibnes, se; f. Relationship; affinitas:—Cot. 7.

Gesibsumian To be recorded, made at peace; reconciliar: Mt. 5, 24.

Gesibaumlice peaceably, Ps. 34, 23, v. sibsumlice.

Gesibsumnes concord, agreement, reconciliation, Lev. 7, 32, v. sibsumnes.

Hinded Weaned; ablactatus, v. asicyd.

Gesicelod, gesiclod, gesyclod, gesiclud. Become sick, infirm, sick, in danger; segrotatus:-Gen. 48, 1: Jn. 4, 46. Gesida Sides; latera:—Lev. 8, 8,

v. side.

siht. Genigan to set as the sun, v.

eican. Gesigefæst Triumphant; triumphans :-- Cd. 188, Th. p. 234, 8.

Gesigefæsted Crowned; coronatus :-- Bd. 2, 6.

Genht, gesihö, gesyhö, gesihtö, e gesiö, 1. Sight, view, aspect, respect; visus. 2. A vision, apparition; visio: - 1. Du wast pat gesiht, and gehernes thou knowest that sight, and hearing. Bt. 41, 4. Yfel gehearing, Bt. 41, 4. Yfel ge-syllö, Mt. 7, 22. Scearp ge-sillö a sharp sight, Elf. gr. 5: Lk. 4, 18: Cd. 49, Th. p. 63, Of heora genihoum, Jud. 16, 3. Butan gesyhbe without respect, Bd. 4, 12. 2. On 148

gesyhbe in a vision, Ps. 88, 31. He on pam temple sume ge-sihthe geseah, Lk, 1, 22 : 24, 22

Gesingallicode Continually; continually; continuatim:—V. Ps. 140, 7, v. singallice.

Gesingan to sing, C. R. Ja. 13, 88, v. singan.

Gesinhiwan, gesinhiwode thee joined together, partners, meta, Past. 52, 8, v. einhiwan. Gesinhiwe.Marriage; conjugius:

—Bd. 7, 5. Gesinigan to marry, R. Lt. 21,

34, v. sinigan.

Gesinlice Curiously, strictly; curiose:—R. Ben. 58.

Gesinscipe, es; m. Marriege, wedleck, matrimony; conjugium:—Bd. 4, 5, 19.
Gesinsciplic; adj. Conjugal, me-

conjugalis : - L trimonial; Eccl. 48. Gesion to see, Bt. 38, 5, v. ge-

seon.

Geslowed sewed together, v. a-

Gesirian; esirian; pp. gesired. To con-spire, deliberate, Past. 56, 6, v. syrian.

Genis; g. gesistes; d. genitte; m. [sit a path] 1. A com-panion, fellow, associate, s partner; socius. 2. A president, noble, head; prespon-tus:—1. Se gesiö ah healf the companion has half, L. In. 23, W. p. 18, 34. Gesibba allies, Cd. 95, Th. p. 124, 23: 91. On gesibbe is is as a com-panion, Cd. 135, Th. p. 170, 3 2. L. In. 50, W. p. 28, 4: Bd. 8, 14.

Gesiccund of the same condition, L. In. 45, W. p. 22, 14, v. sibcund.

Gesiboundlic Of the same condition, social; socialis:- Bd. 2, 9. Gesioman a companion, ruler, L. In. 30, v. gesio.

Gesibscipe, es; m. A fellowskip, society; comitatus:—Bd. 3, 28.

Gesittan; p. gesset. To sit, per-sess, inhabit; sedere: — Pr. 126, 3: Lk. 7, 38. Gesseton. land inhabited a land, Cd. 46, Th. p. 59, 9.

Gesiwed, gesiwod, gesiuwed sewed, v. stwian.

Geslaa, C. Mk. 14, 65, v. alean. Geslagen, geslægen slain, beaten, forged, v. slean.

Geslapan to elsep, Ps. 67, 14, v. alapan.

Geslefed Having sieeves; manicatus :- R. 3.

Gesleht, es. Clashing, slaughter; cædes : - Bill geslehtes sword clashing, Chr. 988: Price's Walt. vol. i. p. xcvi, 21.

Gesegen e; f a Ash Book 1732 Gesingal lician indentione In geselda, an m #.669,46 escup tasked a scat] One settin gux bas set b. let 27.34 so supan m panion; qui in dem transht sedet, ociux Bas K 3963 Ligesewen seen Harth be selle and Gesib related, of 12. v. She hand gefel gerend sout : a sendan Leserian Lade Lesibsumung, mark signiting gesegnian Joseph Geseoc sich Gestowid som the Genewal of 3 greet - legand heaf dorygones seed byther ton provis R65 " geswird & Jegtan / 10thus/ stile, The an sition, tradition hay nittle had Casetnesothe lent textus More 1.33 in gestednes,

Yeshanan the than Ja shight eif a stone reslyt a bite. rent; morsus od to smear Th Agesmilhan to son demulcere : fac (2) Alu a gesmored geometred Ameand take shoken abelor som Ben a gedmered getheran to spean specan histence of min I 765, 28 4 Essperian to moests & Gedhened Som V stoom getto inquire dos Sell- heal Memble Ren v jeth healle. a guist hall gesomnian un in Som w gest ora Gestlor a Show a go of the a story Lear, halla gespanian T. Lest fearm horsunde, them. suadere Som Ben gest, gest, gest. v Spanar giest, es m a quest. asket Bd1. 27 des rest X: Cd 118 Th 149.9: 112 Ph / 147,15 v She gost

tutio, decretum :- Cd. 15, Lye. 149

Mt. 6, 6, v. sparran.

Gestilled stilled, Bd. 3, 9.

Gestincan To smell, to perceive

by the sense of smelling; odo-

rari :- Sume magon gehyron,

some smell, Bt. 41, 5, Card. p. 884, 11. Hi lyft gestuncan they smelled air, Bd. 1, 1, S. p. 474, 35. sume gestincan some can hear,

crease, become stronger; for-tior fleri:-Guth. Vit. c. 2.

Gestibian [styb a pillar] To in-

v. gæstliðnes.

gestandan.

dæg.

Gestod stodd, v. standan. Gestolen stolen, v. stelan.

Gestondan, gestonden detained, confined, Bd. 5, 3, p. 616, 3, v.

Gestrandæg yesterday; hesterna dies: - V. Ps. 89, 4, v. gyrstan

can.

v. swigian.

Eccl. p. 176.

v. geswearf.

Gestrangian; p. ode; pp. od; To strengthen, confirm, v. a. establish; corroborare: gestrangie I confirm, Coll. Mon. Bebeod Iosue and gestranga Iosue and gestranga hine, Deut. 3, 28. Gestrangod, Ex. 1, 7.
Gestredd spread, sprinkled, sed e soned, V. stredan. soned, Gestreht spread, v. streccan. Gestreon, gestrion, es; n. Gain, product, emolument, riches, treasure, usury, business; lucrum: Gestreones wæstm mercis fructus, Ps. 126, 4: Ors. 5, 13. in lui Beran gestreon to bring treasures, Cd. 209, Th. p. 260, 4. # 250,34 Eordan gestreona ongenimed taketh earth's treasures, Cd.60, Th. p. 73, 22: Ps. 54, 11. Mid gestreone, Lk. 19, 23: Ps. 90, 6: Bt. R. p. 150, 44. Gestreonan, Cd. 226.—gestrienan, L. In. 27.—gestrionan, C. Mt. 18, 15, to gain, get, acquire, procreate, L. In. 27, v. strynan. Gestreonde placed out, hired, C. Mt. 21, 41, v. strynan. Gestric strife, mutiny; seditio:
-Somn. 159, v. stric. —Somn. 159, v. stric. Gesungen sung, said, v. singan. Gestridan to stride, v. bestridan Gesuwian to be silent, Solil. 16, Ofesun of Gestrod Banishment; proscriptio:-Cot. 194. Moderate Gestroden brought into the trea-Success; host sury, v. strynan.
Gestrodu Deceits; fraudes:-Bt. peritus land 3, 4. Gestrudan plundered, v. strudan. 13.15 Gestrynan to gain, obtain, get, procreate, L. In. 27, Roff., v. strynan. Gestrynedlic, gestrynendlic Producing, genitive; genitivus:— Gestrynendlic oooe geagniendlic genitive or possessive, Elf. gr. 7, 17. Gestrynge A wrestler, champion;

athleta:-Gestrynga plegstow a place of wrestlers, a theatre; athletarum locus:—Cot. 151. Gestun A noise; strepitus: Durh gestun per turbinen, Cot. 157. Gestungen pierced, L. eccl. 21, v. stingan. Gestyldton astonished; p. of styltan.

Gestyran; p. gestyde; pp. gestyred. To rule, correct, restrain, withhold, remove, Bt. 38, 2: Cd. 27, v. styran.

Gestlib Hospitable; hospitalis, Gesufel Sifted, fine; pulmentaris:—L. Lund. 8, W. p. 68, 36. Gestliones hospitality, Bd. 1, 7, Gesugian to be silent, Bt.R. 18, 4, C, v. swigan.
Gesuirfed Polished, filed; politus, Som. Gesund, sund; adj. Sound, healthy, safe; sanus:-Beogesund be healthy; ave, salve. gesunde salvete, Elf. gr. 33, 66. Beon hig ealle gesunde, Deut. 20, 11.

Gesund a swimming, sea, v. sund. Gesundelic, gesundlic Prosperous, successful; prosperus:—Ps. 117, 24: Bd. 4, 23. Gesundfull full or quite sound, prosperous, Ps. 67, 21, v. gesundlic.

Gesundfullian; p. ode; pp. od.
To make prosperous, to be successful; prosperare:-Ps. 1, 4: 36, 7. Gesundfullic Prosperous, successful; prosperus:—Bi. 39, 7. Gesundfullice; adv. Successful-

ly; prospere:—Ps. 44, 5. Gesundfulnes, se; f. Soundness, healthiness, prosperity; sanitas corporis:—Elf. T. p. 43, 16: Bt.6. Gesundig prosperous, Bd. 5, 1, v. 2/ gesundlic. Gesúndrian, asyndrian; p. de; pp. od, asindrod. To separate, divide, sunder : separare :-- Cd. 6, Th. p. 8, 18: 8, Th. p. 10, 26. Gesundsumlice; adv. Soundly, without loss, peacefully; pacifice:—Chr. 920.

swencan. Geswæpa, geswæpo Sweepings; peripsema, sordes:—Cot. 149. 169. Geswapa ruina, R. 17. Geswapa ruinæ, R. 17. Geswæs pretty, sweet, Ass. S. Johan. v. swæs. Geswæslæcan to flatter, Elf. gr. 31, v. swæslæcan.

> tia:-Elf. gr. 13. 150

Geswæled lighted, kindled, R. 60,

Geswænced fatigued, afflicted, v.

v. suwian.

v. swelan.

Geswæsnys, se; f. A sweet word,

a compliment, an enticement, allurement, a dainty; blandi-

Geswearf, gesweorf, geswyrf. The scum of metals, rust; spuma metallorum: — Geswearf of

Geswæbrung, e; f. A failing, e want; deliquium: — Modes

L. M. 2, 21, v. swederian.

Geswearc failed; p. of gesweon-

geswæbrunga animi deliquium,

seolfre the scum of silver, Med. ex. quadr. 2, 8. Gesweccan To smell; odorari: -Na Gesweccab, Ps. 113, 14, Geswesian; pp. geswesed, geswesod. To cast asleep, to bill, appease; sopire:—Elf. gr. 30:

L. Ps. 8, 5. Gesweg a noise, v. sweg.
Geswel, geswell A swelling, tamour; tumor:—Herb. 4, 12. Gesweltan to die, Ps. 81, 6, v. Geswenc trouble, v. geswinc. Geswencan; p. geswencte; pp. geswenced. To fatigue, molest,

afflict, Lk. 21, 16, v. swencan. Geswencednes, geswincednis, geswenctnes, se; f. Sorrow, affliction, tribulation; afflictio: -Ps. 9, 9: Mk. 18, 24. Gesweogode was silent, Bt. 39, 2,

Gesweopornes, geswiopernis se; f. Cunning, craftiness, hy geswiopernis,

pocrisy; astutia:--C. R. Mk.

Gesweor swore: p. of swerian.
Gesweorc, geswor A cloud, mist,
smoke; nubes: Cd. 5, Th. p.
7, 19: 38, Th. p. 50, 12.
Gesweorcan, he geswyrch; p.

geswearc, we geswurcon; pp. gesworcen. 1. To fail, leave one, faint; deficere, deficere animo. 2. To fail as light, to

darken, obscure, thicken; defe-

cere, caligare:—1. Icgeswearc excidi, V. Ps. 30, 15. Geswearc se Godes man the man

of God fainted [failed]; defecti Dei vir, Bd. 4, 25, S. p. 600, 29. Aswearc ure mod, Jos. 2, 11. 2. Geswearc thickened, Cd. 166, Th. p. 207, 4. Gesweorenes, se; f. Cloudiness, horror, affliction; horror:

Gesweorf the scum of metals, rust, Gesweostor a sister, Cd. 123, Th.

p. 157, 16, v. sweoster. Gesweotolad manifested, v. swe-

otolan. Geswetan; p. geswette; pp. ge swet, gesweted [swete swe To sweeten, season; condire,

indulcorare: - Gesweted win geswet win sweetened wine indulcoratum vinum, melicraton, R. 32: Herb. 110, 2. Geswet wæter sweet water;

Kesh sele a quech KIGEO the ofstincan & Gestyllan to make quick or the, to appeale ne hop stopping hail a salutation gestrinan to The aprel in toynan per Beach in Theman Gesundlic healthy Gesustrene con gessewian) festypedic abigednes a grute

Geswore a cloud dom v gesweere cedness cednes, seif Ledybsium peaceable mow; tribulatio summian tobe gesyclod sich Som Resignicipas nuphals with the file guffa the d selvered gentrobduction gesinape geteala wege happing Som v tea visible; Gelegt who printe; marsup mho, c; fhaith on Ben

course, race, tribe, a book of rec-

odlice agene naman habbab

anfeald getel, and nabbas mænigfeald eac sunne, and

mænigreaid eac sunne, and mona syndon anfealdes getelce, Elf. gr. 13, 3. pas twa getel these two numbers, Elf. gr. 13, 3, 5, 12, 14. pat ilce tigol getel, Ex. 5, 18: Ps. 39, 8. 2. Cot. 31, 37: R. Mt. 24, 30.

Getelan to accuse, reprove, re-proach, deride, impute to, to con-

Geteld, getæld, geteald, teld, es; n. A tent, tabernacie, pavil-

lion, TILT, cover; tentorium:— He sæt on his geteldes ingan-ge, Gen. 18, 1. Dæt micele

geteld the great tent. Aslogan

an geteld erected a tent; fixerunt tentorium, Bd. 3, 17. Geteldung A tent, tabernacle; tabernaculum:—T. Ps. 18, 5:

Getelged Coloured, dyed; colora-

Getellan to number, reckon, esteem, consider, Ps. 89, 13, v. tellan. Geteman [teman to teem] To

lead out, to excite, require; perducere, provocare:—L. Hloth.7: L. In. 85. Geteme

required, provoked. Hæfdon

hie wroht-geteme they had cri-

minations, Cd. 2, Th. p. 3, 34.

cribratus:—Hlafas getemesda shew-bread, C. Mt. 12, 4.

Getemesd, getempsud Sifted;

Getemian to tame, Elf. gr. 36, v.

Geten should sifted, v. getemesd. Geten should confirm, Chr. 675, v.

grievous, troublesome; gravis. 2. Incumbent, happened, occur-

red, incident, lying, prostrate; incidens:—1. Cyme hægles scur hefone getenge cometh a

heavy shower of hail from heav-en, Cd.38, Th.p.50, 14. De him

getenge wæs qui illis molestus erat, Ors. 5, 8: 6, 3. 2. Nam

unaberendlic broc getenge no intolerable misery happened,

Bt. 10. Eoroan getenge prostrate on the ground; humi prostratus, Bt. R. p. 197.

Getenys, gytenes, se; f. A procuring, attaining, GETTING, instruction, education; adeptio, institutio:—Bd. 3, 22.

Geteod drawn, prepared, deter-mined, led, educated, finished,

decreed, Bd. 3, 24, v. teoh-

Geteode formed, decreed, Cd. 182, Th. p. 288, 19, v. teode

1. Heavy,

tus :-- Cot. 49, 81, v. tælg.

fer, dispute, R. Lk. 20, 26, v.

tælan.

26, 9.

temian.

geatan.

Getenge, getænge.

bauda

a gesteal of

LA V.

31k 1. A number, series, TALE reckoning; numerus.

koning; laterculus:-1.

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hian.

2. 1

Wit-

-W. Bd. p. 289.

GE

Geteolod Gained; lucrifactus:

Geteon, getion to draw, entice,

Geteorian, geteorigean, ateorian,

teorian; p. ode; pp. od. To fail, faint, tire, to be weary, to languish; deficere, languere:

teorode, Ps. 88,14. De læs hig

on wege geteorian, Mt. 15, 32. Geteorigeat, Mk. 8, 3. Geteorod bit fatigatus est, Herb. 112, 1, v. ateorian.

Geteorung, ateorung, e; f. A fail-

Getesa Convenient; commodus:

—Solil. 18

Getete pomp, shew, ostentation,

Gebæslæcan To fit, to be fit, to become ; aptare : - R. Ben. in-

Gebæslic fit, proper, Elf. gr. 14,

Gebæt advice, Bd. 2, 13, v.ge-

feant. See Gebafa, an; L. A favourer, sup-

er ; fautor, adjutor :gehafa wurdan would be a supporter, Cd. 22, Th. p. 27, 8.

we should hecessarily senters, Bt. 34, 12.

porter, helper, assenter, consent-

Ic eom gebafa I am an assent-

er, I grant, Bt. 35, 2: 38, 2.

We sceolon beon nede geþafan

Gebafian, gebafigean to consent,

Gebafsum Agreeing; consentiens:—C. Mt. 5, 25.

Gepafung, pafung, e; f. Permis-

sion, consent, allowance; permissio:—Gehafung gesyllan, to give consent, Bd. 4, 8. Geha-

fung sealde gave consent, Bd.

Gebáh prevailed, throve, v. ge-

Gebah ate, Cd. 42, Th. p. 54, 3,

Gebanc, es; m. [panc will]
Mind, will, opinion, thought;

mens:—Dat gebanc eode on hig, Lk. 9, 46. Se Hælend

geseah hyra heortan gebancas,

Lk. 9, 47. Dinco on his ge-pance thinks in his mind, R.

Gebancian to thank, L. Lond. 7,

Gehancmetan To deliberate, con-

pancmeta deliberate, Cd. 91.

Gepancol mindful, R. Lk. 1, 54,

sider; considerare: -

agree, permit, Bd. 2, 13, v.

-Wolde

magnificence, v. getote. Gebæf Agreeing, content; con-sentiens:—R. Ben. 7.

terl. 2.

þeaht.

þafian.

beawod.

v. þicgan.

Ben. 65.

v. þancian.

v. þonc¶l.

v. bæslic.

ing, fainting, languishing, tiring; deliquium:—Ps. 118, 53.

Geteoriab, Ps. 17, 89. Ge-

Gebeado Captives ; captivi :-- R.

Gepeaht, gepæht, peaht; f. 1. Counsel, thought, consideration,

advice, purpose, design, resolution: consilium. 2. A com

cil, an assembly; concilium:-

1. Gepeaht syllan to give advice, Bd. 4, 25. Butan ge-

peahte without purpose, unadvisedly, Bd. 3, 1. Nime ge

ealle an gebeahte take ye all one design, Nathan. 6. Dat hie

beere gepealite weeron that they were of the resolution, Cl. 182, Th. p. 228, 21. 2. Ic ne.

sæt mid geþeahte ydelnyssa, Ps. 25, 1: 21, 15. Geþeahtu consilia, Somn. 292.

Gebeaht covered, v. beccan. 27

Gebeahtendlic; adj. Consulting,

belonging to a consultation

tendlic ym-cyme a convention

in council, L. With. p. 10, pref.

Gebeahtere counsellor, Bd. 5, 19,

Gebeahtian to consult, advise, Ps.

Gebeahting, gebeahtung, e;

Gebearfan to have need or neces-

gepah land-right prevailed, Cd. 161, Th.p. 200, 10. Gepeh should proceed, v. peon.

Gebencan, gebengcan, gebencean to think, consider, remember, Mt. 6, 27, v. penchan. Gepenian to extend, C. Mt. 12,

Gebensum Obsequious, obliging;

To join, associate; adjungere:

2, 24: Mt. 19, 5: Bt. 16, 3. Hi hie ne peodab they join not themselves. Hi hie oftost

themselves, Bt. 16, 3, Card. p. 86, 30, 31. Gepeoded was was joined, Bd. 2, 20, S. p.

epeode; n. Language, speech, idiom, country, people, society; lingua:—Ne furbum bat ge-

beode ne can nor even knows the language, Bt. 27, 3.

Dat

-Gebeot hine to his wife, Gen.

officiosus :- R. Ben. 53. Gebeodan, beodan, gebyddan, he gebeot; p. gebeode, ge-beodde; pp. gebeoded; v. a.

sity, Mor. prac. 73, v. bearfan.

consultatorius: .

30, 17, v. þeahtian.

um:-Bd. 4, 25.

3, 19, v. beawlice.

Gebeawod prevailed.

49, v. þenian. Gebénod served, v. benian.

521, 10.

Ge-

Counsel, consultation;

Gebeawlice well, properly,

v. þeahtere.

A coun-

Butan ge-

- Gebeah-

consili-

Land-riht

Gebeah finished; p. of beon. Gebeah be wheresoever.

Geteohan to determine, v. teoh- MGebang, es. Departure, leading;

3ln

-Bt. R. p. 176.

tion; consilium.

excessus :- Ps. 67, 29.

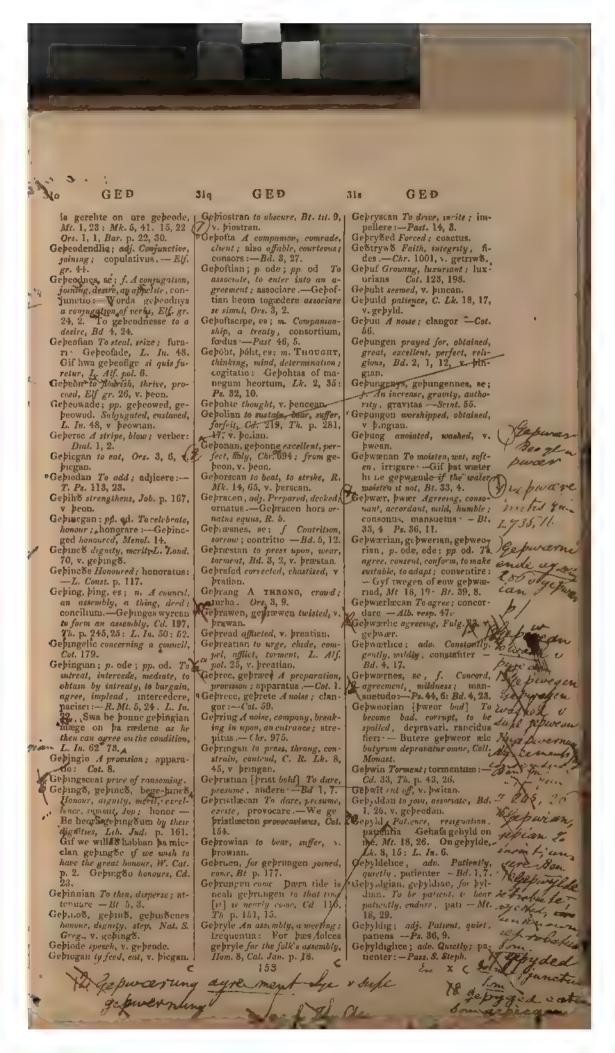
Lk. 21, 24.

Gebawened Wetted; humectatus:

teon toplay (in the Leo bec pe 4 mined on Lyder of merus, and on lisc Getel Num & Geteon an repeaton to whood benefice Den v gepeakte re 14 x compet

Weit the Uni

Leut in a book homes of post of Orever its in a book with you is companion talis Gunt Jeprisced of bean sed Den uge = ced steen forkum ced abellum . line B. 16 v. gemet gen peon Exepuren struck beaten & geprecedues Hercussus ? Bas K 2571 Som v prycnes - [



88, 18, v. getrugung.

Getrymian to establish,

trymian.

v. treowian.

v. treowian.

Mod getwæfde

Getrywe,

Getruwung a confidence, C. Ps.

strengthen, encourage, found,

fortify, dispose, set in order, bring forward, Bd. 36, 1, v.

Getrymnes exhortation, persua-

sion, Bd. 1, 33, v. trymenes. etrywe, getreowe, treowe, triwe; adj. TRUE, faithful; fidelis:—Forham be bu wære

getrywe, Mt. 25, 21: 24, 45: Bd. 3, 13.

Getrywie shall justify, L. In. 34,

Getrywleas perfidious, Dial. 2, 14, v. treowleas.

Getrywsian to justify, L. Edw. 6,

courage, Cd. 4, Th. p. 4, 14. Ferho getweef the soul fails, Cd. 148, Th. p. 185, 8.

Getwæman to separate, divide,

Getweode doubted; getweogan to doubt, v. tweogan. Getweenode doubted, v. tweogan.

Getwinne Twins; gemini, gemelli :- Cot. 78.

Getyd, getyde, getydde instruct-

Getaines, se; f. Learning, skill,

Getyma an avoucher, L. Edw. Guth. 4, v. geteama.

(Getyme A team, yoke; jugum:

Getynge talkative, V. Ps. 139, 12,

Geuferan; pp. geuferad, geu-ferod. To exalt, elevate, in-

Geunarian To dishonour, despise;

despicere:-Ors. 1, 5.

geunarode, Ps. 34, 4. Geunclænsian To make unclean

crease; exaltare:-R. Ben. 7:

Syn

-Ic bohte an getyme oxena,

ėd, taught, shewn, v. tyan.

knowledge, education; tio:—Bd. 4, 27.

Lk. 14, 19: Job. 164.

v. getingce. Getyrfian; pp. getyrfed. cover; obruere:—Dial. 1, 4. Getyrige shouldest grow weary, Bt. 40, 5, v. geteorian.

L. Ps. 36, 37.

Getyhted persuaded, v. teon. Getyhtled, getyhtlod accused, L. Athel. 7, 22, 23, v. teon.

Mt. 19, 6, v. twæman.

Getwifealdad doubled, v.

Getwisan Twins, kinsmen; etwisan Iwins, kinsmen; ge-mini, germani:—Gen. 38, 27. Getyd Skilful, learned; peritus:
—Getydesta most skilful, Bd.

fealdan.

5, 20.

deprived of

twi-

G∕É T 3lt Gepylmod a patient mind, pa-Gebylmodnes, se; f. Patience; patientia:—Off. Hom. Christ. Gebynd A knot, tumour; tuber:-Herb. 46, 4. Getian, bu getihat, he getit, getio; pp. getiged, getigged, getegd. To TIE, bind, finish; ligare, constringere : - Gyt gemetas assan folan getiged, Lk. 19, 30: Mt. 21, 2: Mk. 11, 2: Gen. 6, 16. Getidan, getydan; p. de. To betide, happen; contingere:—

De getide, Jn. 5, 14. Getide's oft happened oft, Bt. 33, 2. Getilian to cure, Bt. 5, 3, v. tilian.

To the distribution of the state of the sta

attingere:—Job. p. 165, 15.
Getimbernes, se: f. A building; sedificatio:—Bd. 4, 7. Tiltan

Getimbre ; pl. getimbro. An edifice, a building; structura:-Bd. 3, 8. Getimbrian, etimbrian, getimbrigean to make of wood, to build, to build 4,11. I 644,32

up, to instruct, define, Bd. 2, 3, v. timbrian. Getimbrung, timbrung, e; f. 1. An edifice, a structure, building; sedificatio. 2. A definition; definitio:—1. Mt. 24, 1: Mk. 13, 1. 2. Cot. 69.

Getimian, getymian To happen, to fall out; accidere:—Lib.

Jud. 5.

** Getincge A condition, state; conditio:-Bd. 1, 7. Getingce, getinge Pleasantness of speech, eloquence; lepor,

Getingce, getinge; adj. Pleasant, eloquent, talkative, rhetorical; lepidus, facundus:— Elf. gr. 47. Etj. gr. zi.
Getingelic; adj. Pleasant in
speech, affable, eloquent; lepidus, affabilis:—Cot. 179.
Getingnys, se; f. Eloquence,
ease of speech; facundia:—

Dumbum he forgeafe getingnysse to the dumb he gave eloquence, Serm. Creat. p. 14: Elf. T. p. 17. Getiode determined, decreed.

Getiohhan, geteohan to judge, determine, decree, Ps. 40, 9, v. teohhian.

Getion to draw, Bt. 38, 1, v. teon. Getiorian to tire, grow weary, Bt. 16, 5, v. geteorian.
Getitelod Entitled, noted by the title ; intitulatus :- Elf. 7. p.

Getidian, getydian, getyg ian to

grant, give, afford, perform, v. tibian.

Getoge Contraction, cramp; contractio:-Sina getoge a con traction of sinews, Med. Quad. 6, 20. Getogen drawn out, risen, in-structed, finished, Bd. 2, 9, v.

teon. Getorfode covered, v. torfian. Getote Pomp, splendour; pom-pa:-R. Ben. 7. Getrahtnian to treat, explain, C. Mt. 1, 23, v. trahtian.

Getredan to tread under foot, C. Mt. 7, 6, v. tredan. Getregian To disregard, despise;

despicere:—Du ne getrege-dest thou despisedst not, Te Doum nimentum :-- Prov. 12.

Getreminc A fort, fortress; mu-

Getreowe, getrewe true, faithful, Gen. 42, 33, v. getrywe.

Getreowfull; adj. Faithful; fi-Getwæfan To dote, rave, fail, dus:—Ps. 18, 8.

Getreowfullice; adv. Faithfully; fideliter:—Ps. 11, 6. Getreowian, getriowian to trust, confide, to make another to trust, to persuade, to clear, to be confederate with, to conspire, Bd. 31, 1, v. treowian.

Getreowleás unfaithful, perfidious, Bd. 3, 24, v. treowleas. Getreowleasnes, se; f. Infide-lity, perfidy; perfidia:—Bd. 1, 8. Getreowlic, getriowlic, treowlic

Faithful; fidelis:—Ps. 110, 7. Getreowlice; adv. Faithfully; fideliter :- Bd. 3, 23. Getreows a covenant, treaty, Ex. 2, 24, v. treow5. Getricce A custom; consuetudo: -R. Ben. 61. Getriowan, getriwan to trust, confide, L. Alf. pol. 17, v. ge-

trowian. Getriowe true, prepared, R. Lk. 12, 40, v. getrywe Getriowlice, getriwlice, getryw-lice faithfully, L. Ps. 11, 6, v. getreowlice. Getriwo, getrywo truth, faith, Lup. 50, 7, v. treowo.

Getrucian to diminish, truck, H. *Jn.* 2, 3, v. trucian. Getrudend, es; m. A seizer; raptor:—Cot. 170. Getrugian to confide, v. treowian.

Getrugung, e; f. A certainty, defence, refuge; confidentia: -V. Ps. 88, 18. Getrum A knot, band; nodus:-Cd. 147, Th. p. 184, 6.

Getruma a soldier, a troop of soldiers, Chr. 871, v. truma. Getrumian to recover, to gain strength, Ps. 79, 16, 18, v.

trumian. Getruwa confidence, v. truwa.

Getruwaian, getruwigea to trust,

Getruwaia

Getrum, es? mH company, track; cutorra, comitates Bes K 1838

With patience, pakenty; pakenter Beak 3409 getrymman, ge fon , mainer; ymurian to con Getigian To hel Man MARK 1 yelian Be tide habilis Min It y 45 ld an v getian getigion perigente granted (1, 131 th p 166, 23 getipposte granted (1, 131 th p 166, 23 getipholad accused hal tibblian the bies begod Shetrifulad Stanfe getintregod, broken Somo wished thertones v mifelan pop of tinhoregian getingson to Etremman I tute broken to field; edificare v tirian. Batramineg & t sking Sole v chied, exercit ymian to has ye v getine 11 tekpean to a Son v getifier getreowo Gene your ha He geing a byon

Sewaht way the will, wille sporte Bes of & gewarmman to Alberter sully the apal unrobban to den cash down righte Lye ge-waden gone Kared, Jailed Ber Gewasteen washed Generalitiga defaned eweder the weather ho & ye-wand prerecunded colum Som 10 guraterian to Gewocednes, sef failty weskness fra, shellows; vada, geleta & Som suefa de e-wade, manufum Des K 501 Xgewegan to Geworde A weight Fewerlen volle Bef 1 4796 Lyp; movere v wealoun, west flucald, e. f. also m The glan Fram

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mob be ne gewemb, Lk. 12, 33. Eagan bregh wemde

dirtied the brow of the eye, B4. 4, 32, S. p. 611, 18. Gyf rintwienys nim hi wemmab

(M. Ps. gewema's), Ps. 88, 31. Dam temple gewemmas, Mt. 12, 5. Hi gewemmede synd, Ps. 18, 2: Bd. 2, 12.

Gewenan to hope, think, esteem, note, T. Ps. 30, 81, v. wenan.

2. Scint. 62 Cot. 85,

32e

32e

Gewician to dwell, lodge, encamp, Ore. 1, 4, v. wician.

a tempest, Rd. 5, 9, v. weder.

Gewenmednys, se; f. Profitgacy, collusion; prevaricatio;
—Eff. T. p. 34, 18: Ps. 100, 3;
Gewenming, gewenming A
corruption, violation, profanaiton; corruptio:—Nicod. 10.
Gewing Fortune, destiny; fatum:
—Cot. 88.
Gewifod, gewifod taken a wife,
married, v. willan.

Gewiglung, wigelung, e; f. De-ceit, juggling, enchanting, be-witching; error; — L. Can. g; error: - L. Can.

Gewil, gewill; n. A will, wish; voluntas:--On yfelra manna

v. willeum.

Mt. 5, 28, v. wilnian.

nung.

v. win.

Gewinde a wind, Bd. 3, 16, v. wind.

Gewinns an enemy, a rival, Bd.

Gewinnan to wis, acquire, obtain, fight, conquer, Cd. 21, Th. p. 26, 6, v. winnan.

Gewinnfullic Laborious,

ly, with deficulty; laboriose: Bd. 3, 14.

Gewintrad, gewintred Grown to full ripeness or size, old age; adultus:-L. In. 38: Ors. 6,

recedere:—To hwy driht ge-wic bu? Ps. 9, 22: Dial. 2, 14, v. wican.

Gewider, gewidor the air, weather,

Gewidlian to defle, prefane, R. Mk. 7, 15, v. widlian.
Gewidmersian to publish, spread abroad, disulge, defame, Mt. 1, 19, v. widmarsian.

Edg. 16.

Sewith A weight; pondus:—

For fullon gewihte, Gen. 23,

18. Twegra ponda gewiht

two pounds weight, R. 59.

gewill to suit men's touch, Bt.
4, Card. p. 12, 13, v. willa.
Gewilc a rolling, motion, Ps. 88,
10, v. gewealc.

Gewillsum desirable, Ps. 105, 23,

Gewilnian to wish, desire, expect,

Gewilnigendlie, gewilniendlie, gewilniendlie, gewilniendlie Desirable; desiderabilis:—Ps. 105, 23.

Gewilnung a wish, desire, choice, appetite, Lk. 22, 15, v. will-

Gewith labour, contest, battle, sor-row, agony, Cd. 15, Th. 19, 23,

Gewind, gewynd [windan to bend] A winding, circuit, spi-ral shell, a zeroll, an ascent; circuitus, cochlea:—R. 49, 55.

Gewinful Full of labour; labo-riosus:—Bd. 2, 2,

1, 12, v. winna.

laboriosus:—Bd. 1, 12, 23. Gewinnfullice; adv. Laborious-

Gewinstow a battle-place, a place to contend in, a theatre

way, depart, retire ; cedere, Gewis, gomisso; adj. Certain, sure,

terl. 48. Of gewissum intingan of certain causes, R. Ben. interl.
63. Purh gewis and git through
certain knowledge, Whelerstandsing, Bt. 41, 5, Card. p. 384, 6.
Gewiscan to wish, Bt. 38, 2, v. wiscan. Gewiscednys, se; f. An adop-tion; adoptio:-R. Ben. interl.

knowing, foreknowing; certus: ---Bd. 5, 22. On gewissum ti-

dum atcertain times, R. Ben-in-

Gewiscendlic Optative, wishing, desirable; optativus: — Ge-wiscendlic gemet optative j. mod., Elf. gr. 21. Gewincing, a. f. Adoption, wisk-ing: adoptio:—R. Ben. 2.

Gewisfullice; adv. Knowingly, expertly; scienter: — Greg. pref. lib. 2, Dial.

Gewisian, gewissian to instruct, inform, direct, command, govern,

Jos. 3, 7, v. wisian. Gewialice, wislice; adv. 1. Wisely, certainly, undoubtedly; sa-pienter. 2. To wit, truly, especially, besides; videlicet:
—1. He wislice and wyrde, Mk. 12, 34. Swide gewislice certainly, Elf. T. p. 17, 22, 2. Elf. gr. 38, 44: Lk. 10, 42. Gewissung, gewisung direction, instruction, command, Eff. T.

p. 12, v. wissung. p. 12, v. wissung.
Gewistan To banquet, rejoice, be
merry; epulari:—Lk. 12, 19.
Gewistfullian, gewistlæcan to
feast, rejoice, Lk. 15, 23, 24,

v. wistfullian. Gewit, wit; g. gewittes; n. 1.

The mind, genius, intellect, sense; ingenium. 2. Knowledge, instruction, wisdom, pru-dence; scientia:-1. Of pam gewitte from the mind, Bt. 39, 5, Card. p. 336, 14. Hit ne mæg his gewittes bereafien mag his gewitten bereathen cannot bereave it of its under-standing, Bt. 6, 3, Card. p. 18, 18: Cd. 14, Th. p. 16, 29: 203, Th.p.252, 1. 2. Lk. 1,77: Bt. 8.

Gewita, an ; m. A witness, an accomplice; testis :- Lk-24, 48. Gewitan; pp. gewiten. To un-derstand, Cd. 123, Th. p. 157, 18, v. witan.

Gewitan, he gewit; p. gewat, we gewiton; pp. gewiten. To draw, go away, retreat; retire, die; transire, discedere:— Gyf ne mæge gewitan, Mf. 26, 42. Gewitan of worulde Gewiorbhan to be, Bt. R. p. 164, v. weorban.

Gewirht A deed; facinus:—Eif.

T. p. 4, 24.

Gewis, gewisse; adj. Certain, sure,

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Rewited fram me 13.

Gewendan; p. gewende; pp. ge-Wended, gewend. To go, de-Describe edin part, turn, change, translate, return, Cd. 22, Th. p. 27, 34, # 205,39

v. wendan. Weight ed; Gewened Inclined; proclivis:—

Ez. 32, 22.

N awayt Gewene the cheek, Lt. 6, 29, v. weng.

Geweore, gewore, es: h [weore work] 1. 4 work; opus. 2. A fort, fortress, workmanship; arx, figmentum:—1. Bd. 1, ge Bos 23. wearc 128. Geweorht, gewyrht [worht that which is done, v. wyrcan] Work, desd, merit, desert; meritum:—Bd. 4, 6. ¶ Be gewirhton, be gewyrhtum, be geweorhtum deservedly, worthily, justly, Gen. 42, 21. Buton gewyrhtum, butan gewyrhton without desert, undeservedly. Jz. 15, 25

in Bes

servedly, Jn. 15, 25 Geweenht finished, for geworht; pp. of wyrcan.

Geweorhta, gewyrhta a work-man, L. Const. p. 115, v. wyrhta.

Geweorban to be, to be made, Jn. 3, 9, v. weorban.

Geweordian, gewurdian, ge-wyrdian to honour, digulfy, adarn, distinguish, celebrate,

to be worthy, endowed, Bt. 14, 3, v. woordian. Geweoton went, departed, v. gewitan. Geweredlicht, Sweetened, made sweet; indul-coratus: -- Scint. 64. Gewergod wearied, v. werian.
Gewerian to keep, defend, protect, cover, clothe, Elf. gr. 28,

w. werian. Gewesan To soak, dissolve, sub-

Gewican; p. gewicode. To give

Veresan to be esse Des

due; macerare: — Gewesed mid ecede socked in acid,

Gewexan to grow, grow up, Bt. 35, 4, v. weaxan.

Herb. 115, 3.

gewerodlæht.

O Gewis prudent skille Special on to Specialor the weather Som & Salo Gewindon to Gewen hope il revolve geweden gewiofes ne Want gewiofes ne Want gewiordan, ge Som v wen & gewennilde les your mude ac of lesson . To Sewif scaling forhands by ; for the natices agree settle, seen and or litting , to & Gewernan Te allure, entire Gewild A rolling, Carolinay. tossing motion, Lewisnys, seif ellicere Som compate ; mo. atthedo certifiedo tus 18 88, 10 Som Ben v gewealc yeare or can to work & Gewistfull rich touty; lauters Gewilcumian To salute, to be welcome; notes, abundance, Salatare of hor time Geweenhan to him bye vereportes Rewird Sorrupted divitice Som However increased to wearant, & gewistlecan to Arraval; vitiatus Lewes he know feast Sk 15,24 v gewistfullian cast jaches Som & Gewirdelie His. torical; historicus referre han to week X Gewepnian To I was to proceed a gewapnian gowihan onfleam regin, in whaterde Scracan to begin in it seems to be employ flight to wellhdraw Hewardan to where bye supposed it to be planetic 1. Dagin to fly , Joth S governotany gewat see a can gangan, for Lig you to pass away () on jesoat she flow to get to flee & de 103 th mind the ware of incepene illes have ire, they begins to 4136,23

sewregendlig accustor Barregendie gebiged 1 gewitendies a nes the accordance departan Lie v case Som gowitednes I Gewichte accused Gewisenes, de f wwekke, secan a witness, depor I gewingen covered time death Than v gewilnes Sewinclod writer yewardlad generalla excha vwerdlian Je - weold ph gewyldan to mit Ca H2422, 22 Georph a com wouldan General accused, with George a not v gelvile I gewleced made warm Ion vigewlacost gevennen com Gewylder a ed v gewinnan, nuler Som v wea winner Gewomian to defile Gewylled love Le v gewernman weallow. Howand a circuit Gowyrged ce 5 gewohen west for get ed Some v ways lamented Som plog v (regewyshtes)in R'Gewyth! wexan mixede Som a deed desert the and wagreen Lewyonled gewythto merits wanded long a Ca 1967h 26417 wearman Blewyour pe tricke Jestened & Som a genreson 12. Gerbyrtod to wer fried un

Gewitendlie; adj. Ready to fall, transitory; deciduus:-Part.

GEW

32b

Gewitig knowing, wise, intelli-

gent, Solil. 2, v. gewittig. Gewirless; adj. Witters, igno-rant, foolish, mad; inscius:— Elf. gr. 47.

Gewitleast, gewittleast Fold madness, phrensy; stultitia -Elf. T. p. 32, 24.

Gewit-loca a container of intelli-gence, the mind; intelligentim clausura . - Bt. R. p. 166.

Gewitnesseitness, testimony, knowledge, Mk. 1, 44, v. witnes. Gewitman to punish, Elf. gr. 27,

28, v. witnian. Gewitodlice as, truly, T. Ps. 57,

1, v. witodlice.

Gewitscipe, es; m. A testimony, witnessing; testimonium -

Bd. 1, 27, resp. 6.
Gewitseoc mind-sick, a lunatic, demoniac, Elf. gl. 9.

Gewitseocnes, se; f. Insanity; Trinsapitas, Som.

Gewittig, gewitig; adj. Wise, g, conscious; intelli-L. Cnut. pol. 74 · Bt. knowing, 36, 5.

Gewlacod made worm, v. wlacian. Gewlæt, gewlæten Defiled, debased ; fædatus :- Bt. 37, 4.

Gewleht Mude warm; tepefac-tus. Herb. 19, 6 80, 3.

b Gewlenced Lifted up, enriched : elatus: - Heming. p. 104, v. wlænce.

Gewl.tegian to form, adorn, Pt.

94, 5, v. wlitigan.
Gewló Adorned; ornatus:—Cd.
85, Th. p. 107, 14.

Gewod waded, pervaded, v. wadan.

Gewoested Desolated, destroyed; vastatus: C Mt. 12, 25.

Gewon deficient, wanting, v. won. Gewonian to lessen, V. Ps. 88, 44, v. wanian.

Geword work, Ps. 91, 4, v. geweore.

Geworden been, done, made, v. weordan.

Geworht wrought, built, v. wyrcan. Geworpan to cast, Bd. 4, 13, v. weorpan.

Geworkan to be, to be made, C. Jn. 3, 19, v weorðan.

Gewriec wreaked, v. wrecan. Gewræstan To writhe, twist, join; intorquere .- Cot. 4.

Gewræðan [wræð, wrað wrath] To trouble, vez; infestare:— Somn. 242.

Gewradian; p. ode. To be angry with one, successere: -Chr. 1070.

Gewrecan to wreak, avenge, re-

Gewrecan to wreak, avenge, re-unge, Cd. 64, v. wrecan. Gewregan, p. de, pp. ed. To accuse, Mk. 3, 2, v. wregan.

Gewreot scripture, Bd. 4, 23, v. gewrit.

GEW

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Gewredede Supported; sustinuit. -- Bd. 4, 31, B, v. wræðian.

Gewrid; pl. gewrido. A little heap, a place where shrubs grow; glomulus :- Cot. 95.

Gewring Drink, beer; potus: Alf. gr. 21. nicera,

Gewrit, es; pl. nom. ac. u; g. a, d. um; n. A writing, treatise, scripture, a letter, an inscription, scriptura: — Ne retainer, scriptura: — Ne rande ge his gewrit, Mk. 12, 10, 16. Dis gewrit this treatise, Elf. T. p. 1, 1, 18, 22. ¶ Halig gewrit holy writ or scripture. Ofer gewrit over cit, superscription, title. Riht prewrit right writing, orthogragewrit right writing, orthogra-

phy.
Gewritan; p. gewrât; pp. gewriten. To write, to give or bestow by writing, Ps. 39, 11,

v. writan.

Gewritere a writer, T. Ps. 44, v. writere.

Gewritan to bind, restrain, tie, two together, L. Ps. 34, 6, v. wridan.

Gewrixl a change, interchange, vicissitude, turn, course, Bt. 21, Card. 114, 20, v. wrixl.

Gewroht wrought, finished, v.wyr-

Gewrungen bound, tied together, heaped up, v. wringan.

Gewuldorbeagan, he gewuldorbeagan, p bu gewulderbea-[wuldor glory, beag a crown] To crown with glory, to crown; coronare:—Ps. 8, 6: 102, 4.

Gewuldrian , p. ode; pp. od. To glory, boast, extol, glorify; gloriari: - Gewuldriende, C. T. Ps. 48, 6 Gewuldrod, gewuldrud, gewuldrode book, Ps. 48, 6: 73, 5. Jn. 7, 39: 14, 13.

Gewuna, wuna, an; m. A custom, manner, use, rite, consuctudo: -Æfter gewinan after the custom, Lk. 1, 9. 2, 27, 42. Of gewinan from custom, R. Ren. intert. 7. Ofer mine gewunan beyond my custom, Elf. T. p. 43, 7. Swn hit gewunn is as it is a custom, Ore.

Gewundian; p. ode; pp. ed, od. To wound, Mk.12, 4, v. wun-

Gewunderlæcan To make wonderful; mirificare :-- Ps. 16, 8. Gewunelic, gewinnolic Accustom-

ed, wonted; consuctus. - Pam folce was gewonelic, Jud. 7, 8. Gewunelice, adv. According to custom, ordinarily, commonly;

rite Swibe gewundlice very commonly, Elf. T. p. 17. Gewunian , p. ode , pp. od. To | Gewyrbian to honour, v. weorbian. 157

inhabit, remain, abide, to be WONT, accustomed; manere, consuescere: Sceoldon his þegnas gewinnan his followers must inhabit, Cd. 220, Th. p. 284, 24. Swa his mod ær swiðor to þam woruld sælðum gewunod wæs as his mind very early to worldly prosperity had been accustomed, Bt. 1, Card. p. 4, 16. Swa swa he gewu-nude, Mk. 10, 1.

GEW

Gewunsum pleasant, Bt. 31, 1, v. winsum.

32k

Gewurde was, v. weordan. Gewurms, gewurmsmed Full of

matter, suppurated; purulen-tus -- Cot 185, v. wurmsig. Gewurdan to be, to become, v.

wеотбап. Gewurdian to honour, v. weord-

ian. Gewyder the weather, a storm,

Ors. 3, 8, v. weder. Gewyldan, he gewylt; p. ge-wylde, we gewildon, pp. ge-wyld; v.a. To tame, subdue, conquer, take hold of; do-mare:—Hype nan man gewyldan ne mihte, Mk. 5, Gewylt eow, Deut. 31, 3. gewildon synd dominati runt, P4. 105, 38. He gewilde þe, Gen. 3, 16. Gewildað, Gen. 1, 28. Gewylde man hine pre hendat aliquis eum, L. Cnut 23. Gewild, gewyld subdued,

taken; captus, Elf. T. p. 42. Ic beo gewyld, Jud. 16, 7. Gewyld power, Jud. 3, 15, v. Gewyld power, Jud. 3, 15, v. geweald. Gewyled Joined, connected; co-

pulatus:—Lup. I, 15.
Gewylwed Wallowed, rolled; volutatus Dial. 2, 2.
Gewyre. 1. A working, a work; operatio, opus. 2. The art of making any thing of earth; plastice -1.Cd, 65, Th. p. 79, 11: Cd, 65, Th. p. 79, 6. 2. Cat. 186.

Gewyrcan, gewyrcean to work, do, make, preparc, build, cele-brate, Cd. 39, Th. p. 51, 81, v. wyrcan.

Gewyrd condition, fate, destiny, fortune, prediction, Ors. 3, 9, v. wyrd.

Gewyrdelice; adv. Excellently, worthily; prestanter. - Elf. T. p. 17

ewyrdlian To hurt, injure; nocere -Bd. 3, 16. Gewyrdlian

Gewyrfed turned, v. hweorfan. Gewyrpan To convert, turn agaiu, recover; recuperare: Ge wyrpte recuperaverat, Bd. 3,

Gewyrsmed putrid, v. gewurms. Gewyrd is, is become, shall be, v. weerdan.

Teo Robin 15 HI gift, donum hea hour 7 1 11,8° Thomas Bes Park 15. GIL 321 GΪ 32o Swed. gåfwa f: Icel. gåfa f.]
A gift, grace, favour; donum:
—Godes gyfu wæs on him,
Lk. 2, 40. Corban, þat is on
ure geþeode, gyfu, Mk. 7, 11.
pam he geaf micle gife to ake; addere: Geycan To add, Gierwan to prepare, Cod. Exon. To geyc adjictes, Ps. 60, 6. Geycte added, Bd. 1, 12. Ge-119, b, v. gearwian. Giest a guest, Cd. 112, v. gest. yht added; auctus, v. ycan. Geyde subdued, conquered, Chr. Giestlibnis entertainment, 112, v. gæstliðnes. 617, from geeode, v. gegan. Geyflian To injure, weaken, grow sick; malefacere, infarmare: Giet, gieta yet, Cd. 29, v. get. ofif, gyf; conj. [imp. of gifan to give] If, when, though; si:

—Gyf cyning his leode to him gehated if the king call his them he gave a great gift, Bt. 41, 2, Card. p. 374, 14. Girishing, Cd. 5, Th. p. 6, 13.
We oniengon gyfe for gyfe, Ja.
1, 16. ¶ To gife or gifum
gratis, Gen. 29, 15. —Gif hine mon geyflige if one injure him, L. Alf. pol. 2, W. p. people to him, L. Ethelb. 2, W. p. 2, 1. Gif see wyrd swa hweorfan if the fortune be so to 35, 5. Lazarus wæs geyflod, Jn. 11, 2. Geyflod mid fræcebo affectus contuneitis, Mt. 22, 5. igant A giant; gigas:—C.P.. 18, 6: 32, 16. Gigant, ma-gas giant progeny; gigantes genere, Cd. 64, Th. p. 76, 36. change, Bt. 4, Card. p. 12, 12. Gifa gifts; nom. ac. pl. of gifu. Geypped, geypte opened, revealed, Ors. 3, 6, v. yppan.
Geyrfweardian to inherit, L. Ps.
24, 14, v. yrfweardian. Gifan, gyfan, geofian, he gifs; p. geaf, gæf, gaf, we geafon; pp. gifen. To give; dare:— Gign A youth, young man; juve-nis:—C. R. Mt. 14, 51: 16, 5. pp. gifen. 10 give, un. 15, 2. Geyrgd, geyrged Terrified, affrightened; territus: — Jos. 2, 9, 24: 8, 6. Gyfan cystelice to give costly, liberally, Elf. gr. 31. Hit gæf Gihrinan To cover, clothe; tegeliberally, Elf. gr. 31. re:—Cod. Cott. end of Evan. Jn. Giht, giho, geht, gyte. Time, staying, station, refuge; tem-Geyrmed afflicted, W. Bd. p. 168, wæstm his, Ps. 66, 5. Gifende Gives in marriage, is v. yrmian. To ful Geyrnan to run, go back, arise, married; nubit:-Cot. 216. pus, mansio, statio, refugium. Gifer A lurcher, devourer, glutton; Manning thinks gyho is from gehyht, hihta refuge: -Gihov. yrnan. . . . Geyrsian; pp. geyrsudd, geor-gesod. To irritate, v. yrsian. Gibed a petition, Lk. 23, 24, v. Baygebedt 2239: 2554 Gibeged bowed, constrained, v. ambro :-- R. 88. um healdes in refuge hold, Cd. 169, Th. p. 212, 5. Gehs-Giferlice; adv. Covetously, greedily; avide:-Bd. 3, 9. Gifernes, se; f. Greediness, avaum hremig in a querulous sta-tion, Ex. MS. Conb. p. 233, n. rice, gluttony; aviditas:—
pat ilce yfel pæs gifernesse
that same evil of greediness,
Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 264, 1: -Gyte-sal an apartment, Jdth. 10, 6.—Gebed-giht bed-time, gebeged. Gibeldan To adorn with images; R. 16. - Sun-giht solstice, Martyr. 24, Jun. Wan. p. 107. iconibus ornare: - Cod. Cott. end of Evang. D. Jn.
Gibered Teased, vexed; vexatus: L. Can. Edg. conf. Gifede Given, granted; datus: Gilæccan to take, seize, R. Mk GICEL Plat. ishekel, istakke, Gifede weordan or beon to 14, 48, v. gelæccan. GILD, gield, geld, gyld, Plat.

Dut. Ger. geld: Moss. gild:

Icel. gilldi n.] 1. A payment be given; dari:—Cd. 83, Th. p. 103, 31: 101. in the diminutive, istäkel, in 17,211 Giffæst Able to receive, capacious; Ditmarshen, isjäkel: Dut. yscapax :-- Cot. 57. kegel: Ger. eiszakken: Swed. of money, an exchange, a comispigg: Dan. jistap m.—Gi-cel, cel or col cold, what is pensation, turn, fold, tribute; tributum. 2. A GUILD, socie-Gi-fian, fian To hate; odisse:-Gifia's pat leht hates the light, ty, or club where payment was made for mutual support, like cold or congealed; hence ises-R. Jn. 3, 20.Gifian To give, grant; dare:— Him cynelice gifode he royalcel or gicel a drop of ice] An 49icel cicle; stiria: — Ises gicel gla-cialis stiria, R. 16. Gicenes, se; f. An itch, or burning our benefit societies; fraternitas. 3. A payment to God, ly granted; eum regio more donavit, Chr. 994. Giffigende worship, service, sacrifice, of-fering; cultus:—1. Chr. 1013. inthe skin; prurigo:—Cot. 156.
Gicha An itching, scab, tetter,
ring-worm; pruritus, scabies:
—R. 11: Herb. 21, 2. massere, Can. Edg. 14, W. p. IX gylde forgylde recompence 9 fold, L. Ethelb. 4. 2. On 83, 35. Gifl A time for eating; cibi accigilde in a society, Hickes's dis. epis. 20. 3. On Abeles gield on Abel's offering, Cd. 47, Th. p. 60, 6: 137, Th. p. 172, 11: piendi tempus:-Æfen gifl a supper, Past. 1, 2. Gifoelde felt, v. gefelan. Giddian, gieddian; p. ode. To sing, v. geddian. Gifol, giful Generous, bountiful, Liberal; largus:—Bt. 38, 3. Gidig; adj. GIDDY; vertiginosus, Som. Bd. 2, 1. Gifr, gifra, gifre; adj. [Icel. Gilda a companion, fellow, v. ge-Gield a payment, offering, subgylda.

Gildan to pay, restore, requite,
Ex. 22, 9, v. gyldan.

Gildan; p. gildede; pp. gilden,
gylden; v. a. To Gilo,
Se abbot gildede gifur] Greedy, covetous, vora-Gieldan to yield, pay, give, wor-ship, Bt. 41, 3, v. gildan. cious, anxious, desirous; avidus:—Ic eom swide gifre I am very anxious, Bt. 22, Card. Giellan to yell, shriek, Cod. Exon. 106, b, v. gyllan. 118, 15: Elf. gl. 28: Lk. 16, Gielp presumption, Cd. Th. p. 2, 27, v. gilp. deaurare :- Se abbot gildede bat mynstre the abbot gilded the minster, Chr. 1052, Ing. p. Gifta nuptials, marriage, dowry, Gielso care, trouble; solicitudo:
—C. Mt. 13, 22. Ex. 22, 17, v. gyfta. Giftelica Belonging to a wedding; nuptralis:—Cot. 139. 240, 4: 1070.—Gilden, Lev. N guffa Giemeleas, giemeleaslic, gieme-8, 9. Gildeneburh [The golden city, so called because Abbot Leo-Gift gives, v. gifan. liest, giemelist. Careless, Past. GIFU, gyfu, geof, geafd e; pl.

noth a; groma; f. [Plat. Dut.

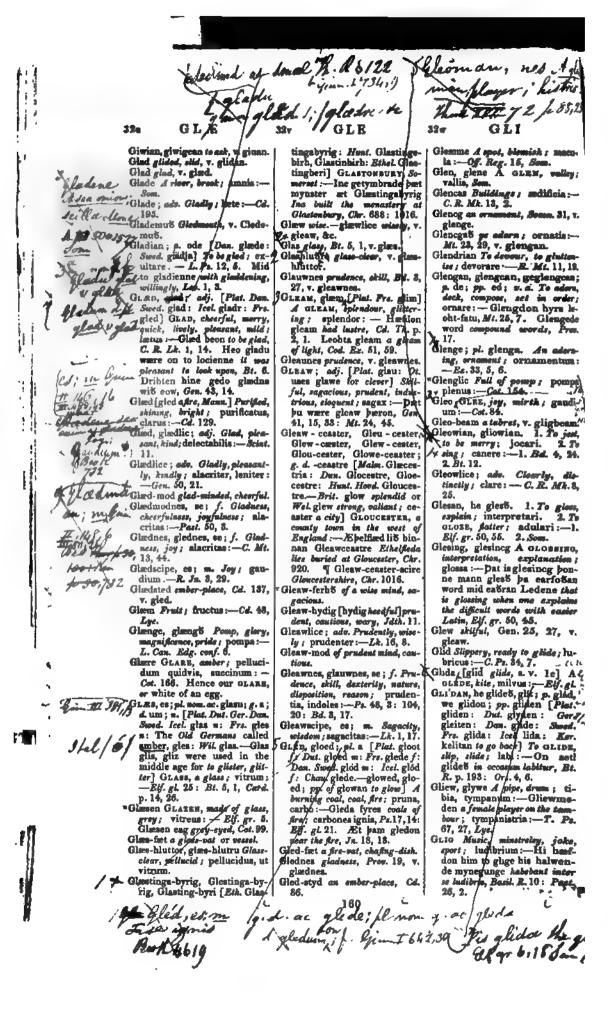
Dan. gave f: Ger. gabe f:

Kor. gaba, geba, keba: Isd.
gheba: Ol. geba: Moes. giba: 15, 1, v. gymeleas. fric gilded the monastery] Gien, giena again, still, yet, v.gen. Peterborough, Chr. 1052: 1064 Gieran to prepare, v. gearwian. Gierstandæg yesterday, v. gyr-Gild-ford, Gyldford, Guldeford [Gild a fraternity; ford a ford: gratia gm # 24.2

Giarcla dothe Liftian tobe go sewyrtun Agarden Elievnan to tus tondy ewyscan to wish years Som vog Y gifule bound & fiest hus in he v gewiscan Som a getthus georgelice wie Mewyderod Grettian to delie Liksa a latt exthesell, dry Som · w Supl geo I gihdung at aff Cigant wont Leyht work le of over: gigas curit the 1818, 6 ligarit youenne gigat at oursenden Geyferan to en by v guferan Earldwan E. hills day Bon rally; tricary Som Sychaman To cover, ficely Joy, Gidge Jong, wely Meskers A fif shal, er m dang a hop & som a good ung Res X 334 b-dl. - life, gifter 10 Gilden golden Eilmen to re 2 File an abys som brush giftelie gierd - youd lang.

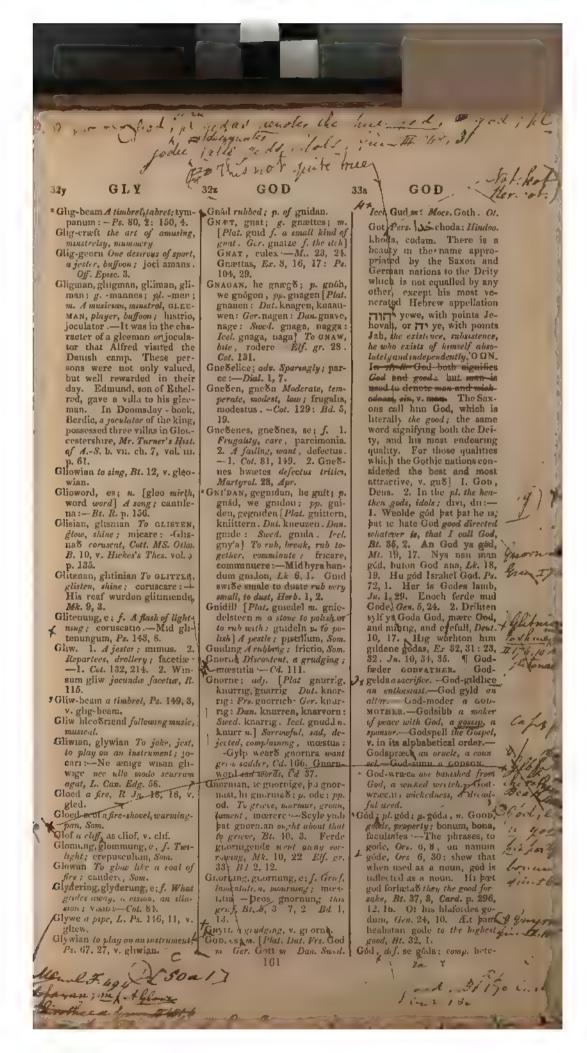
Gimmian to bud Giornlice W. sceapa an; m. a gloring book ?d -gently Le e 14 Gilp-coorde gantia Beo 50 Filh hlader mbercapedo hiltend a deblor gioc a yoke, v gylkend also mish Som N cca a mate v gemæreca Geman to type to Giscaper deone a There Lya gyman dates it beer The an a Suft goest he like





twan to wash are Ron itsore greedyman vyytsere Elfapha, and Sbar Cupha Rushs to the ladung, e fit 1109 - or Glappe, on flow wite 14) gleng Kicker her ident v gleav I k 135; lad glad down glade glady; lake o-craft mus Gladene a lea Tochora on or gladene Allengean ornan Latlic Easy e pleased, mild Lacabilis Some Gleawlie skilful. arming to the an lewnes frada Blidliende Toke Spledlice yladly , likely to fall The flee you I fed Sinc fire glittomy theasure was do bysig Mustanly Ken wyst Clove with henbane; shalling

Deus God, e Eslydung, e; God es; idolum a fori glossetis Som Rege Elyev. Learn soir Some Jourbols; a tabret San v glix beam Elyev. meden the maden, a emale monthel Ren vin gliew Inafan to graw Glitmian To gliter Correscere Mes K Synettice Shawify Tex v gnetelice fliv stafes wisdom The De Eny Bogl flivere is, m Afavrer, flutterer, paratitus som 3, phanatic & Gladen Amore gold; Caltha Som Ilodian To make sentle, to time. ansuefacere yd a gledd glato A gluton the an gnyrran to filed; interassilis Wallet 6:18 dai



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ra; sup. betest, betst; saij. Good; bonus:—Dess goddan godnes bib his agen god the goodness of the good to his own good, Rt. 37, 3, Cord. p. 294, 18. God mann sollice of godness days better the good to his own good, Rt. 37, 3, Cord. p. 294, 18. dum goldhorde bring5 god for6, Mr. 12, 35.

Goda a Geth, Bt. R. p. 151, v. gota.

God-epple A quince apple; cydonium:—Cot. 34, 93.

Godeund [cund a kind, sert] Di-

coocung jeung a tina, seri Li-vina, sacred, gedly; divinus: —Bd. 1, 1: L. Edm. pref. Godcundlics; adv. Divinely, from heaven, by impiration; divinius:—Deah he se godcundlice generadwin though he be divinely rational, Bt. 14, 2: Bd. 4, 3, 24.

Godcundnys, se; f. Divise na-ture, Delty, Divisity; Deitas: —Bt. 34, 4. Gode hwild a good solds, a long

dines. Godera, goddera šetter, Chr. 1060,

v. gód. 7. god.
2 Gode-webb, god-webb Good-webb, god-webb Good-webb, god-webb Good-webb, purple, scarlet silk; bona textura, pie, scarlet si purpura:-Bd. 8, 2: Cd. 171. Godgundnye Distnity, Elf. T. p.

25, v. godcundays. Godian, gegodian; p. ede; p gogodod. To de good, benefit, delight, enrich, endow, cure; rodesse:-L. Caut. pol. 11. Godede but mynetre enriched the minster, Chr. 963.

God-leaz; adj. Godless, good leaz; sine Deo, infaustus:-

Bd. 8, 1.

Godlec, godlic Godly, godlike, goodly, pulcher, divinus:— Godlecran stol a dislace theme, Cal. 16. Godlice geardan good-

ly courte, Cd. 35. Godmundingsham [mund, or odmindingaham [mund, or munding defence, pretection, ham on habitation, a home, a protecting home of the gode] GODMUNDHAM, (Lye says, Goodmanham, between Pock-lington and Beverley) a place a little to the east of York, beyond the river Derwent, where a famous Witena-gemot was convened by Edwin, king of Northumbria, in A.D. 625, to consider the propriety of receiving the Christian faith. The speeches were so much in favour of Christianity, that the creed was at once received; these speeches are particularly worthy of notice, Bd. 2, 13. Mr. Turner's Hist. of A.-S. b. iii. ch. 7, vol. i. p. 844—347, and Elements of Angle-Saxon Gr. p. 283.

Gidnes, ac; f. Goodness; boGolden gelden, v. gylden.

nitae:-Bt. 33, 4: 37, 3: Ps. 4

GOL

36, 8: Elf. gr. 5.
Godspedig rich in good, Cd. 46.
God-spell, ca, ya; n. [spell a
history, speech, declaration]
GOSPEL; Dei verbum, evangelium: — Dat godspell the geopel, Mk. 13, 10. Godspel-lys angys, Mk. 1, 1: Mt. 24, 14: Mk. 1, 16: 8, 36: 18, 10: Bd. 5, 9, 11.

Godspellere, at; m. 40.00 gelist, a geopeller; evangelin-ta;—Cler. 84: 90: Bd. 4, 2,

Godspellian To preach glad ti-

dings or the geopel; evange-lizare:—Eif. gr. 24.
Godspellic; adj. Like the geo-pel; evangelical; evangelicus:
—He godspellice lare lerre he evangelical dectrine taught, Bd. 3, 19.

Gol A song ; cantilena:—Gol-gydzet meet karmenions, Bt. R. p. 150.

Gol song, v. galan.

Gold, en; n. [Plat. Ger. Ot. Moes. gold n: Ker. cold: Wil. guold: Dut. good a: Swed. guld a: Icel. gull a: Tare, goltz.-Gelew yellow : Ar. In gla to be clear, bright] GOLD; aurum:-Mr. Tweer says, "my belief is, that gold was used in an uncoined state, in the payments of the Anglo-Bexons, as no gold coins have

reached modern times," Hist. of A.-S. ap. No. 2, vol. ii. p.
470. Peah Balac me sille
goldes an hus hil, Nom. 22,
18. Pat templ be bet gold 18. Dat templ be bet gold gehalget, Mt. 23, 17: Gen. 2, 12, 13, 6. ¶ Gold-blech (bleek cetar) legeld colory at ricolor.—Gold-burh a gelden city.—Golden-brytta a batter.

city.—Golden-brytta a territor.
C. er of gold, a lord.—Gold-fit a

/ gold-nessel.—Gold-fel, goldfyld golden-skin, gold-leaf.—
Gold-fine a goldfinch, a bird. Gold-fynger the gold-finger, ring-finger. Gold-gyfa a giver of gold; auri dispensator, Jdth-12.—Gold - hilted sold-hilled -Gold - hilted gold-killed, having a gold handle.—Gold-hold gold-hold, a treasury, R. 109.—Gold-hord gold-heard, a treasury, Gen. 43, 23.—Goldhord-hus a privy, R., 107.— Gold-læfra gold-leaf, Cat. 207. Gold-mestling latten or copper metal; aurichalcum, Eif. gr. 8. Gold-sele a golden or eplendid hall, Beo. 11, 11.— Gold-smið goldsmith, Gen. 4, 22.— Gold-wine a liberal

friend, munificent chief, Bev.

Gold an idol, Cd. 182, v. gyld.

Golden paid, regulted, Cd. 86, v. gildan. Goldbordian 2's sycasure s

hourd; thesautrisare: Gold-hording cow sofilice goldherdas on beofenan, Mt. 6, 20.

Golfeting A mack, immi; we manatic: —L. Re. 78, 4. Gol-gydnet very postioni, h menious, tumquel.

Goma, an [Ger. gaumen a : No. giumo: Steed. gom m: Ind. góm: m. gume: Dut. gum f: Ger. gummi m: Fr. gomus: Ger. gummi m: Pr. gomma:

\$\text{Ap. goma: } It. gomma void]

1. The gume of the mouth, the
jame: palatum, fauces. 1.

Gum, resin: runina:—1. Eli
gr. 9, 71: Ps. 68, 4. 1.

"I Gom-tets gum-teeth,
bute: obediente, honage, tribute: obedientin.—Cd. 88.

Gomes gumel olders, gumel. 2.4

Gomel, gomel old, v. gamel. Gomen game, sport, v. gamen. Gomel-feax grey-haired, v. ga

noL Gond yend, beyond, v. ground. Gondfaran to go beyond or sen Gondemeagan To examine fully:

discutere :- Bd. 4, 8. Gong a journey, path, step, Mt. 1, 3, v. gang.

Gongan to go, Bd. 25, v. gan-

Good good, Bt. 35, 8, v. god. Goodnes geedness, Bt. R. p. 174, v. godnes.

or. 1. Gorn, clotted bleet; tabum. 2. Dirt, mud, dung; fimus:—1. Ex. 29, 14. 2. #Herb. 9, 8.

Ourst, gost Gots 2, forme, a bramble, bush; crica, rubus :—Ou gorste, Lk. 6, 44. Juniper pat is gorst juniperus sat rubus, L. M. 1, 31. Ofer pone gorstbeam, Mr. 12, 26.

gorstveam, Mt. 12, 26.

Gorstveam, Mt. 12, 26.

Gorstveam, Mt. 12, 26.

Gorstveam, Mt. 12, 26.

gees; g. géas; d. géaum [Plat.
goos f: Dat. Ger. gama f:
Dan. gans f: Swed. gam f:
Dan. gans f: Swed. gam, goas
f: Wel. gwyx: Russ. gus] A

goose; anser:—Hwite goa

shite goos, Elf. gl. 11. Grang
onn a gray goas, Cot. 92. gos a grey goose, Cot. 99. Gose innelfe goose's giblets; anseris exta. Gés, goos geose; anseres, L. In. 70.

Gos-hafor, gos-fue Goshasek, goosekasek; aucarius:—R. 36. Gost gorse, R. 47, v. gorst. Gota, Goda [v. gub seer] A Gota; Godhus:—Gotena cy-

ning a king of Gothe, Bd. 1, 11. Gotende pouring out - Goten

shed, v. guotan. Got-land GOTHLAND; Gothin: -Ora. 1, 1.

Goung A righing, sobbing, mourn-ing; gemitm: — Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8.

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1649,1

1 1 165820

wed Bes 18 37.58 Godspell alf. Tash p 26, 4 Godspellie woughten, gospe 2 m A divine header od-appel,es: ild puer luis odgund divine CR. Ben 62. Som v godaund Lewebby 29a7] Gafol a hear than Scolde domban goldan should by tubute Bes 4/2 21 pole arthough feeddon gombon Back 6/3 mohnt ld. siourade Sewed; our tus Cot 178 Ben Zal Id adomed Be 1221 - hwake gold Ed madmes m ed treasure Beo Goldsele a gold ell, a tressure house gota, Goda an Mer 161702 Ber 12 14 23 ind p 2,1.

rilem dre Moat a grave by gradine Tom Whrates mist Herafere a graver step to It in Jon a grafire Spraciel in \bigcirc A Greek Thou v Grecal Greaten w. Gram, es m Roya favor Reo gl : yrame Finally It n gramian & Granscipe es; mi duger, wich ; ina des, poet grene Som The green of Elgrante bryon fra how bryey, a : 2 banbridge te 1x Gray- homa metal; curio thorad Grin I 632,41 cum for Cass Laxeline of him es in Sam 61 Throw mad com Who had Basil 5360

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33k GRI us labiis risum proferre, Scin GRINNING; rictus, Som.
Greofa greoua A pot; olla:Cot. 146, 178.
GREOFA [PI-e; f. GREOD [Plat. grut, gruus s: Dut. gruis n: Frs. grjues n:

Ger. grus m: Not. grieze f:

Old Ger. krieze: Dan. Swed.

grus n: Icel. griót n: Wel. Jine your grut] GRIT, sand, dust, earth;
pulvis:—Du scealt greot etap
thou shalt eat dust, Cd. 43. On
greot gefeoll in terram decidit,
queus:—Ps. 34, 9: Lk. 21, 35. grut | GRIT, sand, dust, earth; # . Yyij, 4 n. ed. M Inare Greow, grew; p. growan. Grep a furrow, burrow, v. græp. laqueul Wing 1643, 28 gretten, gegret; v. a. [Plat. gröten: Dut. groeten: Frs. groetjen: Groetjen: Frs. groctjen: Ger. grüssen: Ot. gruozan. Ihre thinks from gruozan. grib, the Old Frs. Icel. grid

peace, a wishing peace, being the oldest manner of saluting. The common people in Sweden and Norway now salute one another with Gud's fred the peace of God] 1. To GREET, bid welcome, salute, call out, take leave, bid farewell; salu-tare. 2. To approach, admit, tare. 2. To approach, admit, a ber, bolt forwer, know carnally; appropinquare:—1.Ongunnon hyne he stulut fin bus gretan, Mk. 15, 18. Hilde

gretten battle [greeted] hailed, Cd. 151: Bd. 2, 12. 2. He ne T.110,13 grette hi, Mt. 1, 25: Bd. 3, 17: Greting, gretung, e; f. A GREET-ING, salutation; salutatio:-Grette knew, v. gretan. Greue greve, governor, v. s Greue greve, governor, v. gerçfa.

the fregilla Griellan, grillan To provoke, excited 40, 4. Grig-hund a greyhound, Cot. 173.

GRIM; adj. [Old Plat. Ger.
grimm: Not. crimmi: Wel. remile !! Isd. grimmi: Dut. grimmig: ummulum Frs. grimme: Dan. grim ugly, grum cruel: Swed. grym: Icel. grimmr: It. grimo morose: Sp. grima fright] Sharp, bitter, l gruinne

rible; acer, immanis:—Bd. 1, 14: 3, 14: Ors. 1, 2. Grimmost most cruel, Cd. 184, v. Grin A witch; venefica, Som. Grimena, grimenæ A caterpilrva; called lar; en 104, 32. eruca, bruchus: - Ps.

Grimetan to roar, rage, Ps. 103, 22, v. grymetan. Grimetung a raging, roaring, v. grymetung.

one med new, an elf, witch lawa, cassis.

dire, savage, cruel, GRIM, hor-

Griming A witch witchcraft; veneficium, Som. Grimlic Grim, sharp, bloody; atrox: Lup. 1, 1.

Grimman To rage; fremere: Cd. 37. Grimnes, se; *f*. GRIMNESS, flerceness, cruelty; ferocitas: -Cot. 1.

Grimsian To rage, to be cruel a service:—Bd. 1, 7. Grimsung Roughness; asperitas:
—Past. 17, 11.

GRINDAN, grine, he grint; p. grand, we grundon; pp. grunden, gegrunden [Plat. Dugruizen to bruise: Frs. grunen]

grusen to grind in small pieces: Dan. gryned gritty. It appears to be allied to A.-S. rendan, hrendan: Ir. rannan, ran-naim: Wel. rhannu: Bret. ranna to divide: Dan. gryned signifies grit, groats or gritty, grytte to grind or bruise by a mill] To GRIND, bruise, gnash;

ne grindende, Mt. 24, 41. Hi grundon mid toðum heora, Ps. 34, 19... Grindel, es; m. hurdle, lattice-work, grating; crates:—Ges-lægene grindlas greate forged large gratings, Cd. 19.

molere:-Twa bood æt cwyr-

Grindere A grinder; molitor, Som. Grind-to as grinding teeth, the grinders, Som. Grinnian to grin, v. grennian. Grinu, grionu More greedily; avidius:-R. 79: also, a co-

lour; color, Cot. 79. Griopan to lay hold of, v. gripan. Griosn A pebble stone; calculus: —Prov. 20.

Gripa, gripe, gegrip, grap, an; m. [Plat. Dut. greep f: Frs. gryp, greep: Ger. griff m: Dan. greeb, greb c: Swed. grepe m: Icel. greip ORIPE, grasp, laying hold of, a handful; manipulus:—Berende gripan heora, Ps. 125, 8.

of the hand, R.72.

v. a. [Plat. grapsen, gripen : Dut. grypen: Ger. greifen: Ker. criffan: Ot. greipon: Not. greiffon: Wil. griphen: Dan. gribe: Frs. Swed. gripa: Icel. greipa: Grk. γριπευειν, γριπιζειν: Heb. דרב

grap, we gripon; pp. gripen;

grp to wrap, gripe, ALN agrp what is wrapped together, a fist, gripe] To GRIPE, grasp, seize, lay hold of, apprehend;

rapere:—Syrwo bat he gripe bearfan, Ps. 9, 22. Gripao lare, Ps. 2, 12. Ic gegripen beo, Ps. 17, 31. Gripennis Captivity; captivitas,

Grislic, agrisenlic, angrislic; adj. GRISLY, horrible, dread-ful, horrid; horridus:—Bd. Jan, north ; Hothaus . — Da., 4, 5, 2; Ps. 88, 8.
Grist grist, a grinding; molitural:—R. 50, v. gryt.
Grist-bitan to gnash the teeth.

Grist-bitung a gnashing of teeth, a raging.
Gristle GRISTLE; cartilago:-R. 72.—Gristl-ban gristlebone.

Gristra Belonging to corn, a baker; cerealis, pistor:-R.50. GRID [Old Frs. grid f: Icel. grid n: Chau. grith peace]
Peace; pax:—L. Cnut. eccl. 2:
/ Chr. 1004.—Grid-breck gridbrice a breaking of peace, L. Cnut. eccl. 14. Gridian, gegridan; p. ode; pp. od. 1. To make peace, or a

treaty; pacificare. 2. To defend, protect; tueri:-1. Grisede mid bone here he made peace with the army, Chr. 1016. 2.Chr. 1093: L.Cnut. eccl. 2, 4. Gribleas Peaceless, without peace or protection; pacis expers: -Lup. 1, 5.

Gritta Grit, bran; furfur:-Elf. gr. 9, 22. Groen green, C. R. Lk. 23, 31, v. grene. Groetan to greet; groeting a greeting, v. gretan, greting. Grof carved, v. grafan.

Grom, grum fierce, Cd. 97, v.

gram, grim. Grome; adv. Fiercely, furiously; furiose: -Cd. 64. Gropian to grope, Elf. gr. 24, v. grapian. Grornad grieves, for gnornad,

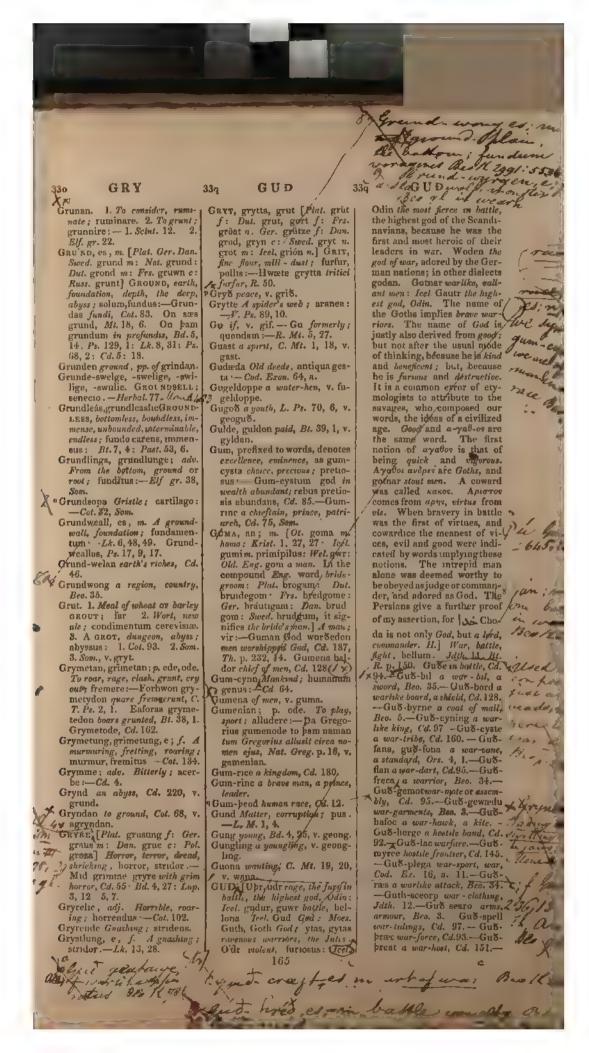
v. gnornian. v. gnorman.

Grot [greot dust] A particle, an atom; particula:—Nan grot rihtwisnesse no particle of wisdom, Bt. 35, 1. Nan grot and gites no particle of sense, Bt. 41, 5. Groue a grove, v. græf. Se gripe bære hand the gripe GROWAN, gegrowan, agrowan, he grews; p. greow, we greo-Gripan, gegripan, he grips; p.

wun; pp. grówen [Plat. groien, grojen: Dut. groeyen: Dan. groe v.n: Swed. gro v.n: Icel. gróa] To GROW, increase, " spring, sprout, spring up; crescere:—pat sæd growe, Mk. 4, 27: Elf. ep. p. 28, 84. Greowan þa land and blostmodan the fields grew and blossomed, Bd. 4, 3: Gen. 1, 11. Grownes, se; f. Growth, increase, a germ, flower, herb; incrementum, germen:-Bd. 3, 23.

Gripend, es; m & piper, sevier; cap itan toron hannis togrifere wellow to provoke In IST, g V grels leglowhaler, a e; chironium ula to grash un the teeth Ih an Greotan To lament Bes 12 2684 1 9 16 grætan Tyreh wyst am Som retigreat wigh unipoles on A guife ling I see of a corephio K 21 mg Essife conetons Frim or masked Pt. 27: 160 K Wed p 190,29 % grifull the to capan , tenar Jon 8)

Hom v gvistie Grystle gristle Box A Green your, ? levum - heart grin s grant de peace a grit de or severe he arted Bes v grition Sint scearce, e furar plut sweard, 4303 ylored, boatled. & Grendweallow to you and Sand ground Hones , e reduch , rudera Let, hed; in the get, in the Book 1802 Some Libowell, Steera; vis. mon, a * yrund - develope i & netical of rion reseptacula line 3.178 1 world Truen on prompe The 100,10-- Cust the from II, 456. 2 | Book 2928 untrec caper Gut-helmies; m



GYL GYM 33s 33t 33u GYR Pat he hit gilde, Ex. 14: Bt. 40, 7. Ne gylt he gafol, Mt. 17, 24. Ele gulde each should render, Bt. 39, 1, Card. p. 321, gymde; pp. gymed, gegymed. 1. To take care of, attend, re-Guo-weard a war-gaura. Guo-wigg a warrior, Beo. S. Guo-win pattle, Beo. S7. parrior, Beo. 28. gard, observe, preserve, keep; curare. 2. To govern, rule; regere: — 1. Ic gyme min wedd, Lev. 26, 42, 43. Arna Guton shed, v. geotan.

Gycel-stan Ics-stones, hail; crystallus:—L. Ps. 147, 6. GYD, ged, gid, des; 🖦 [v. geddian to sing A song, werse, elegy, proverb, parable; cantilena:—Bd. 3, 12, S. p. 537, 27, 30: Bt. R. p. 152. Gyddian; p. ode. To sing, Cd. 97, v. geddian.

W1, v. geddian.
Gyddigan, hi gyddedon to be
-giddy, troubled, v. geddian.
Gydeng: f. A goddess; dea:
Secolde bion gydene should
be a goddess, Bt. 38, 1, Card.
p. 300, 20: 35, 6.

Gydenlic Nunlike, vestal; vestalis:—Cot. 179. Gyf if, Jn. 3, 12, v. gif. Gyfa A giver, bestower; dator:
-Chr. 1088.

Gyfe grace, a gift, Lk, 1, 80; ac. of gift.

Gyfl Fruit; fructus:—Cod. Exon. 45, a.

Gyfta, gifta; no sing. pl. nom. g. ac. a; d. um, on, an; f: seo gyft, is also found. The price of a woman, nuptials, dowry, mar

riage; nuptiæ:—De macode hys suna gyfta, Mt. 22, 2. Das gifta synt gearwe, v. 8. To pam giftum, v. 3, 24, 38.

To pam gritum, v. 3, 22, 38.

Be pere giftan mæðe according to the dowry of a virgin,
Ex. 22, 17. Gifseo gyft forð ne cume if the dowry come not forth, L. In. 31. ¶ Gyft-hus a wedding or feasting-room,
Mt. 22, 10.—Gyft-leoð a marriage song.—Gyft-lic nuptial,
helmsing to a marriage. Mt. 22.

belonging to a marriage, Mt. 22, Gyftigean To give in marriage; nuptum dare: -Mk. 12, 25. Gyfu a gift, grace, Lk. 2, 40, v. gifu.

Gyfung, e; f. A consent; consensus:—Bd. 1, 27.

Gyho a refuge, Cd. 169, v. giht.

Gyl shine; gyl sunne let the sun shine, Hymn. Gylas, gelamp Happened; attigisset:—Cot. 184.
Gyld a payment, turn, place, fold, as two-fold, an idol, v. gild.

Gylda a companion, v. gegylda. Gyldan, gildan, geldan, gegyldan, he gylt; p. geald, we guldon; pp. golden; v. a. To pay, restore, requite, give, render, YIELD, worship; reddere: -Gylde bæm Cynge pay to the king, L. Ethel. 1, W. p. 103, 32. He ne meahte mine

twifealdon, Ex. 22, 9, 12.

15. Geld þæt þu alit to gel-danne, C. Mt. 20, 8. Gyldan

sceolde must worskip, Cd. 183, Th. p. 229, 5. Gylden, gilden, gegyld; def. se gyldena, gyldna; adj. Golden, gilded; aureus:—Dær is geat

gylden there is a golden gate, Cd. 227, Th. p. 305, 19. An gylden celf, Ex. 32, 8. Se gyldna þræd the golden thread,

Cot. 26. To pam gyldnan gylde to the golden idol, Cd. 182, Th. p. 228, 18. Læfr gylden leaf-gold, R. 58: Lev. 8, 9.

Gylding-wecg A gold mine, a vein of gold; aurifodina:—Cot. 16, 167, Som. Gyld-sester A measure belonging to a gild; sextarius:-Mon. Angl. I. 277.

Gyllan, giellan; p. gylede [Plat, Dut. gillen shriek: Dut. gallmen to sound: Frs. galljen: Ger. gällen to sound: Ger. gal, gall a sound: Ker. calm: Ot

galm : Icel. gella] To make a harsh noise, to YELL, roar, shriek, scream, chirp; stridere,

fremere:-Gesceod gyllende gryre shed yelling horror, Cd. 167, Th. p. 208. Ic gielle swa hafoc I shriek as a hawk, Cod. Ex. 106. b. Gylle's græg-hama a cricket chirps, Hickes's Thes. p. 192. Gylm a handful, v. gilm.

GYNAN To GAIN; lucrari:
Gylp pride, glory, Cd. 4, v. gilp.
Gylp, and its compounds, v. gilp,
&c.
GYLT, es; m. [Dan. gizeld debitum: Icel. giald n: Chalta,
in the Salic laws, signifies a
fine, amercement. Gelte has the
same meaning in the Schwasame meaning in the Schwa-

same meaning in the Schwabenspiegel, or laws of Swabia.

The Ger. gelten, in earlier times, not only signified to pay, but when there was no restitution, to be obliged to submit oneself to punishment] Guilt, crime, sin, fault, debt; delictum:—Forgyf us ure gyltas, Mt. 6, 12: Ex. 32, 35: Deut. 9, 21: Ps. 18, 13. De-

bitum, Mt. 18, 27, 32. Gylt pays, Mt. 17, 24, v. gyldan. Gyltend, es; m. A debtor, an offender; debitor:—Mt. 6, 12.
Gylte Gelt, gelded; castratus, Som.

Gyltig; adj. Guilty; reus:—

Mt. 23, 18. 4 | Factoring of the control of the cont 26, 65. Gym a gem, v. gim. GYMAN, begyman, begiman; p.

ne gymden honorem non cura ne gymden honorem non cura-runt, Cd. 113: Mt. 16, 6. Hi gymdon they observed, Mt. 3, 2: Lk. 6, 7. 2. Satan het hine gyman Satan bade hin rule, Cd. 18, Th. p. 22, 25, 31: Lk. 3, 1. ¶ Don gyman to have care, to regard, Ors. 3, 9, Bar. p. 115, 20.

Gymeleas; adj. Careless, negligent, wandering, straying; negligens:—Gymeleas feoh straying cattle, L. Eccl. Elf. 42. Gymeleasian To neglect, be car less, despise; negligere:-Bd.

4, 27. Gymeleaslice, gemeleaslice; adv. Carelessly; negligenter:-R. Ben. 44 Gymeleasnys, so: f. Carelessness; negligentis:—Bd. 3,27.
Gymeleast, gimelist, gemelest,
f. Carelessness, negligence; Oureless-

negligentia:—Bd. 3, 17: Bt. 5, 1. Gymen, gyming, gemen ff. Care, heed, solicitude, diligence, su-

perintendence; cura:-Gymene do se Abbod curam gerit abbas, R. Ben. interl. 27: Chr. 26: Bd. 2, 1.

Gymend, es; m. ymend, es; m. A governor; gubernator:—Scint. 32 Gymung a marriage, Bd. 3, 24,

GYNAN To GAIN; lucrari :-- W. Gynd beyond, L. Edm. v. geond. Gynian, ginian; p. ode; pp. od. [Plat. janen: Dut. geeuwen:

Ger. gähnen: Old Ger. ginon, geinon: Icel. gin, gina.—gin an opening] To YAWN, gape, chatter; hiare:—Elf. gr. 24:

v. giming.

Ors. 3,13. Gyniendum muše with open mouth, Dial. 2, 25. . . Gynnan [from gan to go, v. be-ginnan] To begin; incipere: -Scint. 22. Gypes-wic [Dunel. Gippeswic: Gerv. Gipeswich: Kni. Ypes-

wich.—TheriverGipping from geap winding, wic a village, residence] IPSWICH, the chief town of Suffolk, Chr. 591: 593. Gyr. 1. A fir tree; abies. A marsh; palus: — 1. Gyr-treow, R. 46. 2. Gyran, gy-

Tras marshes, Lye, v. gyrwa.

Gyrd, gyrde, gyrde, goard

[Dut. glard f: Frs. gerd f:
Ger. gerte f: Ker. Not. Kerta.
Isd. gardea: Ot. gertu, garde, gurda: Dan. gaard c: Swed. gard: Icel. girdi n.] A staff, rod,

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gife gyldan he could not my gift repay, Cd. 22, Th. p. 27, 5: 141, Th. p. 176, 31. Gilde

J. sea ta, an rock, Best 1349 - geornomeran Lylp-sprice, e. f. it oma, an ou ta in the Banchiste 2.64 Book 1955 that the guld v very ale 1371 gicanes an itch d. weden, ef Genofa wild ly ash lustrum to well, finer du road a bold e quilty; re endes mint that un facere Som dolde gomban ldan he mush ute pay Beo 1/21 R.

Grymend lick desig Jystvan yesterly able i delderablis to yesterday; he In a gentice mudy & gystown no night Beall 2667 " · Eyyman to year yt-com shel y: lackeris do Syrwe-fen Gesodel-bred fystel ristusher hasie diche writing tables so called as however from the judle ! the pugit leysel a hostage Caret, Cot 173 Jone han v gisel Gyrdel-hring, Gy Trife The que Egystern es; n es ma labolists the harb to quest chan her Lace, garter, liques laterwork; late la Som the are v of start y grad clothad gestarte Gystsal es; n Possed the Indeed hale The and Systemlic Pen Jek 25 11 1839 faminy to a qued gyst sele hos petalis Som gyst hus a quest room I count, hold, de um down of goods tan Ih an fues 1. Hackle an fagrant

hæfde, we hæfdon; imp. hafa,

34b

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hat, degree, dignity, v. hæt, for the other cognate words] 1. A person, form, sex; persona, sexus. 2. Habit, dress; na, sexus. habitus. 3. State, order, de-gree; ordo, gradus:—1. Du ne besceawast hancs mannes had, Mt. 22, 16. Ana God on hadum efnespedelicum one God in three persons; unus Deus in tribus subsistentiis, Bd. 4, 17. Æghwæðeres ha-des of both sezes; utriusque sexus, Bd. 7. 2. Done æfest-nesse had underfeng took the habit of religion; religionis habitum suscepit, Bd. 4, 11. in Herm 3. Had oferhogedon halgan lifes despised a state of holy life, Cd. 188. Butan halgum hadum out of holy orders, Bd. 1, 27: Resp. 1. Biscopes

1, 27: Resp. 1. Biscopes obbe opera hada a bishop's or other degrees, Bd. 2, 5. Hades man a man of degree or orders, Eff. gr. 11. Heahlic had highest degree, L. Const. p. 110. est degree, L. Const. p. 110.

¶ Had-bote a recompence for violation of holy orders.—Hadbreca a violator of holy orders.

Had-bryce aviolation of holy orders. — Had-grið peace of holy orders, L. Const. p. 111. -had Plat. Dan. hed : Dut. heid: Ger. heit, keit] Head, hood. At the end of words it denotes, the person, form, sex, quality, state, condition: -- Wer-had, manhad manhood. Wifhád womanhood. Cildhád childhood. Weoroldhád secular state or habit. Brodorhad brotherhood. Preosthad priesthood.

Haderung, e; f, [had a person, arung an honouring] The respect of persons; personarum acceptio, Som. Hadian, gehadian, ic hadige;

p. ode; pp. ed; v.a. To ordain, consecrate, give haly orders: ordinare:—Bisceopas hadian

to consecrate bishops, Bd. 2, 8. Hading, hadung, e; f. Ordainordinatio :

ing, consecration; ordinatio:

-Nat. Greg. p. 22.

Hador A convexity, an arch; arcus:-Under heofones hador under heaven's arch, Beo. 6, 83. Hador, hadre; sup. hadrost; adj. Ger. heiter: Old Ger. hedro: Icel. heidr: Moes. haize light]

Clear, bright; serenus:-On hadrum heofone in serene sky, Bt. 9. y, 102 Hadrian Torestrain; angustare,

Lye. Had-swæpe a bridemaid, v. heoro,

ide

/o 1.32 /ban. Hæbbendlic Fit, handsome, able;

habilis:—Elf. gr. 9, 28.

Hæbbenga A restraining; cohibitio, Som

Hæbern A crab, scorpion; nepa, cancer, Som.

Hæca A bar or bolts of a door, a HATCH; pessulus, Som. Hæcce A cloak; pallium:-

1070.

Hæccla, hæcla, hæcile *a cleak*,

mantle, shirt, v. hacela. Heeced, heecid, a pike, v. hacod. Hæcewoll A collector; exactor:

-R. 8. Hædern A cellar, buttery; cel-

larium, Son Hæfd head, v. heafod.

Hæfde had; p. of habban.

Hæfee [Dut. hef, heffe f. the lees:

Ger. hefen f.— heafian to
heave] Leaven; fermentum:
—Mk. 8, 15.

Hæfe [Hunt. Heve] Heefeld or Heugh, in Northumberland, a

place where Bertfrith fought with the Picts, Chr. 710. Hæfed, hæfd had; pp. of habban. Hæfednes, se; f. Abstinence; retentio, Som.

Hæfeg, hæfig heavy, Bt. 31, 1, v. hefig. Hæfeldan Helvetians; Hel-

vetii:-Ors. 1, 1. HÆFEN [*Plat. Dut.* haven f: Ger. hafen m: Dan. havn c .- In Plat. havenung, hävenung signify, a place sheltered from wind and rain: and the Old Ger. heiman to cover] A HAVEN; portus:—Chr. 1031.

Hæfen-blæte, hæfen-bleat a haven screamer, a seagull, hawk. Hæfenleás Poor, needy; inops: -L. Ps. 11, 5.

Hæfen-least Poverty, want; necessitas:—L. Ps. 48, 27. HÆFER; g. hæferes, hæfres; m.

A he-goat; caper:—Cot. 32. Hæfer-bite a pair of pincers. Hæfer-blæte the bleating of a goat.

Hæfignes heaviness, v. hefignes. Hæft, es; m. [Dut. Frs. Ger. heft n: Dan. hæfte n: Swed. häfte n: Icel. hefti n .-- captio, captivitas, is in Frs. hefte f: Ger. haft f: Icel. haft n.] 1. A HAFT, handle; manubrium. HAFT, handle; manubrium.

2. A holding, captivity, bonds; captio. 3. One held, a captive, slave; captivus:—1. Elf. gl. 24. 2. Ps. 123, 5. Of hæftum from bonds, Cd. 225.

3. Hæftas ne willað wurðing.

gean captives will not worship, Cd. 182: 187.

Hæftan; pp. hæfted, hæft. To take, Bt. 11, 1, v. gehæftan. Hæftedóm Captivity; captivitas :- Bt. R. p. 188.

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Hæftencel hæftincle What may be bought; emptitius:-Cot.

19.

Hæftene Captivity, custody; captivitas:—Chr. 1095.

Hæfting A holding, seat, possession; possessio:—Nicod. 27.

Hæftling, es; m. A captive; captivus:—Beo's hæftlingas, Lk.

21, 24. Hæftned, hæftnod, hæftnyd

Hæftned, hættnod, nættnya [Plat. Dut. hechtnis f: Frs. heft f:] The state of being bound, custody, captivity, slavery; captivitas, custodia:—Ps. 67, 19: 123, 5. Hæftneb, hæftneb What takes

or holds, a prison, also confinement, custody; custodia:— Het on hæftnebe gebringan ordered to be brought into pri-

son, Chr. 1095. On hæftnebe wæs was in custody, Chr. 1101.

Hæftnian, hi hæftniað To take, lay hold of, capture; captare: —L. Ps. 93, 21, v. gehæftan. Hæftnung, heftning, e; f. A

taking, captivity; Ps. 13, 11: 34, 9. captio: Hæg a hedge, defence, v. hege. Hægel, hagal, hagel, hagul; g.

AGEL, hagal, hagel, hagul; g.
hægles; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger.
Not. hagel m: Frs. heil c:
Dan. haggel, hagel, hagl n:
Swed. hagel n: Icel. hagall m.
hagl n.—So called from its
globular form: Heb. Dy ogl

round, אבל agl a drop, from to roll] HAIL; grando:— Hæglas and snawas grandines et nives, Bt. 39, 13: Ps. 17, 14: 77, 52: 104, 30. Hægelan To hail; grandinare,

Lye.

Hæges, se; f. [Plat. Dut. heks f: Ger. hexe f: Frs. Dan. hex f: Swed. hexa: Icel. hagr clever] A HAG, witch, fury, fiend; larva, furia, Som.

Hæfern a crab, Cot. 89, v. hæ- Hægeteald, heahsteald Plat. habern.

Hæfig heavy, v. hefig.
Hæfignes heaviness, v. hefignes.

Hæfignes heaviness, v. hefignes.

Hæfignes heaviness, v. hefignes. virgin, novice; cœlebs, tyro. 2. One high in dignity, a youth, prince: princeps: — 1. Cot. prince; princeps: — 1. Cot. 42,45: Scint. 77. 2. Cd. 151: 160.

Hægtes a fury, R. 112, hæges. Hægþorn, hagaþorn Haw-Hægþorn, hagaþorn THORN; alba spina:--R. 48. Hæh A hole, den; fovea, Som

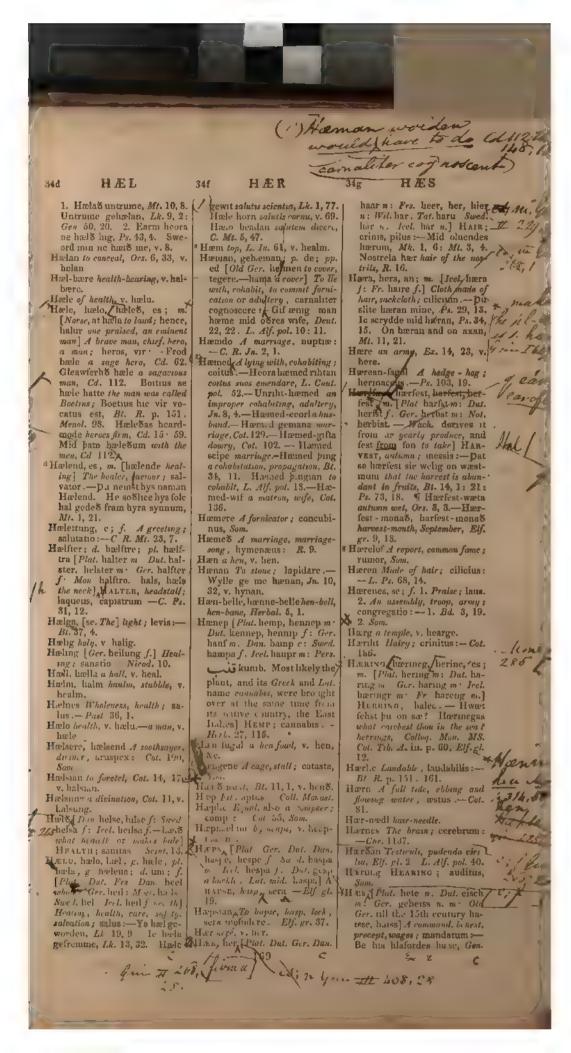
Hæh-sedlan a pulpit, v. heh, &c. Hæl, [Icel. heill n.] An omen, a guess, conjecture; omen, Som. Hæl whole, health, Lk. 16, 9, v.

hælu, Som.
Hælan, gehælan; p. hælde; pp.
hæled; v. a. [hæl health] 1.
To HEAL, cure; sanare. 2.
To preserve, keep; servare:

omen Besktag 407

Hacce es mit he hastonels & Racele gn I 118,2 1 hacele & Haft mecen bacele Des /1 29/3 Q Wad ingeas Lef 16,14 Hagl sais, es: m had shower, gran nis in ber & Cod: Hadelice Personally. personaliser Som 2 Nodor, es, m'sserenty cahuness; serents de Hador Serene, bright X It Habban to have more lift & habban habban

(1) is here name hato a ne salutis mase 12 2 17, 3. Ham fore you v the ham (Haliteson tomes, (2) heros, fugil, vir les. Malet helmies m galea larvata id th h 29 Berge desruspicium Oca Har. har ; alope Som



Marin - hudele " held the herb Britanning the herb Britanning the herb Britanning to the herb Britanning to the herb Britanning to the herbert 12 11 12 12 12 14 14 177. 38 Maspea Kush TohafA cif # 3.16 but on # 377,38 HÆT 34h HAG 341 24, 10: Ez. 18, 23. Cininges HEAT; calor:—Cileand hete, Gen. 8, 22. On bære heten, Gen. 18, 1. On byses dages heten, Id.: Mt. 20, 12: Cd. hyrb in on Dene he said that have king's beheat, Cd. 6: 161: Elf. T. 31, 2, he sailed, in fine days, from Sciringes to the port which they call Haddeby, which stands be-Thesel A hat q galerus, Som. Lesere da instructor : praceptween the Wineda, Sazous, and tor, Lye.

If ## Dat. ha
relast m: Ger. hanel f: Mon. 21: 187: Bt. 33, 4: 34, 10. Angles, and is obedient to the Danes, Ocs. 1, 1, Bar. p. 25, Mid monegum hatum can multis fervoribus scillest anial, Bd. 2, 12. 12. Da twegen dagas ur he hasal: Dan. Swed, hassel m: to Hæðum come him wæs on icet. haal s.] HASEL; cory-las: - Hest-nutu hezet-sat, Haved a head, Chr. 1187, t. et steor-bord Gotland, and Sillende, and iglanda fela, on heafod. : يوا R. 45, 47 -- Hwit-hard white Howen A groy, towny, blue of Sisty Blow or hus; glauce, fulvus, caruleus: — Cat. M, been landum eardodon Engle hazel, R. 45. er bi hider on land comon Late [Lat. autus] A raging of for two days ere he came to Haddroy, on the starboard was the rea or fire ; centur marie, Som. Juliand, Scaland, and many juliands, on which lands the Angles dwell before they came-hither (England), Id. Bur. p. 25, 201 mt solis: - (11. 19: 110.) Hafn have ; hafast harf ; balis hath; hafedon obtained, v. hab-Hæstingas, Hestingas, Hæstinga-ceaster, Hastingaport ban. Halcore, es; m. Hawker; in hepping and hep Flor. Hestings : Hunt. Hard. Hastings: Lat. Hastinga.haste a raging HASTING , Susser, one of the Cinque Poeis, Ilæsen A Sardonian garment; . Sea mastruca. Chr. 1011: 1066. Harben, heben [Plat. Dut. hei-Hannalwe A huck, buzzard; Hafenleás poor, v. hæfenleásden m: Gercheide m: Ot. heiastur, Som. Hafenleast need, want, W. B. p. thiner: More haithma] HEA; "-/HER [Plat. hood m. Dat. hord THEN, gratile, pagan; othoi-cus:—Diet wif was harben, 245, v. hæfenleast. Hafettan To appland, rejoirs; plendere:—Elf. gr. 28: Ps. 98, 8. Frs. had m: Ger. hut m: Mon. huoth . Ker. Swahenspic-Ma. 7, 26: Jn. 12, 20: Bd. 1, gel, hut Dan, hat er Seed, hatter m. 1. Har e 17. - H.e Sen-eyun a heathen Haroc, bafuc, es; m. [Plat. havik, haafk, haak f: Dut. hakind.-Harben-cyning a hen-185 then trug, Cd. 174.—II Asendom hentherism. — II. Senpileus. 2. I mitee, an ornament for the head realities, travik, m : Frs. hauck m : Ger. ra:-1. thrs. 4, 10, 2, Cat. 131, 189, gyld heathen-worship, idolarry, hobicht w: Dan. hog m: Swed. Elf. T. p. 7 .- Heden-man & hök m: Icel. haukr m: Fia. Haet commands, Bt. 41, 3, v. hahearing man .- Harbert scype, haucka] A B & WK, falcon, bird hobenseype trackenises, Cart. pd. 5: Chr. 631. of prey; accipiter:--Menol. 482. ¶ Haioc-cynnhawk-kind, tau. X Haeta hene, v. baetu. H.etan : p. gehot : r.a. To leat, wake hot : colefacere :— L. In. 78, v. lor 5.01. Hæðenise; def. se hæðenisca; Lev. 11, 13. Hafud-land headland, a promonadj. He truexisu; ethnicus. Ors. 3, 3. tory. Haetero, haeteru Chathing, ap-parel; vestitu — Mid his hieteron com vestita sao, Er. 21, 4. Se hund to tuer his HAGA, hagen; pl. hagan [The Ger. hag #: Swed. hage #: högn n. signify not only a hedge and an inclosed field or Hæsennes, se; f. HEATHEN-4 INM ; gentilismus : - Bd. 1, 26. Het - heartnys hat-heartedness, space, but also in carlier times hertern can'ts dilaceracit restrrage, Ps. 6, 1, v. hat. Hw8-feld a heath-field, v. hæ8. HED Plut. Dot. Frs. Ger. heide f | HEATH, thyme; erica, thymus: — R. 46: 48. — ¶ a house] A BAY, hedge, haw, a small quantity of inclosed land, Hie8-feld, Heat-feld [Ad. Hedta dwelling-house; agellus, do-mus.—Nigan and XX hagefeld: Hunt. Hatfeld : Brom. Hatfeld. - hat heath; feld a field] Bishop's HATFIELD, Herts., Chr. 680. na syndon novem et viginti Hae's - berge weath - berry, prædia sunt, Mon. Ang. I, 258, Hack fold heath-field, Bt, 16, 1. Hæðna, heðne heathen, v. hæðv. hege. Harb-cole [h.et a hat, col cost] cap, miles, helmet; cassis, ga-lea.—Cot. 32, 36, Som. Hagal, hagol, hagul hail, Pe. 17. an; 100 cap, mitre, believed; cassis, ga-loco deserto dea.—Cot. 52. 36, Som. haladi nosa Haco, H.cochy, Haitabi [ext trans mean at, by; haco heath, by the lim t 645,21 heaths; so called from the 14, v. hægel. RHagal-scure hail-shower, M. Ps. 101, 30. — Hagol-stan hail-Er. 87, a. Hæbung, e; f. Hratino; ca-lefactio:—Serm. Fid. Cath. stone. Gin 1 645,21 Hagan Haws, fruit of the white thorn; mora spinse albes :-- R. 47: Cot. 99. heath which abounds in the Hæting calipatum, Cot. 168. Heeto heat, Bt. 33, 4, v. hætu. neighbourhood] HADBERY, once called Haithaby, a town II with hot, furious, v. hetol. situate on the south of the Hætron ciothing, v. hæterel Hetol hot, furious, v. hetol. Haga-born hawthern, v. hægborn. Hagian to be at leisure, v. onsmall river Schle, and oppo-Hætt calls, v. hatan. site to Schleswig. Though Hættian To pull the skin over a hagian. Hagol, hagul hail, v. hægel. Hagolan To HAIL; grandinare: Hages lind, of the river, it is now eclipsed Haddeby is nearer the mouth man's ears; capillum cum cute detrahere, Som. by Schleswig :- Of Seiringes heale, he cweet bet he seg-HETU, hæto; g. hæte; d.e; also Ors. 3, 5. nom. hæte ; g. hætan ; f. [Piat. | Thagustald, Hagustald, Hagus-Dut. hitte f: Frs. hjitte : Ger. (. taldesea, Hagustaldes-ee, Haheale, the cwee bet he seg-lark deale, The lode, on fif dagan, to been line 174 porte be mon her set Hest-um, se stent between Winedum, Elff. on 170, and Seaxum, and Angle, and . taldesea, Hagustaldes-ee, Hahitze f: Wil. hizza: Not. hizgustaldes-ham, Hagustald-ee [Dus. Hestaldesham, Hestalzo: Dan. hede: Swed. hetta deshige : Ric. Hestaldasham : f: Icel. hita f. hiti m: Heb. Rayor spind hat hak I !! V + agradwind 2.51 - Sugar spind

Į,

Les houvene lift the blue air che 166 Molent Ih p 207, 33 lead marine 12 2669: Cd 1101 Cala Bes 12886: heafla 5319:5319. to Khake, an f heap Haste adv Funoces noten her ld by the p 84, 1 Næter stilens Bush gg. Si Daga, an; m m m shaw help it to heath stether or Hagastald

. ..

wind the 1 W margin Mali holy & apol n haling Ailes of b holiged Halan pascere Bon Halya, an m A saint Han

Hamur, hamer, hamor, homer.

A HAMMER; malleus:—Ha-mera lafum with relics of ham-mers, Chr. 938. Homera lafe

relies of hammers, Beo. 39, 18:

na: Dan. Swed. hane m: Icel.

hani m.] A cock; gallus:— Ne cræwe se hana to dæg.

gl. 15; sinfitus albus, *Herbal*. 127; auris leporis, *R*. 81.

Haltsumpry entiody, v. healdnes.
Haltsumpry entiody, v. healdnes.
Halwend halwendlic, halewend;
adj. [heal health, wendan to
turn] Health-bearing, healthful;
salubris:—Bd. 1, 1. Han crad A Halwendlice; adv. Healthfully; A Corlid Ornorg salubriter, Som.

Galli can had Halwendnes, se.

boolth: salubrite se. Healthiness, health; salubritas :- Bd. 1, 1.

#234, / Ham a skin, covering, v. hama.

Ham a skin, cowsing, v. hama.

Ham, hamm, hom; pl. hamma
[Plat. Dut. ham f: Frs. hamme
f: Old Ger. hamm f.] The

Ham, back part of the knee;
poples:—Elf. gl. 2: R. 75.

Hamer a hammer, v. hamor.
poples:—Elf. gl. 2: R. 75.

Hamer a hammer, v. hamor.
Hamer a ktaff by which the
pilot directs the rowers; portisculus:—Cot. 158, 202. heime: Moes. haim: Dan. hiem n: Swed. hem n: Lat.

mid. hama.—Old Ger. hefmen to cover: Chald. The hme to protect 1, A HOME, house, 2, a dwelling; domus. 2. A vil-

lage, town, farm, property; prædium, villa. The terms hof, hiwa, ham, hyd, hide appear to be synonymous:— 1. Pa he ham com, Mt. 9, 28. Woldon hamas findan would find homes, Cd. 166. Hig cyrdon ealle ham, Jn. 7, 53. Da don ealle ham, Jn. 7, 53. Da Noe ongan ham stabelian then Noah began to found a house Cd. 75.

Æt ham at home, Mk. 9, 33 : Lk. 9, 61. 2. Forbærndon feala obra godra hama burnt many other good towns, Chr. 1001. Ciptun ealle hira hamas vendebant omnia prædia sua, Gen. 47, 20. On hira hamon in possessionibus suis, Gen. 48, 6.—Ham-færeld, hamfærelt a journey home, Ors. 3, 11. -Hamfæst an inhabitant, Bt.

18, 2, 3.-Hamfare protection, freedom, L. Henr. 1,80, v. ham-2 stang the wind with the sold have socn.—Ham-ferian to carry home, Cot. 8, 196.—Ham-scir the office of an edile; officium ædilis, Cot. 71.—Ham-sittend an inhabitant .- Ham-socn protection, v. in alphabetical order .- Ham-stede homestead .-Ham-weard homeward, hame-

weardes *homewards, Gen.* 24, 61 .- Ham-weorud neighbours, neighbourhood, Bd.3, 10.-Hamwyrt homewort, houseleek, L. *M*. 1, 1, 40.

> erhom a feather covering, a wing, Cd. 22. Wulder-ham a glorious covering, a garb of glory, Cd. 190. In the names of places, ham denotes a home, dwelling, village.— Ham-ton
> home-town, Buckingham, &c.
> Hama, heam, an; m. [Plat. Dut.
> Ger. hemd n: Frs. hemeth n:
>
> Chr. 1039.

r-ham, -hom, as a termination, denotes a covering, form. Feb-

himbd : South. Ger. hemat : Not. hemide a coat: Dan. ham a skin, coat: Icel. hams a skin]

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A skin, covering, shirt, surplice; cutis, tegmen, camisia:—R.76:
Cot. 31. Ger heime f.] A grasshopper, cricket; cicada, gryllus:—R. 37: Cot. 39, 96.

Hamacgab Grows strong; convalescit, Lye. Hamelan To hamstring, to cut the hamstrings; poplites scin-

Hamod Covered, clothed; indutus, Som.

Hamor a hammer; hamora of hammers, strikers, swords, Chr. 938, v. hamur. Hamorwyrt Hammerwort; pa-

rietaria:—L. M. 1, 25. Hamsocn, hamfare [Plat. heem-söken to visit: Frs. hamse-

sókn, visitatio, invasio hostilis : Lat. mid.hamsoca.—ham home, socn liberty, protection] 1. Pro-

kene, hemsekene a searching, and an attack of a house: Ger. heimsuchen to afflict, visit. Its antiquated signification is burglary, and any violation or injury done to the owner of the house or his inmates: Dan. hiemsöge: Swed. hemsöka to afflict: Icel. heim-

tection from assault in one's

own house; domûs immunitas.

2. The privilege of lords of ma-

nors to hold a court, and impose

a fine for a breach of that im-munity, a breaking of the peace;

facultas dominis maneriorum

concessa inquirendi de immu-

nitatis istius infra maneria sua violatione. Sæpius tamen

in vet. L. L. pro ipsa viola-

tione seu infractione juris ac-cipitur. Ut in L. Edm. 6: Cnut. 12, 59. — Hamsocna est, vel

Hamfare, si quis præmeditate

ad domum eat ubi suum hostem esse scit et ibi eum inva-

dat, *Hamsocna* judicatur:— Unworhtre hamsocne *infecta*

invasio, Text. Roff. p. 44. Ham-tun. [ham a dwelling, tun a

fence; habitatio vallo circum-

septa] Used both for South-

AMPTON, Chr. 994, Ing. p. 170,

31; and also Northampton,

cock crowing.

Ne) cræwo se man. 14, 30, 68, Lk/22, 34, 60: Ml. 14, 30, 68, 72—Han-cred, han-cræd a HAND; g. e; d. a; ac. hand; pl. nom. ac. a; d. um; f. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Swed. hand f: Frs. hond f: Ker. Ot. hant: Moes. handus: Dan. haand c: Icel. hönd, hand f: Tart. handa] HAND; manus:hyre hand, Mt. 8, 15. Of ure

-He æthran feonda handa alysede, Lk. 1, Hyre handa gegripenre manu ejus prehensa, Mk. 1. 31. ¶ On hand agan to give up into

the hands, to yield, Ors. 3, 11. Lextan to hande elocare in possessionem, Chr. 852. Hand on hand syllan to be idle; manum in manu ponere, L. Edw. 9. Swiora hand a right hand. Winstra hand a left hand.—

Hand-beafton have lamented; planximus, C. Lk. 7, 32.— Hand-bell a hand-bell.— Hand-boc a manual.—Hand-bred hand's breadth, Elf. gr.

8.-Hand-clas a hand-cloth,

towel.—Hand-copse a hand-copse, hand-cuffs, Ps. 149, 8.— Hand-cræft a hand-craft, a handicraft, L. Can. Edg. 11.— Hand-cræftig mechanicus.— Hand-cwyrn ahand-mill; mola

trusatilis, Jd. 16, 21.—Handdæd handy work.— Handdæda a deed-doer, L. Ethel. 5. -Hand-fæstan to pledge one's hand .- Hand-fæstnung, handfæstung an assurance, Cot. 136. -Hand-full a handful, Ex. 9, 8.—Hand-gang, hand-gong a giving up, R. 112.—Hand-ge

cliht the fist; manus collecta.

-Hand-gesceaft formed by the Hand-gesceaujormea vy ine hand, a creature, Cd. 23.—
Hand-geweorce handy work, Deut. 4, 28.—Hand-gewine handy labour, Bd. 4, 4, 28.—

Hand-gewrit a hand-writing, R. 13.—Hand-grið pax ma-nu data, L. Edw. Guth. 1.— Hand - hamer hand-hammer

Chr. 917, Ing. p. 130, 28.— Hamtunscire Hampshire, Cot.135.—Hand-hræglahand-cloth, R. 30.—Hand-hwile a Chr. 755, Ing. p. 69, 7: 860, for Northampton, v. Northam moment .- Hand-hwyrft a turning of the hand, a moment .-Hand-lean a reward, recom-pence, Cd. 143. — Hand-lin Hamtun-port Northampton, Lyc. hand - linen, a handkerchief,

Hamula A steersman ; proreta :-

Mar 11 5 391 Halward fut hala ande to halwendlie to healing, Julitary x (1x) Harror, es; m Beogl I Hamsoen; ef & Hand tred 52x Hand-dadgerea. Tura Gin # 491,2 Hand gethealla bocius Banto Mhos. m or hard gripe grape grash Bet 11 1928

toud- scalar, - scolar 2 4 the fix company Wand - sceag cidaris Hatter, & haden he fresh . Here for handfach Hand Spy or rester variable March hast # 122,10 " have Maroc S. Hand - Stocas Hore-hune the lest Hauoc a hawk I manical manical forchound ; marrabium vinafoc lime \$ 422, to lione Head lifted up. & hand wyom Hangan To hang Just pendere Bes off hand werre, a swelling at the weeks harongchias for Hange mond Ben Howe & 5 Howe + whate I Han quan; ic hanging Hat feet from Beagle that where pode prod v. 64. Manyan is geseal Heafde had for while hangian eald to heart hot hearted hafde & of habban ego viderem pulchrun hater; osor Des gl 飙3) hendere antiqua onten ara, an; m u have obductum Iquama Boo Roch XXIV. 23 N 125 - Glot hangode Meafet aprothecum suspendit Heafool beach Beo XXVIII 240 Thinh a head defence, a h 156-Phil Mm i helmet Beo K

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HAR

napkin, Cot. 132.—Hand lin manualis, Elf. gl. 19.—Hand-lunga farthwith, Greg. 1, 9 Hand - margen the power of hand, Cd. 14. - Hand-mitta pandus pendens qua.uor seru-puta.—Hand-plega hand-play, Cd.95 .- Hand vot famous hand; manibus insignia, Cd. 155. --Hand-sceaft a screature. handkerchief, napkin .- Handseax a short sword, cuttass. Hand-selen a putting into an other's possession - Hund-syllan to deliver up. Hand begen, hand-beng, hond-beng one utways at hand, a servant, a domestic, Cd. 224. - Hand hweal hand-bason. Hand-weard hand-word, at hand, ready, Ors. 2, 4.—Hand-weorce a hand-work, workmanship, handswork, Cd. 167 - Hand worhte hand-worked, finished, Mk. 14, 58 Hand - wyrm hand worm, R. 24. - Handmana worm, R. 24. — Handawyrst a cubit; cubitus, Som. Handa hurt, Gen. 4, 23, v. anda. Handle A HANDLE; manubrium:—Cot. 167.

Handhan To handle, feel; trac-tare, palpare: Gif min fæder me handlab, Gen 27, 12.

Hangian, ic hangige . v. n. [Plat. Dut. hangen v. a. Frs. heng-Dut. hangen v.a. Frs. henghin v.a: Ger. hangen, hangen. Kw. Ot hangen, Dan,
hænget nge: Swed. hanga
leet. hanga: Wet. hongian]

V To hang down, to HANG, pendere, dependere. Elf. Gr.
26, 118, Sam. p. 29, 11. Of
dune hangian to kang from a dune hangian to hang from a mauntain; de monte dependere, Som. De mid him hangode, Lr. 23, 39.

Hannes, highness, v. heahnes. HAR [Icel. hara: Heb. Chal. Syr. Arab. | hur white] Hoan, hoary, grey-haired; ca-nus:—Har hee's hoar heath, Cd. 148. 151: 154. Of clife harum de clives cams, Bt. R. p.

Hara, heren [Plat. Ger. hase m: Dut. haas m . Dan. Swed. hare m. Icel. herin. hieri m.] HARE; lepus: - R 19. Haran hige the herb haresfoot, Herbal. 62. -Haran-wyrt, hare-wyrt harewort .- Hare-fot the herb harefoot .- Hare-mint hare-mint, R. 42.- Hare-wyrt hare-wort.

Hara-hune, hare hune Horehound: marrubium. - Herb. 46: R. 43.

Haras an estuary, Chr. 1066, v.

Haran-spræcel, haran-spræcel,

HAT hardn-theccel line A 456

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haran-sprecel wild burrage ? ecius:- L. M. 1, 38. Marat [Icel. herad a tribe] An

desembly; cetus, Lye-Hardnys, se; f. [heard hard] Handness; durities:—Lev. 26, 19.

Minfest harvest, v. hiprefest. Marian To become grey, heary, mouldy; canescere .- Elf. gr.

Harm harm, v. hearm. Harnes, se, f. Hoariness; canines Proc. 20.

Harra a tord, v. hearra. Harrang, e.f. 1. Greyness, hoa-riness: canties. 2. Old age; semum 1. Elf. gr. 12, 2. L. Ps. 60, 19.

"Harwæng, harweng, harwelle Houry, grey; carries, Som.

Harwengnes houreness, v. harnes. Has [Plat. heserig Dut heeselv Old Fl. neersch: Ger. heiselt. Old Ger. heis Swed. hees. Dan. has . leel. has] Hoaker, raucus - Hase gewordene, synd goman inne, Ps. 68, 4.

Hasmton Pilots; gubernatores: Chr. 1052, Ing. p. 284, 6. Hasegma, hasian To be hoarse;

rancere — Elf. gr. 30.
Hasnys, se; f. Hoarsaness:
rancedo. — Elf. gr. 9, 3.
Haswc. 1. Livid, a sad colour

mixed with blue, russet; lividus. 2. Dry, rough, rugged; aridus, ariditate asper. -1. Haswe culafrana livid dove, Cd. 72. 2. Haswe here-streets

rugged army roads, Cd. 157. Hat [hætu heat] Hot, fervent; calidus, fervidus. Bd. 1, 1. Hat-hearts hat-hearied, Greg. 1,9. Hat-heartheartedness, cuttus: ism, Mh. 3, 21 -Hat-wend tost, Cd.146.

Heran, he hat, we hatab; het, heht, we heton; imp. bat, hátte þu,bátton ge , pp. báten, gcháten; v. a. [Plat. heten: Dut. heeten: Frs. heta: Ger. heissen . Moes. haitan : Dan. hede! hedde . Icel heita] 1.To call, name, have for a name; vocare. 2. Tocommand, ordain, promiss; jubere:—1. God het ha fæstmisse heofenan, Gen. 1, 8. Ne hat bu, Gen. 17, 15. Hu ne hatte hys moder, Maria? Mt. 13, 55. Dæt we heretoha hatab, Boetius wæs haten, Bt. 1, Cord. p. 2, 17. 2. He hat fealdan bat segl he commands to fold the sail, Bt. 41, 3. Hat me, Mt. 14, 28.

Hate kate, L. Ps. 51, 1, v. hete. Habaliban vena axillaris, L. M.

2, 51. Hatian, ic hatige, part, hatigende; p. ode; v. n. 1. To become or be het. ustuare. 2 To HATE: odisse - - 1. Hatode leeorte min, C. T. Ps. 38, 4.

Haugendho Hateful,

Hathee hardly, v. heardlice. Hatol Hateful; odiosus:-Prov.

Hátte call, command, v. hátan. Hatte-fagol a hedgehog, M. Ps. 103, 19.

Hatung, e; f. Hating, hatred; odium:—Ge beoff on hatunge, Mt. 10, 22. Lk. 21, 17.

Hauelest poverty, v. limfenleast. Hawal Cloven; hasus, Som.

Hawe A view, aspect, nght; vi-sus:-Bt. 33, 4.

Hawere An inspector, a favourer: spectator, fautor, Som. Hawian , p. gehawade. To stew,

look on, regard; spectare:-

mercifully, Bt. 4. He: pron. [Plat. he: Dut. by: Frs. bi: Ger. Ot. er Isd. ir, and other old writers of Southern Germany, her. Dan. Swed. han . Icel. hann : Heb. Nort eia] Hz, or indefinitely, so one, any one, is, ille was ribiwis, Mt. 1, 19.

Hea, heach high, Ez. 6, 6, v. heah - Hen-deor a roebuck, stag, Chr. 1086. - Hen-deorhunta a hunter of stags, Ethelst. Test. - Hea-dor-hund a staghound.

Heabur-ealig [heah high, burh a town, fr.] Habrough or Eg-Tonogon island, Yorkshire,

Ilvar, es: m. A groan, mourning ululatus: -Cd. 2.

Heatd a head, v. heafod. Heald-bolstal capitale, C.R. Ben.

Heafde with a head, Ps. 89, 11, v. heafod .- Heafdchte headed; capitatus: - Heafde - peninc head penny. - Heafde-weard hrad-ward; tribunus

Heafdian , pp. od. To behaud, beheafdian. Heafian to mourn, v. heofian.

Heafian to mourn, v. heofian.
Heafig heavy, v. hefig.
Heafidd, g. heafides; d. heafide; f. heafidd, j. Oalgotha. — Heafad-belster a pilion, R 70 — Heafad-burh head borough, a metropolis, Ors. 4,6,—Heafod-clat, head-cloth, a handkerchief, R 64. Heafod-

2. Ne mæg nuddan-eard cow hattan, ac he hatað me, Just

14, 30,

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eyrio, a head-church, mether-church, L. Cust. coci. 3.—Hea--Hea-47/, fod-ece head-ach. — Heafod-fieder a patriarch. — Heafodforeweard a forehead, L. Ecci. 29.-Heafod-frutewnes a headament, head-pin, Cot. 65,-Heafod - gemaca on equal, a mate, fellow, Bd. 4, 22.-Heafod-geward a seil, Gen. 20, 16. -Heafod-gim the rye, Cod. Ex. 27, a. 20.- Heafoxl-gylt headguilt, a capital offence, Off. Reg. 8. — Henfod-har hair of the hend, R. 70.—Heafod-hrieffe scables, L. M. 2, 30 .- Henfod-Reg. 15.— Heafod-lean head-lean head-man, general, leader, p. ince, Nam. 1, 16.— Heafod-mynster e-mather-leafod-mynster e-mather-leafod-mynster-2 4/5 7 church. — Henfort-pann head-pan, Antl. Golyotha, M. 27, 33.—Heofod-porta chief part, Chr. 1087. — Heafod-rice a monarchy, Ora. 2, 1.-Reafortsare a head-mrc.-Henfixl-sien power of sight .- Heafoul-slage an ornament for the head, Cot. 50. — Heafod-stell, heafod-stell, heafod-stell, heafod-stell, heafod-stell, heafod-stell, heafod-stell, stol, heafed-stow a copical, metropolis. — Heafed-swima a head-swimming; vertigo, Cd. 76.-Heafod-ware a head-sore, Cot. 209.—Heafod-wisa a chief rater, Cd. 79.—Heafod-wylm capitis fervor, æstus, L. Md. 1, 1.

Heafodlic, benfudlic; adj. Capital, chief; capitalia:-Heafortlicu ricu capitalia regna, Ora.

Heafodling A fellow, mate; co-gequalis: -C. Mt. 11, 16.

. Heafre a heifer, Lev. 3, 1, v. heahforc.

Heaf-sang an elegy, Cot. 118. Heaftling a captive, v. hæftling. Heafuc a hawk, v. hafoc. Heafud a head, top, C. Lk. 16, 17,

v. heafod. Heag a hedge, R. Mt. 21, 33, v.

hege. Heag high, Bt. 35, 4, v. heah .-

Heag-engel an archangel. Heago-steald, Heago - stealdes-ea, Hezham. Bd. 5, 28, v. Ha-

gustald. *HEAH, heag, heach, hea; comp. Jed: m. 1216,34 hyrra, hyra; rsp. hybst, helst; adj. [Plat. Dut. hoog. Frs. hoech: Ger. hoch: Isd. Ot. hoh: Moss. hauhs: Dan. hoj: agg, from and gag the roof of d hall alb, hell Dut. hal f: Ger. house] High, lofty, noble, excellent; altus, sublimis: Heah in bodige, Bd. 3, 14. Ofer þa hehstan duna, Gen. 7,

20. Henbran on heofmum higher in homes, Cd. 15. On bean earme, Er. 6, 6. Swife heage antigan, Jos. 8, 20.— Heah-bisecop an archbishop, Bd. 2, 3.—Heah-bode an arch-Bd. 2, 3.—rican-tona marca-ongel, Cod. Kron. p. 12, h.— Heah-burh a metropolis, Bt. 1. —Heah-bytlere a master-bailder, an architect.-Heab-cining the high king, God, Cd. 6.-Heah crust architecture. Henh-crueftign on orchitect, Bd. 5,21.—Heah-ealdor a chief ruler of the synagoyne, Mt. 5, 38.—Heah-ealdorman a potrician, Bd. 1, 18. - Heah-engel an archangel, Bd. 5, 2. -Heah-fæder a patriarch, Bd. 1, 34.—Heah-gerefa aigh-sho-riff. Chr. 778.—Heah-gesamnumer archieynagogue, Mt. 5, 22. Icah-gracie high-grav-M4 . 5. cd, much engraved, Cot. 7.— Healt-had high order, high degree, Of. Reg. 11.—Healtheart nich of heart, proud, Cd. 202. — Heah-laves a chief phyvice a justice of perce, Cot. 114. -Healt lareow an abbot, prior, prelate, Cot. 4 .- Heah-mod proud. Heah-run one who prophesics or divines, Col. 171. - Heah-sacerd a chief pricet, Mr. 14, 1.—Healt-se-boof a pirate; archipmita, Cot. 9, 171.- Heah-sangere a leader of a choir, Bd. 4, 18,-Healt-sotl high settle, a throne, Bi. 37. t.—Heah-bungen, il-lustrious, famous, Ors. 1, 1.— Heah-tid, a festival, Bd. 4, 19 .- Heah-torras the Alps.

Heahfore, heafre A HEIVER; vac cula: - Fæt heah-fore a fat heifer, R. 22.

Heahlic high, v. healic.

Healimodnes, se ; f. Pride ; superbia, Som.

Heahnes, heanes, heannes, hannes, se ; f. 1. Hionness, height, top, an end, a pirmacle, a fortress; celsitudo, culmen. 2.Ercellence jexcellentia:--1. Prittig fæðma on henhnisse, Gen. 6, 15. Of cordan heahnesse oð heofones heahnesse, Mk. 13, 27. 2. Bd. 2, 16: 3, 13. 7Heahsteald, heahstald a youth, ungin; R. Mt. 1, 23, v. heg-

steald.

Heahho height, excess, Cot. 60, v. heavo.

Heal An angle, a corner; angulus, Som.

f.] A HALL, place of entertainment, palace, an inn,a house; aula, cenaculum : - Healle, Mt. 9, 23: Mk. 14, 15: B2\(\frac{1}{2}\).

13. Haelot in heals men is hall, Cd. 210.

Healand weighty, v. healede. Heald [Plat. helden, helde belien to incline : Dut. hellen to hang or leam ever: Fra.
halda, hilda, helde f. a decivity: Gor. halde f: Old Gor.
halda, balda: Dan. held c:
losl. halla inclinare aliquid Inclined, bowed down; propen sus, incurvatus :-- Dider heald thither inclined, Bt. 24, 4. Of dune healde downwards in clined, Bt. 41, 6.

6 HEALDAN, he hylt, we bealdas; p. heold; pp. healden; p.a. [Plat. holden, holen: Det. houden: Fra. halde. Ger. hal-ten: Ker. Ot. Wil. haltan: Isd. haldan : Dan. holde : Swed. helia: Icel. halida.] 1. To nounce: owne. helia: Icel. halida.] 1. To nounce; fasten, keep; tenere. 2. To regard, observe, toatch, take heed of, to tend, feed; observare, pascere:1. De healdab te servatum 1. De healdat te servatum, Gen. 12, 12. Hig heoldon ha wifmenn to life, Num. 31, 15. 2. Heald pa behoda, Mt. 19, 17. Healdab and wyrces, Mt. 23, 3. Hat nu healdan ba byrgene, Mt. 27, 64. pat he heokle, Lk. 15, 15: Jn. 21, 15, 16,

Healdend, ea; m. One who keeps, a preserver, general prince; dux: — Beheafd ealdend ure, Jdth. 12.

Healdnes, gehealdnys, geheald-sumnes, haltsumnys, geheardnes, gehealtsumnes, se ; f. A keeping, custody, captivity, regarding, chastity, observance; observatio: Bd. 2, 4.

Healede Weighty; ponderosus:

Past. 11, 7.
HEALP, half [Plat. Dut. Swed. half: Ger. Ot. Moes. halb: Dan. halv: Icel. halfr] HALF, part, side , dimidium, pars :-Ic healde þa swiðran healfe, Gen. 13, 9. Ic sylle healfe mine white, Lk. 19, 8. On hwilce healfe on which side, Cd. 91 .- As a numeral it is generally placed after the orgenerally praced and dinal, which it diminishes by balf; that is, one half must be taken from the number expressed. Over healf hund one hundred and fifty, Gen. 8, 3. Pridde healf two and a half. Pridde healf hund two 3. Pridde healf two and a half. Pridde healf hund two hundred and fifty, Num. 16, 2. Gilde six healf marks, L. Const. p. 118.—Healf-clypiend, healf-clypigend, healf-clypigend, healf-clypigend, healf-cuce, healf-cwic half alive, Ore.

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realed 616 tite Heal.am, es hale blue, a hate Bea K 155 1 Teah high, & 32 Meah jefammung e; f. 129 x Heah lace es; m & Healt a a hook. na chief mun has & Neah - Josten sums Som v hylca for of the Manucastrum R 54 malina & 195 - HA freols during fests tas & Nol Cross 44 Theah yester Neafod . segen, es the fol went of le sedent Brift. The amy Meak - stede, es Realfola un; me In a high place coder of the head Ber 1 567 Kalf half, e.f Reage high , Thou a helf to side, dine Heafud-hragela Meago spind the thet apile de. checked v and suft hage Spind en das vestis som

Heal- pegn, et, m a hall there Beak Heal gamen, es: n & Heal weeder hall heard hicgende hall faire or blave thinking hard or brave thinking for Bes K 2635 mg, brave Bes K 763 & Healice & sublime the on (2) A Heall-dl, X 2. Hear bush , y Healle, on A Hall bange, d. bying andarfin 1 31,34 Ta hall voll he at Heart how for Meanra, on f. Hes vickgew. Ben. 4) p 42 Beo / 340 Hegrand Lempla Bod 2,13

Mr. Meary Treft 12

Mandaham templorum 5 Healt- gebedda a Beak 1800 126 Haratuna Beo 15, K Weal-Sitend, es; m a hall siller, one who hit is a hull Beo. IL 1,026 healen & also Bes gl

T. Lye.

e Healma a helm, R. 104, v. bel-Healp assisted; p. of helpan.

Healran to weigh, v. henloran, HEALS, hals Plat. Dut. Frs Ger. Not. Ot. Rab. Moss. Dan. Swed. Icel. hals m . Ker. halsa: Chau, halse The neck; odi-lum, cervix: - (d 19. ¶ Heals bee neck-book, phylac-tery, Mt 23, 5.—Heals-fang a new-vasch, pillury, L. With. W.p. 11, 18, 23. Hens gund the king's end -- Heals-mages beloved daniscls, Cd. 98, Th. p. 130, 6.—Heals-mene, heals-

torquis, Gen. 41, 42. Healsed A hood, hooded, covered with a hood , capunum :- Cot.

myne a neck chain; monile,

Healsian to beseech, Bt. 22, 2, v. halstan.

Healstan a crust, v. halstan. Healsung a beseeching, Bd. 1, 25, v. halsung.

HEALT [Frs. halte: Dam. Swed.

Swed, hop m: Icel, hopr m.] 1. A mear, pile, acervia. 2. Men standing close together,

Heap a hip, bush, v. hiop. Heaplan; p. geleapode; pp. ge-heapod. To BEAR, pile up; neervare -Lk. 6, 38.

Reapmælum, hæpmælum; adv. th heaps, by troops, bands, compains, beervalim, per turnas Num. 1, 3: Bd. 1, 15, eopung, e; f. A heaping; Heapung, e; f. A HEAI cumulatio:—Bd. 5, 18.

Hear hair, v. bær. Hear high, proud, Cd. 122, Th. p. 156, 26, v. beah.

Hearch a temple, anidol, Lev. 20, 2, v. hearge.

HEARD [Plat. hard, harde: Dut Frs. hird: Ger. hart: bard. Ker. Ot. harto . Moes. hardus : Dan, haard · Swed, hard . Icel. 175

thumb, a mullet; cephalus, mugil. -R. 102 Elf. gl. 124.
Heardwendlice; adv. [wend a

turn] Severaly, stiffly, rigidly; severe .—Bd. 4, 25. Heart a a harp, Bt. 35, 6, v.

a legion, troop, legio, turma
1. On Leap bid gesam od
in a heap be collected, Cot. 136.
2. Cot. 30, 128, 196. Wheapunn in heaps, by crowds, Cd.

Hearing a harp, Bt. 35, 6, v.
bearing
Hearing hearth, hearing,
hearth, es; m. 1. A temple,
church, an altar; templum. charch, as altar; templum.

2. An idal; nlotum -1. Bd.

2. 13 Ors. 3, 9. 2. Ex. 34,

15. Let. 20, 1, 30. ¶ Heafodire hearge capitals tem-

phon capitolium - Cet. vv. Henrye Hercules, Cet. 102, 193, Hearh, hearby a temple, Bd. 2, Hear-locens hair-locks, Som., V.

harr. Hearm an arm, Ps. 88, 11, v.

HEARM, es; m. [Ger. Dan. Swed. harm m. grief, offence : Icel. 460 harmr m. grief] Hann, hurt, damage, culamity. damaun:
—L. Caut. pol. 45, 73. Hearmes swa fula of calumny so
much, Cd. 27: 37 38: Bt. 41,3.-Hearm-cwedan, hearm-cweb-

1)

351 HEF Swed! hâlla :

an, hearm - cwidian, hearm-Heart-hama the heart-covering, caul, Ex. 29, 22.

Hearwian To cool; refrigerare:
—Prov. 29, Lye. cwedelian to calumntate, slander, Bt. 18, 4.-Hearm-cwibele Heat *heat*, v. hætu.

a calumniator, R. Mt. 5, 44.– Hearm-cwyde a malediction,

Cd. 29.—Hearm-fullic damni plenus, Somn. 117. — Hearmheorines a murmuring, muttering, Cot. 187 (Hearm-loca hell; damnatorum claustrum, Cd. 5.—Hearm-plega contention, strife, Cd. 90.—Hearmsceart vengeance, punishment, Cd. 38.—Hearm-spræce harm-

ix/e.f. yim speaking, slander. — Hearm-spræcol calumnious.—Hearm-647,32. Hearm-stiff a writ of evil, a sentence, Cd. 45.—Hearm-tan a germ of evil, Cd. 47. a germ of evil, Cal. 47.

Heapungen illustrious, R. Ben. 7,
Hearma A sling for to support a

wounded arm; mitella:—Cot. Heaw hue, colour, Ps. 44, 3, v. 3 Heaund a

130. Hearmian To HARM; lædere:-Somn. 91. Hearming HARMING; læsio, Som. Hearmlic; adj. Hurtful, noxious; damnosus:—Hexaëm. 18. 1.236,30 mm 1256,102L

Hearpa, hearepa, earpa, an; m. [Plat. Dut. harp f: Ger. harfe f: Old. Ger. harphe: Ot. harpha: Dan. harpe f: Swed. Icel. harpa f.] A HARF; lyra:—Bd. 4, 24. Hearpa, Ps. 56, 11. Mid hearpan, Ps. 80, 2.— 142,2- G Th. an - Som J+Hearp-nægl harp-nail; plectrum, R. 71. — Hearp - sang Grant 468,33 harp-song, R. 34.—Hearp-sleg a harp, L. Ps. 96, 6. The aw. Ass

Hearpene A nightingale; aëdon: -Cot. 19. Hearpere, herpere, es; m. HARPER; citharædus:-- Dæs hearperes wif the harper's wife, Bt. 35, 6.

Hearpestre A female harper; citharistria:—R. 114. Hearpian; p. ode; pp. od. To HARP; citharizare:—Bt.35, 6. Hearpung, e; f. Harping; ci-tharæ pulsatio:—Bt. 35, 6. Hearra, an; m. [Plat. heer m. articularly a clergyman: Dut. heer m: Ger. herr m. Isd. herr: Ot. Wil. herro: Dan. Swed.

herre m: Icel. herra, heri, harri m. a king. — hearra, heahra; comp. of heah high]
A lord, master, leader; dominus:—Hearran to habbane to have a lord or superior, Cd. 15. Wid his hearran against his master, Cd. 14, 30.

.. I gos, 29

Hearre a hinge, Elf. gl. 22, v. Hears to hinge, Ety. gt. 22, v. Hecen A kid; hædus:—Somn. 4.
Hearste-panna. A frying-pan; Hecga-synd The eye-lid, cheek; sartago, v. hyrsting.
Hearsumian. To bey, Bd. 1, 6, v. HEDAN; p. we heddon [Plat. hyrsumian. Hear's a hearth, v. heor's.

Heatfeld Hatfield, 675, v. Hæðfeld.

hiw.

ywan.

hearge.

Herts., Heaperian; p. geheaporade, we heaporodon, v. To restrain; cohibere:—Bt. 89, 5. Heado, headu, heodo, heahdo. Top, HEIGHT, excess, also high; culmen, altitudo: Cot. 60.— Heaso-lind a high banner

Chr. 938.—Heavo-rinc a chief-tain, Cd. 154.—Heavo-welm, heavo-wylm excess of heat, in-tense heat or anger, Cd. 17: 149: Menol. 25.

Hea-walds nobles, rulers. HEAWAN, geheawan, he heawe's;

p. heow, geheow; pp. heawen, geheawen; v.a. [Dut. houwen:

Plat. Ger. hauen: Ot. Not. houuen: Lat. mid. houare. hiw, heaw a form 1. To HEW, carve, cut, beat; secare. 2. To cut off, cut, dig, thrust, spur; fodere:—1. Bd. 4, 11, Cd. 224. 2. Heow pat hors mid pam spuran thrust the horse with the spurs, Elf. T. p. 36, 25: Mt. 21, 8.

Heawan to shew, Bd. 5, 2, v.

Heawgas images, Ps. 134, 15, v. Heawi - grei Hur - Grey, sky colour; color glaucus, Som. HEBBAN, bu hefest, he hefe; p. hof, ahof, we hofon; imp. hefe, pp. hafen, hefen, heafen, aha-fen; va. [Plat. Leven: Dut. heffen : Frs. hefa : Ger. heben: Ker. heffan : Ot. heffen : Isd.

hepfan: Winsbeek. haben: Moes. hafjan: Dan. hæve: Swed. haffwa: Lel. hefial To HEAVE, elevate, raise; elevate: -Ic hebbe to heofena mine

hand, Deut. 32, 40. Hebbas upp eowre eagan, Jn. 4, 35. Hebel, hebeld The thread of the shuttle ; licium, Som. Hebel-geard A weaver's shuttle; liciatorium, Som. Heben heaven, Bd. 4/24, v. heo-Heben-hus The chief beam of a

house; lucurar. Heber a goat, v. hæfer. Brs. hoda, huda: Ger. hüten,

hüthen: Dan. hyte, hytte:

The Ger. halten, hüten, hüten, hüthen are closely related. In the South, particularly in Aus-

tria, the pasture ground is called halte, and a herd halter
To HEED, take care of, attend,
cavere, curare:—Off. Episc. 3. Heden his caveant ab eo, L. In. 74, v. healdan to keep. Hed-clas ventrale,

19.

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Quadr. 4, 14. Hedd-ern, hed-ern. A cellar, grandry, barn, hiding - place; horreum :—Heddernu, Deut. 28, 8. Nabbat hig heddern, Lk. 12, 24: Bd. 3, 8, S. p. 532,

Icel.

hallda

Heddon *heeded*, v. hedan. Heder a hedge, covering, house, v. edor. — Heder-bryce a hedge, or house-breaking, Som Hef Sorrow; luctus :- C. R. Ben.

Hefe heave; imp. of hebban. Hefe, es; m. A weight, pile, heap; pondus:—Prov. 20. Hefed a head, Chr. 1187, v. heá-Hefeg heavy, Bt. 31, 1, v. hefig. Hefegode made sad, Bd. 4, 3, v. hefigan.

Hefeld The thread of the shuttle licium :- R. 110, Som. Hefeld-gyrd A weaver's shuttle ; liciatorium : - Cot. 120.

Hefelic heavy, afflictive, Elf. Epist. 32, v. hefilic.

Hefelice; adv. Heavily, painfully; graviter, ægre:-Mt. 13, Hefel-præd A thread; licium -Jud. 16, 9: Cot. 198. Hefen heaven, v.heofon.-Hefenwaru dwellers in heaven.

Hefetime, hefigtyme Heavy, trou blesome; molestus:-Num.11,

Hefia Scarcely, hardly; vix:—C. Lk. 9, 39. HEFIG, hæfig, hæfeg [Plat. hevig great: Dut. hevig oio-lent: Frs. heftich: Ger. Dan. heftig vehement: Ot. hebig: Not. Tat. hevig: Swed. häftig:

Icel. höfgr heavy.—The idea of

gravity being prevalent in this word, it has a relation to the A .- S. hef's heaves, from hebban, Moes. hafjan: Old Ger. heffan, hepfan: Dut. heffen, heven: Plat.heven: Ger.heben to heave] 1. HEAVY, weighty; gravis. 2. Afflicted; afflictus:-1. Hig bindað hefige byrðena, Mt. 23, 4. Hefigeran bære æ graviora legis, Mt. 23. 2. Ps. 4, 3: 34, 15. Hefig-mod a heavy mind,

sad, T. Ps. 54, 3.

Hefigan, hefigean, p. hefegode, gehefegode; pp. hefigod, gehefegod. To make heavy or Helt hyt upp taketh it up, Mt. 12, 1 = helchand pine, Ps. 73, 4 Nyllege ahelban , cowor , Ps. 74, 45. Se abot saule min 24,3:

Bt. 37,4.

fon.

Heato, healpoot of the hailes hailes hailes ale Maes hafhus bellum: O. Ger hadu win Hadu-jomet war sprendid Gra II 460, 19 [20a 2] 34 Heaven -loca a princhment place a Neaven . seepa, an Tous depth; pro. Bea 12 1575 funditas maris . l bestearfe forim Reo 1 2/9 / 5905 & Hearke noegel The Klogo > 34 Hearpe nogl hark nail than hapol. Hearle stranges; m hask they Thapol Neado-ros, es me Hoado sioc warden Hepn, hus he [imbrica mentum leaps- were, Tokeapo - wylm a bable ware Bes Ko Heapon steak war Too more Bes K. Glas & 250 12 4301 Torktwork 3 frim # 460

Hele wah, of m heetwall than Da, Act-dore , E, f He for heren, he for. Mellepur - Sice to v heafon to t. Whel : Ger hell man; classes; Bes K 3628 for hole a Hege-clife, hege rife Hell-bend e fa hele hand Bes K 6140 abelle - haft, et; m a hele ception Bes !! Hell hearta he xantheum see headed, as long hed examinated som Smith's Flora vol I p 136 (4) S. M 3,8:1,24 Som Ist Nell sceafa an, m Act 1 324 Torcares Ben Lyc. barelle-run, cif we mystery Ziet willen, ne; f fedelity 34.37,4.

HEN hielm m: Icel. hiálmr: Lat. mid. helmus: It. elmo: Fr. heaume. from helan to cover.
The old Suab. poets wrote heln, and it signified any kind of covering, a roof, &c.] 1. The top or head of any thing, crown; culmen, corona. 2. A helmet, protection, defender; galea, præsidium :--1. Ob bone helm præsidium:—1. 05 þone helm
to the top, Bt. 34, 10: Mk. 15,
17. 2. Elf. gr. 43. Gasta
helme to the protector of spirits,
(40 Cd. 86: 216: 219
HELMA, healmd Plat. Dit. Ger.
helm: rudder or rather the
head or handle of the rudder,
which often has the form of a
helmet] HELM, rudder; gubernaculum navis:—Bt. 35, Melmiht Full of branches; fron-docus:—Cot. 75, 198. Helo ksalth, v. hælu. HELP helpe [Plat. Dut. hulp f: Frs. help: Ger. hülfe f: Ker. helfa: Ot. helpha: Not. helfa c: Dan. hiælp c: Swed. hielp m: Icel. hiálp f.] HELP; auxilium:—Ors. 3, 2, Helpan, gehelpan, he hylpo; p. healp, we hulpon; pp. holpen. To HELP, assist, preserve; adjuvare: -L. Cnut. pel. 66. Dat wif eowrum life geneolp, Jos. 6, 22: Lk. 5, 36. Helpend-bær Help-bearing, suc-couring; opifer:—Cot. 148. Helpendlic Helping, profitable; auxiliaris, Som. Helrun, helrynegu One possessed with a spirit of prophesying; python:—R. 113.
Hel-spura, hell-spura, an; m. A heel, footstep; calcaneum:
—C. Ps. 48, 5: 55, 6.

e: Ta. Helt a hilt, handle, v. hilt. Helur a turning of the balance, Cot. 26, v. helerung. Hem HEM; margo:—R. 28. Hemeso marriage, Cot. 198, v. hæmeð. Hemleac, hemlyc HEMLOCK; cicuta:—R. 43. Hemming A shoe made of rough hide; pero:-Cot. 155. HEN, hen, henn; g. henne; f.

[Plat. hen, häne f: Dut. hen
f: Frs. hoyn f: Ger. henne:
f: Not. henna: Dan. höne f: Swed. höna f: Icel. hæna f.] A HEN; gallina:—Seo henn, Mt. 23, 37. ¶ An henne æg a hen's egg, Bd. 8, 23. —Hen-fugel hen fowl, Herb. **4,** 10.

Henan to humble, hinder, oppose,

Hencgen a prison, v. hengen.

Heng, hengon hung, v. hon.

Henge-clif hanging-cliff, R. 101.

Henep hemp, v. hænep.

·v. hynan.

Hengen, hencgen [Plat. Ger. Heofen-feld [calestis campus] henge f.] A prison, house of correction; ergastulum: Hengen witnuncg prison punishment, L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 111, 81. Hengest [Plat. Dan. Swed. hingst m: Dat. Ger. hengst m: Böhm. hynst: Frs. hanxt m. Münster, Westphalia, hangst signifies a horse, in general also Dan. hest and Swed. häst, but the Plat. hingst: Dut. Ger. hengst are only used for a stallion. The Icel hengla f. signifies a steril, meager creature; animal effœtum et macrum, corresponding with the A.-S. hengest] A gelding, a horse, jade; cantherius, caballus:—Cot. 41, Som.

Hengest-dun, Hengestes-dun
[Hunt. Hengistentune] Hen-GIST'S DOWN, Hengston hill, Cornwall. Henise A treading, trampling; calcatio:—C. Lk. 10, 19. Henne-belle henbane, Herb. 5, 1, v. hæn-belle. Heno [Icel. hana] Behold ; en, ecce, Lye. Henon from hence, v. heona. Henon-ford henceforth, C. Ps. 118, 8, v. heona. Hentan, gehentan [Icel. henda to lay hold of: Chauc. hent took.—hunta a hunter] To make diligent search, to prosecute, pursue, hunt after, take; recuperandi studio insequi: -Dat he mote hentan æfter his agenan, L. Cnut. pol. 18. hendo, hendu, hiendo, d. hende, hænde hynd; d. hende, hænde [hend from henan to humble] Loss, damage, misfortune, pun-Loss, damage, misjortune, punishment, injury, poverty, hinderance; damnum:— Henso geboliaö shall suffer punishment, Cd. 222. Hynso ne woldon bolian injury would not endure, Cd. 160, Th. p. 198, 16: Bt. R. p. 166. Midhense with poverty, Bt. 11, 1, Card. p. 48, 5. Heo; pron. nom. s. f. [Plat se: Dut. zy: Ger. sie: Ker. Ot. si, sie: Moes. si: Dan. hun: Swed. hon: Icel. hun] She;

HEFENFELD, in Northumber land, Bd. 3, 2. Heofen-hæbbend one having a bow, an archer. Heofen-hrof an arched roof, Cot. 119. Heofenlic heavenly, Gen. 24, 3, v. heofonlic. Heofesham Evesham, v. Efesham. Heofian, beheofian; p. ode; pp. od; v. n. To mourn, lament; lugere:-Heofodon lamentaverunt, Lk. 8, 52. Ge heofias and wepas, Jn. 16, 20. Heofigende, Ps. 34, 17. Heofiende, Bt. 2. Heofing, heofineg Heaving, lamentation, mourning; luctus:
—Jac. 4, 9: Scint. 55.
Heofne to heaven, v. heofon. Heofod elevated, the head, Ps. 3, 3, v. heafod. — Heofod-burh head-borough, a metropolis, Hom. Nat. Greg. p. 34. — Heofod-weard head-ward; principalis custodia, Jdth. 12. Heofod, &c. that is, with its other compounds, v. heafod, &c Heofon, heofen, heofun, hiofon; g. heofones, heofnes; d. heofones, heofenes; pl. heofonas, heofenas; m. [Plat. heven m.—hafen, heafen what is elevated; pp. of hebban to raise] HEAVEN; cœlum: — Heofon and heofuna heofun, Deut. 10, 14. He geseah opene heofonas, Mk. 1, 10. Pa tunglu heofnes the stars of heaven, Bt. 39, 18. Heofenas, Gen. 2, 1. Heofon-beacn heavenly beacon, Cd. 148.—Heofon-beorht heavenly bright, Cd. 190. - Heofon-candel heavenly candle, the sun, Cd. 148. — Heofon - col heaven's coal, heat of the sun, Cd. 146 .- Heofon-cund celestial, Cod. Ex. 33, b. - Heofon-ligende one leading a heavenly life, a virgin, backlor.—Heofon-rice kingdom of heaven, Bd. 4, 24.—Heofon-timber heavenly frame, Cd. 8.—Heofon-torht heavenly bright, Cd. 146. — Heofon-tungol; cœli sidus, phœbus, Bt. R. p. 183. -Heofon-waras heave habitants, Ors. 3, 5.—Heofonwered heavenly host. illa:—Heo cwæð, Gen. 3, 13.
¶ Heo dæg this day, Cd. 30.
Heodor-hund a stag-hound, v Heofone, an; f. Heaven; coelum:—Gen. 1, 1, 14, 17, v. heofon. Heof Lamentation; luctus: Ors. 2, 4: Ps. 29, 13. Heofd a head, W. B. p. 168, v. Heofelic Sorrowful; funebris,

Heofon-heanng heaven-high, very high, Cd. 252. Heofonisc; adj. Heavenly; coelestis :- Ors. tit. 3. Heofonlec, heofonlic, heofenlic; def. se heofonlica, seo þæt, -e ; adj. Heaven-like, HEAVENLY; cœlestis:—Swa des min se heofonlica Fæder, Mt. 18, 35. بالعجالة فالحد

nly in-

Heofen heaven, Lk. 16, 17, v.

heofon.-Heofen-cund celes-

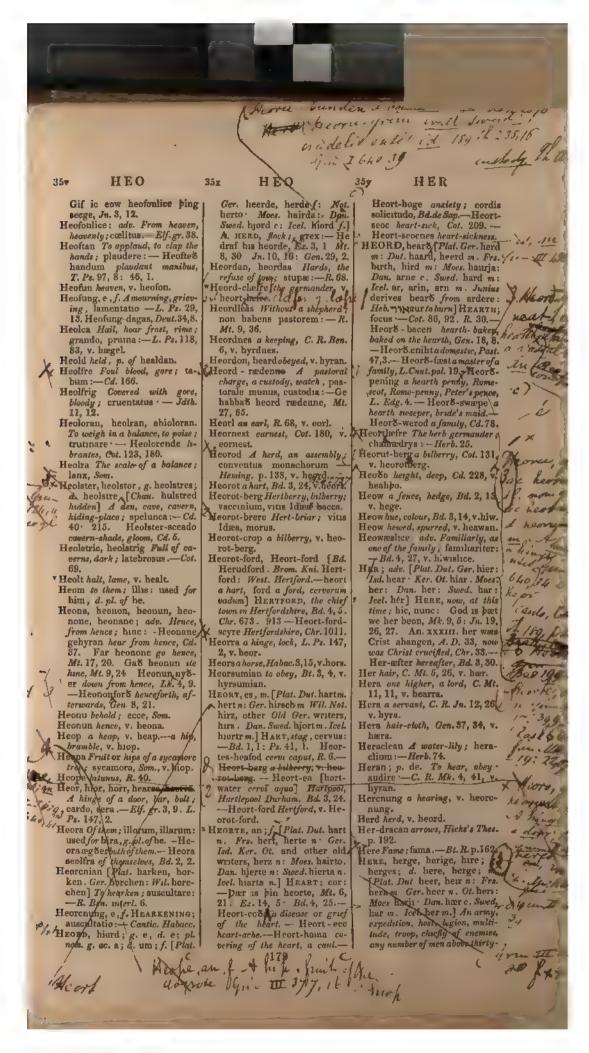
hea, &c.

heáfod.

tial, Bt. 5, 1.

3) Hengen, ne; f of woode henged, Helm beforen hangan, hon Helm berende La Heafing an orbin Beliet bearing Beak Weler bled equally justa lance form Wende near than a gehende A Kerfon-fugal forust of heaven; locali value Tis (d. 142 The Leafon-dol, w; m there of he aven the the Theafon weard -Cloth & A.G. Heofon heanne & Heofon hean hear high de

Heafonlig haf heartuly breat, man Neart-wa Hexant-berg-dl. heart hain So. Heaf joing an elegy Lye X * Herd flafor, old, e; fashell ling befaces, a lax: lakbra le ment bene longe wudu beam wild-der Ment bene. the blacked at the & Heory in held Taylde, callum healfe salten, quiden The brest tree wild begets 2. Heard raden, c.f. sheller for all a sheller (3), cardo volke Cd 2000 2hp 247,30 HARolfredd- Healfer, healfred, of harfre on you de Beo.gl. Heorot brembel .c Teolsher and Dark hartle lerry Jon v She heard Les il Source than Hears doloving and bland In Meorra Healsher-coja an n a shady dwelling, s cret-filare Cod En X /x Heoro- wearhes, m Heoro- gre 56 b Beogl lived cruel A beach, monster Meonon-weard lie kus, mous trum henceword , back Bee 297 K 2534 word, young back cd 71, 2h 106, 15 Heart hearted ensiderbraking Spiraled; animosus The or sed m Heoro- weis Tom blit- heart 10 ox Heorn hinge Best 1991 glad hearted Bes # 11 3601 N blita Here Herein Mantella Heart-classe & date f here, i her germander the motiviston cha, Tixelso Neorde, an f? whook, compley, medry Song were Beall 5856 + Acof disease of the heard whend



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#00, v. hloð; exercitus:—Se cyning sende hys here to, Mt. 22, 7. Hergas on helle multitudes in hell, Cd. 145, Th. p. 180, 16. ¶ Inghere an army of natives. — Uthere an army of foreigners. — Gangend-here infantry.—Ridende-here cavalry. - Herebeacen, here-beacn a watchword, a beacon. Here-beorgan to harbour.—Here-beorgan to harbour.—Here-berga a station or standing where the army rested in their march, a harbour, Chau. herborow, Som. -Here-byma a war-trumpet, Cd.147.—Here-bymere awartrumpeter. — Here-byrigan to harbour. — Here-cist a warlike band, Cd. 151.—Here-fare a predatory excursion of a foreign army.—Here-feoh booty, Ors. army.—Here-feon voc.y,
2. 7.—Here-folc military men, Jdth. 11.—Here-fong a bone-breaker; ossifragus, Elf. gl. 11.—Here-fugolas war-birds, Cd. 150. — Here-gang an irruption, attack, Bd. 1, 14, B.
Here-geat a heriot, v. more in alphabetical order. -- Heregeold, here-gyld a military tri-bute, Chr. 1040. —Here-hand A hostile hand, Bd. 4, 26.— Here-hub, here-hyb plun-der, prey, Bd. 4, 16.—Heremæcg a principal man, a leader, Cd. 114. — Here-man a soldier, C. Jn. 18, 3. — Here-pas, her-pas an armyre-pa8, her-pa8 an armypath, Cd. 174. — Here-reaf
plunder, spoil, Jos. 7, 21.—
Here-ring fostilis consiliarius,
Bt. R. p. 152.—Here-stræt a military way, Cd. 157.-Herespoil, Cd. 97: 98.—Here-ten-ing here-ten-nage and the second of an army, L. In. 15.—Here-breat an army-band, an army, a company, Cd. 170. - Here-brym an army-band, an army, Cot. 94. — Here-tyma a martial leader, Cd. 205 .- Here-wæða a leader of an army, Jdth. 11. Here-wisa a general, martial leader, Cd. 160. — Here-wop army-cry, Cd. 166. - Hereword military fame, Chr. 1009, Cot.—Here-wosa hostile band, Cd. 5.—Here-wulf war-wolf, destroying army, Cd. 94. Hered; comp. ra. Praised, v. he-· rian. ban A Hereford, Hereford-port [here an army, ford a ford] The city of dero HEREFORD, Chr. 918.—Here-tione 14/ fordscyre [scire a share, divi-sion] Herefordshire, Chr. 1051. Noxfare Heregas armies, v. here.

Here-geat [from geotan to pour out, to give] military appara-

tus, weapons, armour, what was

given of old to the lord of the manor to prepare for war. Now it denotes the best horse. cow, &c. given to the lord of the manor at the death of the tenant, called a HERIOT; militaris apparatus, armamentum. Heregendlice; adv. Commendably; laudabiliter :-Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8. Heregung, hergung, e; f. invasion, inroad; incursio: Jos. 10, 40, v. heregang in here. Herelic; def. se herelica; adj. Warlike; militaris:—Da herelican res militares, Cot. 47. Herenes, se; f. 1. Praise, worship; laus, cultus. 2. Obedience; obsequium:-1. Bd. 3, 27: 4, 24. Herenes Godes worship of God, Bd. 4, 14. 2. He him to herenysse geteah he brought them to obedience, Bd. 3, 24, v. hyrnes. Herenitig An expedition; expeditio: -Cot. 73. Heretoga, heretoha, an; m. [here an army, teon to lead] A general, consul, duke; exercitus ductor, consul:-Of be fordgæð se heretoga, Mt. 2, 6. Þa heretohan hi woldon utadrifan the consuls they would expel, Bt. 16, 1. Da wæs sum consul, þat we heretoha hatað then was a certain consul that we call Heretoh, Bt. 1. Herewian, herwian To despise; contemnere:-We herewias us selfe we despise ourselves, Bt. 13, Card. p. 60, 26. Herwdon me aspernabantur me, V. Ps. 21, 6. Here-wic, Her-wic [here an army, wic a residence A place where an army encamps, or is in garrison, a station, camp: hence the name of HARWICH,

Essex; militaris vicus, castra: -Cd. 97: Cot. 48. hHerfest harvest, Elf. gl. 10, v. hærefæst. Hergadan captives. Hergan, hergean to praise, v. herian. Hergað, hergeað [here an army, gað, gæð from gan to go]

An irruption, invasion, destruction; direptio: Chr. 894. Herge, hergh a troop, an army, a depopulation, Cd. 145, v. here. Herge An image, idol, altar, temple; simulachrum, templum: -To pam herige to the idol,

Cd. 181: Ors. 3, 7. Hergendlic, herigendlic; Praise-worthy; laudabilis:-V. Ps. 117, 14.

Hergian, herian, gehergian; p. ode; pp. od [Ger. heren: Not. herron: Dan. herge, hærje: d Herwic a camp, v. herewic. 180

Swed. härja: Icel. heria arma circumferre.-here, herge an army] To act as an army, plunder, ravage, waste, afflict, vex, destroy; vastare:—He her-to vez, Cd. 102. Hergionge, hergod an invasion, Jud. 16, p. 162, v. hergad.

Hergung an invasion, Bd. 1, 11, v. here, &c. Herian, hergan, hergean, ic herige, herge, we herien, herigen; part. heriende, herigende; p. ede; pp. hered, gehered; v. a. [Ger. ehren: Dut. eeren.—here fame] To praise, commend; laudare:—Herigas commend; laudare:—Herigas drihten praise the Lord, Cd. 214: 187. Heredon hig beforan him, Gen. 12, 15: Ps. 17, 4: Lk. 2, 20.

Herige an army, v. herge. Herigean to praise, v. herian. Herigendlic laudable, v. hergendlic. Herinc, hering a herring, v. hæring. Hering, herung, e; f. Praise, commendation, favour, emulation; laus:—Bt. 27, 3: 30, 1.

Hering-man a hearing-man, a subject, Som. Herm-bealow noxious, Cd. 228, v. hearm.

Hern a horn, v. hyrne. Hernis, se; f. A tax, tr census:—R. Mt. 17, 25. tribute : Hernise A mystery; mysterium: —C. Mk. 4, 11.

Hernisse obedience, Bd. 3, 30, v. hyrnes. Her-pad a military way, Jath.

12, v. here, &c. Herpere a harper, Gen. 4, 21, v. hearpere. Herra for heora, hira of them.

herra for hehra higher, v.heah. -a master, lord, v. hearra. Hersta A fagot, fire-brand; cremium: -V. Ps. 101, 4.

Herstan to fry, Elf. gr. 28, v. hyrstan.

Hersting-hlaf a bread-crust, Cot. 45.

Hersum obedient, v. hyrsum. Hersumian to obey, C. Mk. 4, 41, v. hyrsumian. Hersumnes obedience, v. hyr-

Sumnes. Hero-belig [hærðan testiculi, belig venter] viscus, scrotum, Cot. 1**6**3.

Herung praise, favour, emulation, Ps. 110, 10, v. hering. Herwendlic; adj. Despicable;

contemptibilis :- Cot. 37. Herwian to despise, v. herewian.

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Hiegan, gehiegan, behiegan, hiegean, hyegun, hyggan, hygian; p. hygde [Moss hugjan . lccl. hyggua] To study, think, consi-der, explore, seek vehemently, attempt, endravour, strive, struggle; studere:- Ne mæg ic þæt gelingan nor could I search out that. Hyegab his ealle all strive for this, Cd. 22. Hieg begenlice strive nobly, Jos. 1, 18. Hidd, hilde hid, v. hydan.

Hide a hide, v. hyde. Hider, hyder, adv Hitter; hue.—Come bu hider ar tide, Mt. 8, 29. Hiderer nearer, Elf. gr. 38. ¶ Hyder geond Mt. 8, 29.

Elf. gr. 38. ¶ Hyder geond yonder, there, Mt. 26, 36.—Hider and geond, Bd. 5, 12.— quædam, Coll Monast.

Hider and bider, indres pridres hither and thither, Bt. 40.

Linder-cyme hither-com Hider, ward

Lider-ward

High-lata Caunton, quædam, Coll Monast.

Higg, hygo A jamily, household, society, familia.—C. R. Ish. 2, 4x.

Lut. Ger. higg. Dut. hengen a remember. Al. hugi, hug m

Hieder hither, v. hider. Hieg hay, T. Ps. 71, 16, v. heg. Hiegian to strive, Past. 14, 6, v. hiegan.

Hich high, Sc., v. heah, &c. Hieldon Made a tumult; sonuerunt. T. Ps. 82, 2. Hielfa a handle, Post. 21, 7, v.

helf. Hielm stubble, C. Ps. 82, 12, v.

healm Hielt a handle, v. hilt,

Hiene him, Bd. 5, 8, for hine. Hiened humbled, v. hynan. Hiend, hiendu loss, destruction,

Cod. Exen. 16, b, v. hend. Hieradas coarse tow, v. heordan. Hiera, hira of them; g. pl. of he.

Hieran to hear, Past. 18, 2,-Hierde obeyed, Cd. 37, v. hyran. Hierde a shepherd, Cot. 167, v. hyrde.

Hiere, hire of her, g. of heo. Hiere borg borrowing for hire, usury, (ot. 170, Som. Hiered afamily, v. hired.

Hier-mon a heurer, one obedient, Past. 23, 1.

Hiermo Craftiness, deceit; astutia. Som.

Hiernys obedience, v. hyrnes. Hierosolim-waru men of Jerusalenis

Hierra higher, v. beah .- a lord, v. hearra,

Hierstan to fry, Past, 21, 6, v. hyrstan.

Mierste - panna 'a frying-pan, Past. 21, v. hyrsting. Hiersting a frying, v. hyrsting. Hiersumnes obedience, v. hyrsumnes.

Hiertan to encourage, Past. 8, 1, v. hyrtan. Hierusalem, Ierusalem Jerusa-

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Hicemase A wren; parrax:-R. 38.

HE'TE, hate Plat. Dut. haat m. haet c. Ger. hass m: Of. haz: Moes, hatiza: Dan, had n. Swed, hat n: Icel, hatr n.hat hot] HATE, hatred, indignation, envy; odium .- Bd. 5, 23. Hete hæfde he hate he had, Cd. 16: 103. On hete hæfde odio habebat, Bd. 3, 21. His hete berh avoided his hatred, Rd. 2, 15, S. p. 513, 28.

Het called, v. hatan.

Hete heat, v. hætu. Hetele sharp, færce, v. hetol. Hetelic, adj. Hateful; odiosus. -Ors. 1, 8.

Hetelice, hatollice Hatefully, hotly, vehemently; odiose, vehementer: Jos. 11, 8; Chr. 616.

Heten promised, v. hatan. Hetem's Inequity, partiality; ini-quitas .- T. Ps. 72, 8. Hebe height, v. heabo.

Heben heathen, with its com-pounds, v. hæben, &c. Hebfelda, [Flor. Headfeald: Heofelda, [Flor. Headfeald: Hunt. Hatfeld. Stub. Hetfeld. -bæð neath, feld a field] HAT-FIELD-MOOR, Yorkshire, Chr.

Hetol; def. se hetola, adj. Hateful, severe, cruel, vehement; odiosus, crudelis .- Elf. T. p.

Hetollice hatefully, vehemently, abundantly, L. Ps. 30, 31, v. hetelice.

Hettan To pursue, drive, persecute; persequi generally used as a participle, hettende pursuing, or, perhaps, as a noun, hettend un enemy; persequens. Cd. 94. 184: Jdth. 12. Hettende beoden shall be persecuting, R. Mt. 5, 11. Hettendra herga of pursuing ar-mies, Cd. 57.

e Hettian to pull off the skin, L. Caut. pol. 27, W. p. 138, 45, v. hettian.

Hetal hateful, cruel, v. hetol. Heneld thread, v. hefeld. Henen heaven, &c., v. heofon. Heuet, hound a head, v. heafod.

Hewen green, v. hæwen. Hewen a violet, a purple-coloured tily, heaven.

Hewendlice; adv. Disdainfully; contemptim, Som.

Hewgas for heawgas images, C. Ps. 134, 15, v. herge. Hexta highest, L. Ps. 9, 2, for

hehst, v. heah. Hi They, them, her; illi, illæ, illos, illas, illam, from he.

Hibernia, Ybernia Ireland; Hiberma . Chr. 891, v. Yrland. Hica [Dut. Kd. huycke, hoedke from noeden to cover] A wig . galericulum.-Hence our huke or hyke a sort of cloak, v. hucela.

lem: Hierosolyma:-Chr. 71: 448.

Hiest highest, v. heah

Hiew a hue, form, v. hiw, Hiewe hewed, cut, smoothed; dolatus -- Hiewe stan, Ors, 4,12. Hiewete A striking, smiting, hew-

Hickete A striking, smiting, hew-ing, percussio.—Past. 36, 5. Hig, hyg they, v. hi. Hig hay, grass, Ps.71.16, v. heg. Hig, hih high, v. heah. Higan, higian [Icel hagga to move] 1. To Hie, to make haste; tendere. 2. To endeavour, strive; nnti 1. Higad festmat, Bt. R. p. 169. 2. Higad nititur, Bt. 30, 1. pat he higie eallan magne that he strive with all night, Bt. 37, 2.

Ot. hugu: Swed. hag, hug m Icel. hugr m: Moes. hugjan] 1. The mind, thought; mens. Application of mind, study, diligence, care; mentis appli-catio, cura: -1. Ne mealte he æt his hige findan he might not find in his mind, Cd. 14.-He minne hige cube he knoweth my mind, Cd. 19 · 206. 2.R. Ben. 36, 53, Som. Hige cræft power of mind, Cd. 176.— Hige-frod wise, prudent in mind, Cd. 92 Hige rof mag-narimous, Cd. 82.—Hige-son anxiety, mental grigis, sorgs anxiety, mental griefs, Cd. 37.— Hige-strang arong in mind, Menol. 80. Hige-teony mind's hate, Cd. 103.— Hige-pancol cautious, provident, thoughtful, Cd. 176.

Hige; adj. Studious, diligent; d.ligens, Som. Higeleas; adj. Negligent, care-less, sancy; negligens, Som. Higeleaslice; adv. Negligently, disorderly : negligenter, Som.

Higeleast, higheast, highest. Neg-ligence, carelessness, negligen-tia.—R. Ben. interl. 6, 43. Higen society, v. hige.

Higen soonery, v. nige.

Higens over A wood pecker, a pic;

picus avis R. 37.

Higgan to strive, Bt. 33, 2, v. hiegan.

Hig-hus a haq-loft, R. 109. Higian to endeavour, v. hiegan. Hig la interf. Hah, alas; hel: -Ps. 119, 5.

Higha-fader A master of a fa mily; paterfamilias:—C. R. Lk 13, 25.

Higo a family; higu, servants, R. M. 10, 36, v. hige. Higre A slave, one born in a house; verna:—Cot. 23.

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Familyship; familie | Higacipe For status :-

High An endeavour;

Hih high, v. beah. Hihsend *Hissing*; subsammans,

Hihtan, gehihtan, ic hihte, we hihten, gehyhtað; p. ic ge-hihte, hihte ; pp. gehyten. 1. Tohope, trust; sperare. 2. To rejoice, exult; exultare. To increase; augere:—1. Ic hihte on God, Ps. 68, 4: 30, 18. peoda gehyhtab, Mt. 12, 18. Deods gehyhtat, M. 12.
21. 2. Muntas gehihtat, P.
113, 6: 117, 13. 3. He gehihte, hind, hind-caif; hinnulus:—
R. 19.
R. 19.
Hinde, hynd A HIND; cerva:—
hihte folc his, Pa. 104, 22.
Hinder, M. Ps. 104, 22.
Hinder-geap, hinder-geap sersutus, R. 84: Coll. Monasi.
joy, pleasant; gaudii plenus in Hinderling, [hinder remote, ling
a pattern Not like the origi-

4.5-Cd. 40. Hibb height, T. Ps. 55, 3, v. heado.

Hihtleás; adj. Joylese, kopelese;

gaudio vacuus, Som. Hihtlic, hyhtlic; aoj. Joyous, glad, exulting, hopeful, desira-ble, sublime; jucundus, nubli-mis:—Cd. 95: 8.

Mis:-Cd. 95: 8.

Mibthee; adv. Gladly, diligentlip: studiose:-L. Eccl. 4.

Hii the island Hy, v. Ii.

New State Hila, hi Mar; neu, Som.

Hilan To hill, conceal; tegere :-Hilb conceals, Bt. 27, 1, v.

Hilb Hilb Helan. Hile a turning, Cot. 18, v. hylca.

Hile a turning, Cot. 18, v. hylca.

Hile a turning, Cot. 18, v. hylca.

Hilde fight; pugna: Hildegrædige grædy of bditle, Ca.

160: 155, Menot. 481. Hilde-calls a man of war, Cd. 1644, Z 156.—Hilde-leos a military song, Jath. 11.—Hilde-næde la la dran military serpents, arrows, John 11.—Hilde-rine a sol-dier, Æthelst. Epsnic. Chr. 938. -Hilde-sweg battle crash, Cd.

93.—Hilde-præc martial vio-lence, Cd. 98.—Hilde-wulfan 1 m ann soldiers. A BL Hilde affection, v. hyld. Just's Hil-hama A grashopper; ci-cada:—R. 37.

hovel m: Dut heuvel m: Ger. hügel m: Dan. höj c: holl m. tumulus: Icel. hvoll m.] A HILL, mountain; collis, mons: -C. Ps. 71, 3: R. Lk. 23, 30.

Hil-song A timbrel, drum; tym-

panum:—T. Ps. 150, 4.

Hilt, gehilt, holt, hylt, an. Hilt, fundis: capulds:—Da hiltan, Jud. 3, 22.—Hiltlehn without a handle, R. 52.

Him to him, or them; illi, illo, illis; d. s. and pl. of he. Himming a shoe, v. hemming

HIN

Him-self HIMBELF; ipse:-Gen. 18, 7.

His high, v. beah.

Hissend Hissing; subsammans,

Lye.

Hina A domestic, servant; domesticus:—Cd. 107.—Hinamesticus:—Cd. 107.—Hinamesticus:—Cd. 107.—Hinamesticus:—Cd. 107.—Hinamesticus:—Cd. 107.—Hinamesticus:—Cd. 107.—Hinamen of the house, Bd. 3, 9.—
Hindman is farmer.

Gaudium, T. Ps. 46, 1.

Hanan hence, Bt. R. p. 156, v.

beons.

Hindan behind ; post :- Ore. 6;

36. Hind-beri, hind-berig Hind-BERRY, raspberry; scinus -- Cot. 72, 91.

Hind-cealf, hind-calf A little hind, hind-calf; hinnulus:

a pattern Not like the original; a prototypo prorsus abhorrens, Lye: - Wilk.L. A.-S.

Hinder-scipe, en; m. Naughtiness, negligence; nequitia, Som. Hind-hele, hind-helede, hind-heolad, hind-heolede, hindhiolede HIND-HEEL; pæonia: —Elf. gl. 16.

Hindrian; pp. gehindred [Plat.]

But. hinderen: Frs. hinders Hird, hinde a shepherd, v. hyrue.

White hinders: Not. hintern: Hird-clerc a domestic chaptain.

Hird-clerc a domestic chaptain.

Hird-clerc a domestic chaptain.

Firellin: Som.

Con. 42, 17, -Chr. 1003.

Hindweard Hindward; a retro: -L. Alf. pol. 32.

Hine him; illum, se; ac.s. m. of he. Hi-ne is at not, are they not; nonne:--Ps. 13, 8.

Hine a domestic, v. hina. Hine-weard Inward; intrinsecus: -C. R. Mt. 7, 15.

Fin-gong A departure; abitus:
—Cod. Exon. 30, b.

Hingrian, byngrian; pp. od [Dut. hongern: Plat. Ger. hungern: Not. hungeren: Moes. huggrian, pro-nounce hungrian: Dan. hungre : Swed. hungra : Icel. hûngrar.—hunger kunger] To hunger; esurire:—Hingriaz esuriunt, Mt. 5, 6: Lk. 6, 21. Hingriende, Cot. 83. Hingrende, Cod. Exon. 27a. Hin-Hingrigende, Mt. 25, 37. Also used impersonally, Me hingrab I hunger, Elf. gr. Hine hingrede he was hungry, Lk. 4. 2.

Hino's the bowels, Ps. 50, 11, v. (/ innod. Hinsid, hinnsid Death, destruc-

tion, horrour; mors, perditio. -Cd. 33 : Jdth. 10.

Hio, heo She; illa; nom. a.f. of he.—hio is used for he, hi, &c. Hiofon heaven, Bt. 33, 4, v. heofon.

Hiofonlic heavenly, Bt. 33, 4, v. beofonlic.

Hiolstr a den, v. heolater. Hiom, heom, him Thom; illis;

d. pl. of he.

Hion; f. [Swed. hinns: Des.
hinde] A membrene; cuticula; - L. Rthelb. 37.

Hion, him To him; illi; d.s. of he

Hious, hionan, hionon hence, Bt. 36, 2, v. heona.

Hiop, heap, heop A HIF, the fruit of the dogrose, a bush, bramble; ross sylvestrie bacca, rubus:-Brer þe hiopon on-weard a brier which beereth hips, L. M. 1, 38. Heopbrymel a hip-bramble, R. 64.

Hior a hinge, Bt. 34, 7, v. heor. Hiora, heora, hira Of them; il-

lorum; g. pl. of he. Hiord, hiored a herd, Cot. 167, v. heord.

Hiort a heart, v. heorte. Hiord hearth, Cot. 20, v. heord. Hiow a hue, Cd. 14, v. hiw.

Hioweslice familiarly, Bd. 5, 2, v. heowæslice.

Hipe a hip.—hipes-ban hip-bons,

Hirdnys a prison, Gen. 42, 17, v. hyrdnes.

Hirdwendlic familiar, contemptible, Cot. 37.

Hire an army, Gen. 14, 17, v. here. hire wary, v. hyre.
Hired, hyred, en [hyred op. of
hyrian to hear, obey, &c.] 1.
A family, household; familia. 2. A palace, court ; palatium. 3. An army, a host, crew, an assembly, convent; exercitus: assembly, consent; exercitus:
—1. Gen. 12, 17: Ms. 24, 45:
Lk. 2, 4: 12, 42. 2. Ors. 6,
30: Chr. 1085. 3. Lk. 23,
11.— Hired heofons hast of
heaven, Cd. 221.— Hiredesealder, Ms. 21, 33.— Hiredesfixeder, Ms. 10, 25.— Hiredeshaford master of the family. EM.

hlaford master of the family, Elf. gl. 5.—Hiredes-modor a mistrees .- Hared-gerefa exconsul, R. 6 .- Hired-man a domestic, Gen. 50, 7.—Hired-wifman a maid servant, Wulfar. Test. Hicks's Thes. Dis. Ep. p. 54 .-Hired-wist familiarity, Scint.

"Hirniende attonitus.

Hirsum obedient, Ez. 24, 7, v. hyrsum.

Hiraumian to obey, v.hyraumian.

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coward A hill . handle

battle. -

Li capulem Birel gran mulus

Wild freed gu; m Latte Res 12 4726 Hotele someture of Whild fraging an in I mas likely f. De 12 4176 3354 Hildiplega an su Hilden gentive, an balle flaz, was Hide-wapen, es n(2) & Hilde-gial, es; m warweapen Bes Act 6278 v kerfian A Rind berie pen a ballle leader, JA Rilder sad werd Bes K 2122 Wilde wreen of Hundernes Soulder with the ser will a wreen 3. Hinder get will wow latiched Be IL 5442 Hihpo height Som sixtle; securities de Heard mildes K 4820 hyre Wight ships, a gaple apelly horling Res hold in bable her Milder bord in was board in the constitute to the state of the state o had call the hottle mile or brand dangar Beekson * Wilder bol /a balli instructus Acolk bile a supple , ensis Ladina Bea 1 8021 W Hired-criebt- a Hilde de or belle vastal, donestie the Hilde map in hichatto hoskeles agna / 20162/ Wire man a Z. Hin fus ale herdeny, labourer Too is hyphing Wilde meg. es me time de la an de cassers Der 12 1592 Allete gandies per a mortelle Beoker

T) v hype & Hingende distent Heirisc family Than & ym I p 229 23 * Hldfdige the wies my Shafe, De stæf hæft mes Epinez, nomen, figure, Alanian to make lean Som v polestal & is Alannes lean her he gesceapen bit each letter has 3 there and mans, form of power # Form, lephony it is tomad Elfayr. \$2 am 12 164 ressom vlanis pam blaste on for who the puight seep Alaw, hlaw + esign a hear whalehe home + grave, etc ofexpone blow. sidon Jam. Lyth. She

36t

if ed; and m

Es; Mu

gian # 14/11

36r

on a hill, Menol. 500. 2. Hun-A des-hlaw Hound's-low; canuin Leod. Lude-blaw mmulus. populi tumulus. Ludlow; Winnes - blaw Winnes - low, Winslow: pugnæ tumulus, rei forean Windes-hlaw vontosus tumulus. Mere - hlaw Mer-low: marisess circumdatus tumulus; denique Easthlaw East-low; orientalis tu-> mulus. West-hlaw West-low.

LA'r, es; m. [Ger. lab, laib, leib s. most commonly connected with brot bread, but also used alone to designate bread: Old Ger. blaf: Moes. hlaifs, blaibs : Lat. mid. leibo, libo] Bread, LOAF; panis:— Dinne hlaf etan to cat thy blad, Jn. 6, 35, 48.—Hlafas wyrcan to make loaves, Cd. 228.—Cnapa hæf8 fif berene hlafas, Ja. 6, 9.—Hlaf-æta a loaf-eater, domestic, menial servant, L. Etheth. 26 .-- Hlafgang the procession of the host, L. Const. p. 112.-Hlaf ge-

brocht broken bread, Menol.
--Hiaf-leaste want of bread,
Nath. 7.-Hlaf-masse loafmass, v in alphabetical order.

Hisf of loaf-oven, an oven.
Hisfdig, hisfdia a lady, C. In.
20, 16, v. blæfdie. 20, 16, v. hlæfdie.

11 Holl 17 Hlaf mæsse [mæsse a mass] The
Beagl loaf-mass or feast the

the first of August, called Lam-mas-day, when the Saxons offered an oblation of loaves Lamade from new corn. After rejecting h and f, we have lamesse, hence LAMMAS; panis [sive framents primitia-rum] festum, Ors. 6, 19.

Peake four Hinford, es; m. [Feel lavarde; inter collegii] A LORD dotoleah Who, ex inter courge; a bound of televe from # 218 dum, Gen. 24, 10: Mt. 21, 80. ¶ Cyne - hlaford, Gecyndehlaford his lawful or hege tord. - Hlaford - hyld allegiance to a tord, Ors. 6, 97 .-Hlaford-searwe, hlaford-swice, dieloyalty, infidelity; dominis Hleda, blede A seat; sedile :proditio. Hlaford-swica

traitor.
Hlafordiess Lordless; sine domino: -L. Ethel. 2.

Hlafordóm, es; m. Dominion, lordship; dominium: — Past.

Hlafordscipe, es: m. Lordship; dominatio :--- Ps. 144, 13: Bt. 7, 2.

Hlagole Ridiculous; promptus ad risum: Off. Reg. 15. Hlahende laughing, v. hlshan.

Hlammessa lammas, Chr. 1009, v. hlafmæsse.

Hlanca Lank; macilentus:-Jdth. 11. Hland, blond [Icel. bland n.-

hence in Lanc. to this day they use, in the same sense, land or lant] Urine; lotium, urinst—Cot. 176.

Hlaw an elevation, a hill, v. hlaw.

Hleaf-gewrit [hleaf leave, ge-writ written] A written license, a diploma; cantio, diploma.

Hleabtor, hleabter [Plat. Dat. | lach m: Ger. gelachter n: Ker. hlatre, hlabtre: Dan. latter c: Swed. loje n: Icel. hlater m.] Laughten; rishs. Batter M. Landstrike, Fisher.

Bt. 16, 2. ¶ Hleahter-bære e laugher, C. R. Ben. 4.—

Hleahter-ful full of laughter, Guth. vit. pref.—Hleahter-lic laughable, Id. — Hleahtersmith laughter-mith, laugher,

Cd. 144.

Hleap a leap, v. hlyp. Hleapan, he hlypo; pp. hleop, we hleopon; pp. gehlespen [Plat. Dut. loopen: Fes. hlspa : Ger. laufen : Of. laufan : Wit. lofen Mons. louffan . Ker, blauffan . Moes, blau-pan : Dan, lube : Swed, lopa : 2 loel. blaups, hleypa: Heb.

hlp a passing] To LEAP, jump; saltare, salire:—Hleop

Hleapere, es; m. 1. A LEAPER, —1. Butan twegen hleaperss but two coursers, Chr. 889. 2. Som.

Hleapeatre A female dancer, saltatrix, Som.

Hleape-wince Lapwing; vanel-lus, Nom. Mara p 3/k, 22 Hleappettan To leap up ; exsi-

lire: -Bd. 5, 2.

Hleapung, e, f. Leaping; saltatio, Som.

Hlear the cheek, jaw, face, R.

71, v. hleor. Hleat bowed, v. blutan, lutan Hlece Leaky; rimosus:—Hlece scip a leaky ship, Past. 57, 1.

Elf. gr. 9, 2.

Hlega A traitor; proditor:
C. Lk. 6, 16.

Hicgiende A humming; sonans: Cot. 24.

Hlehter a laugher, Gen. 21, 6, v. hleahtor.

Highter full full of laughter. Higher asound, Past. 26, 6, v. hlyn. Hlemman To make a noise, to

erackle, crepitare ut flamma: —Cod. Exon. 97, b. Hience the proud, Cd. 151, v.

wlænce. Hlenortear hyssopus, L. Ps. 50, 8. HLBO, blown [Plat. löve f. a bower: Dul. luwto f. a sheller, calm place: Fro. hli f. a shed: Ger. laube f. a bower: Dun. Swed. loge m: Dan. læ: Icel. blif f. hlie n.] 1. A shade, sheller, a basking in the sum while shellered from the wind; umbraculum, apricitas. 2. 4. asylum, refuge; asylum, refugium:—1. On pisses holtes hlee in the shadow of this helt, Cd. 89. Under swegles bleo sub atheris embraculo, Cod. Exon. 16, b. 2. His recedes hleow his dwellings shelter, Cd. 112. Earmra hleo a refuge of the poor, Cd. 203, v. hlywie. - Hleo-breestnes, s

Hlechtor laughter, v. hlechtor. Hlecm a limb, Bd. 3, 9, v. lim. Hleomeg, es; m. [hleo a house, meg a relation] A kinsman, relation; consanguineus:can ic bleomæges sib I know

supplanter, L. Ps. 40, 10.

not a kinsman's path, Cd. 48. pimpernel; anagallis:-L. M. 1, 2, 38.

Hleonade, bleonodon leaned, rested, inclined; p. of hlynian.
Hleonung Seat; discubitus:—
C. Lk. 20, 46, v. hlining.
Hleop leaped, v. hleapan.

on pas cyninges stedan leaned on the king's steed, Rd. 2, 13. Histor, hear Plat. gluss face, countenance, cheek, jaw; theapere, es; m. 1. A leaper, messenger, courier; saltator, cursor. 2. A leper; leprosus. Heaperlora A scholar; disciput-

fileor-lora A scholar; discipulus:-Cd. 92.

Hleotan, he hlyt; p. hleat, ge-hleat, we bluton; pp. hloten, gehloten [Plat. lotten: Dut. loten: Ger. losen: Icel. hlutaz, v. blot a lot] To cast lots, to appoint or ordain by lot; sortiri:—Uton bleetan, Jn. 19, 24. Hi hluten they case lots, Bd. 5, 11,

Hiendo, hleodu, hlidu Mountain tops ; juga :- Cd. 72 : 86, v.

heodo dus, strepins. 2. A revelation, an oracle; revelatio :-1. Da cwom wuldres bleo or then came a glorious round, Cd.. 162: 181. Heodrum gedselde in sounds divided, Cd. 81. 2. Æt hleodre by revelation. Cd. 64.

Hleodor-cwyd, es; m. [hleo a shady place, por Thor, cwyd a saying The speech of Thor, an oracle, a revelation; OFACUlum, revelatio:—Abraham bewand ba bleefor-cwidas on hige sinum Abraham turned these revelations in his mind, Cd. 107: 109.

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* Aleo, hleon xcs; m a sheller, chc. lig Heo bush a shely ty on asylumas & 10. Aleahor 1 D fm Th 267,11 smet a laugher & Alast, straw a trace 1 Ales burk my ortstep Berge vlast Bergo & Aleapan, lix p. Eggs 11 teap jung Aleonian to lean Des K 2830 v hlyrian 2 to ran; currere Heapan leton hleibort. leibort let fallow horses nen Bes K 1722 blace paleneng the face som Seat a lot firm to Aleah wheely as Hed h of bledan - Alaford. Joen The Lord's protection \$ E 4 Heruman to bound to hat man or , such Som javeilyne i 134, resour

Hom wine Ben & hlond Hestrymd Loud, shilf making a great mouse : so Alond adle of Alaban to let Som bed a death beat hed Bendre v hleotan Sound; sonars hes Whot bot . & Alin Loua in; m incumbers umbre sod in 73 h Beoge - Jana 3. Alid geat a back Alist hearing you v height to Alist bleed, es in chivas Beskap 3781

mout, Bt, 83, 1.

don, Gen. 29, 3 Heo sig an togwdere behlad the [coroe

earth] then closed together, Ors.

3, 3,

Hliet a lot, v. hlot.

Historie A listener, one who is the object, it, assectiater, Som.

11.8 1. A decivity, stope, the ride of a hill; clivus. 2. Lithe,

gentle, quiet, flexilis, mellis, v. lib 1 Be hinde beare

dune by a slope of a high hill, Cd. 122. On hite perede

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Hlud, luc [Plat lund . Dut. lu-

nd Frs. hlud Ger. laut : Isd hlud Ot. lut Icel hliod, lude m. strumpet | Lovo, latk-atim , sonorus —On stemne

hladre cum voie sonora, Ps. 32, 3. Hlud-chipol calling aland, It. Ben. interl 7.—

Hinddya-sang a chorus, R. 34.

14.7. 124

HLY

37c

HNE

-Hlud-stefn, hlud-stemn a loud voice, Cot. 105. - Hludswegt a loud sound; altisonus, Elf. T. p. 25. Hlud-geat a back door, v. hlid,

37a

descrete

årc. Hludnes, se; f. Loudness; sono-ritas, Som.

Hludur concisius; Cot. 53. Hluin a sound, Jdth. 11, v. hlyn. Hluta A fortune-teller, v. hlyta. Hlutan; p. hleat. To bend, bow, C. Mk. 5, 22, v. lutan. HLUTER, hlutor, hluttor, hluter;

g. hluttres, hlutres; m. hluttre; f. def. se hlutra; seo, þæt hluttre [Plat. luter : Dut. louter: Ger. lauter: Ot. lutar: Ied. hlutro: Dan. Swed. lutter: Wel. llather bright, shining]

Pure, lucid, limpid, clear, simple, mmixed; purus: — Gif bin age by 6 hluttor, Lk. 11, 34. unmixed; Mid hluttrum eagum his mo-

des with pure eyes of his mind, Bt. 34, 8: R. p. 182. Hlut-tor wæter pure water, Cd. 191. Hluttre willan pure wells, Bd. 2, 16. Hluttres ealos, prittig ambra of pure ale, thirty tubs, L. In. 70. Twa tunnan

fulle hlutres alob two barrels full of pure ale, Chr. 852. Hluttor gebed pura oratio, R. Ben. 20. a Hluton cast lots; p. of hleotan. Hluttorlice; adv. Purely, simply,

merely; luculenter:--Greg. 2, 20: Bd. 4, 22: 5, 13. Hluttornes, se; f. Purity, sim-

plicity, sincerity; puritas:-Bd. 2, 5, 15. Hlyd a noise, T. Ps. 9, 7, v. gehlvd.

Hlydan; p. hlydde. To make a noise, to be tumultuous, to vociferate, chatter; tumultuari, clamare:—Pine fynd hlyda's in-imici tui tumultuantur, Jud. 5. Pa hlyddon hig, Lk. 23, 5. Hlydanford, Lidford, v. Hlida-ford

ford.

Hlydde loud, loudly, Jdth. 10, v. hlud.

Hlyd-mona's [hlyd loud, tumultuous; monad a month] March; Mensis Martius:—Menol. 71, v. hreðe-monað. Hlyhende laughing, v. hlihan.

m Res HLYN, hlynn, hlem [Old Ger. lamm, limme, laimb, lami n: Icel. hliómr m.] A sound, noise, din; sonus: — Hlyn awehte sonum excitavit, Cd. 52: 119: Ors. 1, 12. Hlynn wear's on ceastrum a din was in cities, Cd. 119.

Hlynan, hlynnan To sound, make a noise, resound; sonare:-Hlydde hlynede tumultuose obstrepebat, Jdth. 10.

HLYNIAN, hlinian, part. hlyniende, hlinigende; p. hlinode, hleonade, we hleonodon [Plat. hleonade, we hleonodon [Plat. Dut. leunen: Ger. lehnen:

Ker. hlinen: Wil. leinen:
Dan. læne: Swed. luta] To
LEAN, incline, rest on; recumbere:—Hfinode on þæs
Hælendes bearme, Jn. 13, 23.

Hlynnende, Bd. 3, 17.

lynna A brook; torrens:—R.

Lending from the series of the series of

Hlynna A brook; torrens:-R. Ĭn. 18, 1.

HLYP, hlip, hleap, es; m. A LEAP, jump; saltus:—Heorta hlypum with harts' leaps, Cd. 203.

Hlypa A stirrup; scansile:— Ors. 6, 24. Hlyrian To play, sound an in-strument; buccinare:—L. Ps. 80, 3. Hlysan To celebrate, illustrate;

celebrare, Som. Hlyse, hlysa fame, v. hlise Hlys-full famous, v. hlisa. Hlysnend attonitus, Cot. 7, Lye.

Hlyst, gehlyst The sense of hearing; auditus:—On þæs folces hlyste, Lk. 7, 1: Cd. 181. Hlystan, gehlystan; v. a. [Plat. lüstern, lustern: Dut. luisteren:

Ger. lauschen: Old Ger. and in the dialect of the common people in South. Ger. laustern, losen, luzen: Moes. hlausjan: Dan. lure to lurk, listen: Swed. lura: Icel hlusta] To LISTEN, hear, attend to, obey; audire: -Sunu min hlyste minre lare, Gen. 27, 8. Hig hliston him, Lk. 16, 29.

Hlyt a lot, v. hlot. Hlyt cast lots, v. hleótan. Hlyta, hlytta, an; m. One who

casts lots, a fortune-teller; sor-–*Ors.* 4, 7. Hlytan, tilegus :hlyttan fortune-tellers. Hlyde Slender, empty; tenuis:

Da seofon hlydran ear septem tenues aristæ, Gen. 41, 27. Hlytte A collector; tributi exactor:--Chr. 911.

Hlyttrian To melt, purify; liquare:—Elf. gr. 37. Hlyttrung, e; f. A melting; liqua-

tio, Lye. Hlywa warm, v. hleo.

Hlywing A refuge; refugium: -R. Conc. 11.

Hlywo A refuge, support, suste-

nance; refugium :-L. Eccl.32, ∕v. hleowð. Hnæcan [Dut. nekken to slay,

kill secretly: Plat. nikken to bend the neck, from whence is called in Plat. nikker m. an executioner, and the devil: Ger. nicken: Ker. keneiken: Not. nichen: Dan. nikke: Swed. nicka. — from Dan. nokken, nökker: Swed. necken: Icel. nikr, nykr m. a water spirit, the devil To kill; necare :-Elf. gr. 24.

Hnægan [Plat. neitern, pichen:

Mon. napho: Schw. napfe: Old Fr. hanap, napf: Swed. napp m: Icel hnappr m.] A cup, goblet, bowl; calix:—Elf. gl. 21.

Hnæppian, hnappian; p. ode; pp. od; v. n. To NAP, take a nap, tosleep, rest, lie; dormire: —Se pe hnæppað, Ps. 40, 9: Bt. 39, 7. Hnæppode, Ps. 5, 5. Hnappiende, Ps. 77, 71.

Hnæppung, hnappung, e; f.
Napping, sleeping; dormitatio:—Ps. 131, 4.
Hnah bowed, v. hnigan. Hneaw Sparing, niggardly, covetous; tenax:—Cd. 136.

Hneawlice; adv. Sparingly, covet-ously: tenaciter:—Cd. 86.

Hneawnes, se; f. Parsimony, niggardliness; tenacitas, Som. HNECCA, an; m. [Plat. nakken

m: Dut. nek m: Ger. nacken m: Dan. nakke c: Swed. nacke m: Icel. hnacki m. occiput: Fr. nuque f: It. nuca: Hung. nyak: Lap. nikke] A NECK; cervix, occiput:—Fram bam

Deut. 28, 35. Hnehsud softened, v. hnescian. Hneomagas relations, v. cneo-

fot-wolmum of bone hneccan,

magas. HNESC, hnysc, nesc; adj. Tender, soft, NESH; tener: — Donne hys twig by hnesce, Mt. 24, 32. Hnescum gyrlum ges-crydne, Mt. 11, 8. Hwi ferde ge to gesonne bone man mid hnescum reafum gescrydne, Lk. 7, 25. Hnesce lufu tender love, Past. 17, 11. pat ælc wuht bid innanweard hnescost that every creature is in-wardly softest, Bt. 34, 10.

Hnescian, anescian, ahnescian; p. hi gehnesctun, hnescodon; pp. gehnescod. To make nesh; to soften, mitigate, mollify, effe-minate; mollire:—Hi hnescodon spræca his, Ps. 54, 23, 24: Ors. 5, 3.

Hnesclic; adj. Soft, effeminate; mollis:—Ors. 1, 12.

Hnesclice; adv. Gently, molliter:—Past. 21, 5.

Hnescnys, se; f. Softness, tenderness, delicacy; mollities :-Scint. 43.

Hnexian to soften, Elf. gr. 30, v. hnescian.

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Amagan i from h hnah h of hnigan) To what and in the food is the food in the second to the second

Mush sy Bound; hundle, wesk; sub. actus, humilis; Inavus Bes 16 263,

B)

Aniglan parings shala Britanite Som Muit, e; f! a lentil Et Anoltes in the top of Hoh. Ly e) Hunt hugt & Anythe of a nut is Hohing, es; m hatibulen; made La No, hohig has bangh, heel

gabbosas · Elf gr. 28. Hofingas Spheres . orbes, Lye. Phot-rede a bedrudden person, R.

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Hnyse soft, R. 63, v. hnese. Hnyte a nut, Somn. 181, v. hnut. Ho I hang, v. hou.

Ho; g. hos. A hret; calx, cal caneum Ahefe hys ho on

Alm you the

404,40

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sorrow; sollicitus animo, mœstus:—Off. Reg. 15, Lye.

ohmodnys, se; f. Anxiet grief,vexation; sollicitudo, Son Hohmodnys, se; Anxiety,

Hol., hal; pl. holu [Plat. holl, höl, höle f: Dut. hol n: Ger. f: Not. Wil. hol n: holund: Dan. hule: höhle f: Moes.

Swed. hâla f: Lettish. ula: Icel. hola f.] 1. A HOLE, covern, den; caverna. 2. A breathing hole; spiraculum. 3. A little hole, dot, point; apex:—1. On his dimme hole this little hole.

in this dim hole, Bt. 2. Foxas habbab holu, Lk. 9, 58. On holum, Ps. 16, 13. 2. Som.

holum, Ps. 16, 13. 2. Som 3. Hol stæfes, R. Mt. 5, 18. Hol Detraction, slander; lumnia:—Off. Episc. 8.

Hol; adj. Hollow; cavus:—
Hol stan a hollow or excavated stone, Cot. 93. Holm

hlaf cavus panis, collyra, Ex. 29, 23. Hold-dend cava vallis, Ps. 59, 6. Holan To rush in; irruere, Som.
Hola a vein, L. M. 1, 72, v.

hylea. HOLD, ahold [Plat. Ger. Not. 2 hold: Dut. hulde f. holda holds m: Moes. hulths: Dan.

huld: Swed. hylla: Icel. hollr] Faithful, friendly, true; fidus:
—Gen. 39, 21. Hehhegen
and hold high minister and

faithful, Cd. 196.—Hold-a\u00e0 oath of fidelity, Chr. 1086.—Hold-mod fidelity; fidelis animo. - Hold-scipe fidelity

Chr. 1070.

Hold, es; m. A nobleman--uho' · was higher than a thane, go-

werner, captain; præpositus, imperator:—Holdes and hehgerefan wergyld is IIII bu-send brymsa, L. Lund. W. p

11 369 2 71, 39. Agmund hold Agmund governor, Chr. 911. He gesonte pa holds he sought the captains, Chr. 918.

lance, HOLD [Icel. hold n. flesh] dead body, carcass; cadaver:
—Swa hwær swa hold byö, are him Mt. 24, 28: Gen. 15, 11. Hold Friendship, entertainment;

hospitium:—Cot. 85, 203. Holdeoranes, se; f. [hol deora ness cavæ Deiræ promontori-um] HOLDERNESS, Yorkshire,

Holdlice; adv. Friendly, kindly; fideliter :- Cd. 220.

Hole-dene a valley or dale. Holegn, holen Holly or HOLM-trec; aquifolium:—Cot. 6,165. Holen hidden, C. Lk. 8, 17.

Holenga, holinga, holonga, holunge; adv. In vain, to ng purpose, without cause; nequicquam, frustra :- Cot. 193: Bd. 2, 20.

Holh a ditch, cavern, v. hol. Holian To Hollow, to make a hole, dig through; excavare, Som.

Holiende calumniating, L. Ps. 118, 121, v. hoelende. Holi-hoc Hollyhoc;

hortensis, Som. Holinga in vain, Bd. 2, 15, v.

holenga. Holl a cavern, R. 110, v. hol.

Holm, es; m. [Plat. Dan. Ger. holm a small island: Swed. hólme m: Icel. holmi m. da island] 1. Water, sea, ocean, aqua, mare.

river island, a green plot of ground environed with water, and just rising above it; hence, from being level and green,

meadows, especially near rivers, are to this day called, HOLMES or HOMES. Hence, also, the names of places of a similar locality; insula, plani-

ties aquis circumfusa:-Holmas dælde waldend ure Honed Calcaneus, R. 77. our ruler parted the waters, Cd. 8. Ofer holm boren born

over sea, Cd. 6. Ofer holmes hring over the orb of ocean, Cd. 69. 2. Flat-holm from its flatness. Steep-holm from being

surrounded with high cliffs, two islands in the mouth of the Severn. Æt þam Holme at Holmwood, in Sussex, Chr. 902. -Holm-ærn an ocean-house, a

ship, Cd. 71.—Holm-weall a sea-wall, Cd. 166. Holmeg Wet, stormy; olmeg Wet, stormy; pluvio-sus, procellosus: - Cd. 148. oloce a vein, v. holc.

Holonga in vain, Bd. 5, 1, v. holenga. Holpen helped; pp. of helpan. Holt a handle, Cot. 48, 147, v. hilt.

HOLT, es; n. [Plat. Frs. holt n: Dut. hout n: Ger. holz n: Ot. Not. Wil. holza A HOLT. grove; lucus:—Plantode ænne holt, Gen. 21, 33. Innan

on bisses holtes hleo within a shadow of this grove, Cd. 39.-Holt-hana a woodcock.

Hol-tihte Slander; calumnia:-R. 15. Holunga, holunge in vain, Cd. 48, v. holenga.

Hom a garment, jacket v. hama. Houl the ham, back part of the knee, Med. Quad. 8, 13, v. ham. Hom. 1. Bile; cholera. 2. Rust; rubigo: - 1. L. M. 1, 2.

Prov. 25, v. om. /Homa The erysipelas; ignis sacer:-Med. ex Quadr. 6, 1.

with discredit, L. Alf. pol. 31. Homer a hammer, Beo. 39, 18, v.

hamur.

4 1902,17 HOR 37 m

Hón, ahón, ic hó, ahó, anhó hóh, he héhö, we hóö; p. heng, ahencg, we hengon; imp. hóh, hóö ge; pp. han-

& per helest

gen; v.a. [v. cognate words in hangian] To hang, crucify; suspendere:—He het hon on gealgan, Gen. 40, 22. Pharao hæt þe ahon on rode, Gen. 40, 19. Hine man heng hunc suspendit, Gen. 41, 13.

Hoh hyne crucifige illum, Mk. 15, 13: Jn. 19, 6. Nime ge hyne and hoo, id. Sceal ic hon cowerne cyning, Jn. 19, 15.

Hona a cock.—hon-tred cockcrowing, Bd. 3, 19, v. hana. Hond a hand, Chr. 853.—Hond. dyntas, hond-smællas blows with the hands, cuffs, C. Ja. 18, 22.—Hond-seten a setting of the hand, a signature, Heming. p. 164. — Hond-steore limpus, Cot. 125: for the other compounds of hond, v. hand,

Hong hung, v. hón. Hooc a hook, R. 3, v. hoc. Hood a hood, v. hod. Hop Hoor, circle; circulus, Som.

Hopa [Plat. hop, hapje f: Dut. hoop, hope f: Frs. hoape f: Swed. hopp n: Icel. happ n. bona sors] Hope; spes:-

Hop-gehnastes, hopa-gehnæstes hope of victory, Cod. Ex. 101, b. "Hopian; p. ode; pp. od. To ноге, trust; sperare:—Не hopode bæt he gesawe sum ta-cen, Lk. 23, 8. Þæt we hocen, Lk. 23, 8. Dæt we hopien to Gode that we should

trust in God, Bt. 42. Da ho-

piendan on be sperantes in te,

Ors. 4, 10. Hoppada A monk's garment; ependyton:—R. 112. oppan [Plat. hüppen, pern, hippen: Dut. huppe-len: Ger. hüpfen hunge-

Ps. 16, 8. Hoppa A stud, brooch; bulla:-

len: Ger. hüpfen, hupfen:
Dan. hoppe: Icel. hoppa. from the Moes. hup, or the A.-S. hype the hip. In Westphalia the hip is called huppe]
To HOP, leap, dance; salire, Som.

Hoppere A Hopper, dancer; saltator, Som. Hoppestre A female dancer; saltatrix, Som.

Hoppetende leaping for joy, Past. 2, 8, from hoppetan, hoppan. Hopp-scytt, an id sheet; lintea-mentum — Wulfar. Test.

Homela, an A fool, an idiot, dis-credit; morio:—To homelan Test:

Mentum:—Wulfar. Test.

Hopu Privet; ligustra:—Cot.

122.

Horas Phlegm, filth, excrement; pituita: — R. 78. ¶ Horascade a sink, privy, Bt. 37, 2.

Of homa a flase-homa

Postifitie fai d. loven ha Cooked Beak 642: 1096 Not hollow 13 C Holleac hally Holdoraden, e; f & Kalma wylm, Than Holdscipe Ver; m I son Back 4818 Fedelity In an X Ber 1. 4674 a such scyle an . f It the of hop an

Horn-geap a curved & Hord xes: m Hotma, an m Schape Aveil, a transme - 611 + Hond. pland; velamen, de l 13 Hard foet 8) nubes Bc - p 183/ a treamy . Jos 7.11 Hord-wela, aum hopsded treasure. Mra, an; m Abodyscarcake Cadaver Bes K * ADM- Heal: [11 * Hows. stand wya; ey Horr. bestridan ston horse buch Horny, horiz squaled y Sea horse, morte es; me trichichus rosmaras, sel Junei saare hist. with horses The an Horn, es, ju, n A Hora, wis, we; n holluten iden Hrading hurg Ath, holluten ; son In Du cost se horn (m) Inince hato he is corner saturis me 18 117,3 imports filth for 167, 36 Horn-ad herma Tx Hos host, e; fl Hoes Ger hansa a Wilharde In cirombly word coches, luma Ber. 1 7 / 1/2 1842



,28 V

HRA 37t sickness, swiftness; agilitas: -Greg. 2, 9. On hradnesse quickly; cito, Bd. 1, 14. Hruefen a rowen, the Daniel stan dard, v. hrefen.—Hruefen-fo -Hresen-fot reven-foot, horse-thyme, singue foot, Herb. Hreefnan to support, C. R. Mt. 6, 24, v. refnan. Hruge A dos, goat; danula : *R*. 19. * Hrange - heafd [heafod a head] GATESHEAD, in Durham, Bd. 3, 31, HREOEL Clothes, reiment, a ger-ment, RAIL; vestimentum :bewinden, Lk. 2, 12. On hrægle in raiment, Cd. 195. Spolium, Ps. 67, 13. ¶ Nihtes-Cd. 195. breegl mght-rail or clothing. 118.—Hrægl-hus a vestry, Cot.
118.—Hrægl-hus a vestry, C.
118.—Ben. 67.—Hrægl-hegn
yroom of the stole, C. R. Ben.
55.—Hrægl-weard a keeper of -Hrægle-gewæd clothes, Cot. clothes, a vestry-keeper, Cat. Aco 27 175.

Atrice (Hræglung, e; f. Clothing; ves-titus:—R. 62. titus: -R. vs.

Hræm a raven, Elf. gr. 6, v. hrem.

Hræm a shout, v. hream.

Hræman to cry out, v. breman.

Hreemde hindered, L. Ps. 77, 37, v. hreeman.

Present a raven, Elf. gr. 8, v. tr Ab, 100 or hrem.

Hreend little goat, a kid; ca-

predius, Som.

1. predius, Som.

1. hreeron should fall, Ps. 117, 13,

v. hreosan.

Hrms A gushing | impetus:-

Hræb swift, Bd. 4, 6, v. bræd. Hræba A garment of goat-skin; melotes, Som.

Hrmo-bita a beetle, v. hrmd, &ca Hræb-fornes, se ; f. Quickness ;

celeritas, Som. Hræð-monað March, v. hreðe-

monañ.

Hrew a corpse, Cd. 144, v. breaw. Hrafyl Rapine, ruin; rapina:—

Hragra, Plat. reier n: Dut. Ger. reigerm: Dan. heire m: Swed. hägr m.] A hern, heron; and dea:—Elf. gl. 11: Cot. 12.

Hragyfra Lamentable, mournful, cruel; funestus:—Cot. 90.

Hralic Belonging to a funeral, mournful; funebris:-Cot. 88. Hramma [Plat. ramm m.] 1. A canker in the flesh; cancer.

2. A cramp; spasmus; — 1. Cot. 206. 2, R. 10. (ramse, Hrames, hramse, an. Henbans;

2671, 2x

allium ursinuy :--Cot. 7, 166. Hramaan crop allii sylvesivis

Hran A . ohalé / cotus :

Musculus, R. 102, v, hrón. Hein courses, v. mines. Hranas (Dan. renadyr: Iceb hreina m. hrein dyr s.] Reisdeer ; cervi quidam cornus habentes ramosa:-- pa deor hi hatab branas the deer they call reins, Ors. 1, 1, Ing. lect. p. 62, 6.

Hrabe, hræðe; co p. rhabor; adv. [hræd ready] Of one's seen scend, readily, quickly, room, immediately; hence our word RATHER; ultro:-Ga brade on þa stræta, Lk.14, 21: 16, 6. To hrabe too readily, too soon, Bt. 3, 1: Bd. 4, 1.

Hrabre to a mind, Bt. R. p. 187, v. hreder.

Hrawlic mournful, v. hralic. Hreac, es; m. A RICK, stack, keap; strues: -- Hreacas ricks, Cot. 18. Hrmges-hreac kayrick.

Hread a reed, R. Mt. 12, 20, v. hreed.

Hreadydon Hastened; acceleravernnt, v. hradian.

Hreafian to seize, L. Ps. 49, 28, v. reafian.

Hream; m. [loel. breimr m. a sound? Heb. [7] rum elevated, from my rm to lift] A din, clamour, a crying out, wailing; clamor:—Gen. 18, 20.

Hreamig exulting, v. hremig. Hrean A consumption ; phthisis: -L. M. 2, 41.

Mt. 8, 32.

Hræsto Resting; accubitus, Som.

Hræsto Resting; accubitus, Som.

Hræswan To meditate; meditate:

Hreaw, reaw; adj. [Plat. Ger. rob: Dat. reasws. Down. Swed. ra: Icel. brái m. rasi ness] RAW; crudus :-Herò. 135, 2.

Hrms-bita a ocette, v. nrseu, acception of Dat. rif n: Frs. hrmsbor somer, v. brabe. hrms n: Ind. hreve: Ot. reve: Hreaw, repented ; p. of hreewan. Glos. Lips. ref] 1. A curlates to a dead body, funeral; funus: - 1. Heora fiedera breaw been fornumene, Num. 14, 33. Hrzewas carcases, L. Ps. 78, 2. 2. Elf. gl. 26.

Hrecca a neck, v. hracca. Hrecg a back, v. hric.

Hreconlice; adv. Quickly; cito, Som.

HREDDAN; v. a. [Plat. Dut. redden : Ger. retten : Dan. redde : Swed. radda: Icel. retta jue in aliquem exequi] To BID, seize, take; rapere: - God wolde breddan hea rice God would take (his) proud kingdom, Cd. 208.

Hredding A RIDDING, deliver-

ing, redemption / exeptio:— IF. Bd. p. 310. Hredlice readily, L. Ps. 6, 10, v.

hrædlice.

Hred-mod ferce, cruel; ferm, Sac

Hred-monas March, v. hresemonat.

ret A person diseased leprosy; leprosus:—R. M2.8, 2: Lk. 17, 2.

Hrefen A crab; cancer :fen, be sume menn hata 5 crab-ba, W. Cat. p. 168.

Haeren, hræfen, ræfen ; g. href- % ques; m. [Plat. rave c: Dut. ranf m. rave c: Ger. rabe m: Dut. 1 Wil. raban : Not. rammo: Dan. ravn m: Swed. ramn m: Cel. brafo m.] A RAVEN, the Danith standard; corvus:— Besceawias ba hrefnas, Lk. 12, 24: Chr. 878. Cant.— Hrefn-cynn raven-kind, Lev. 11, 17. -- Hrefnes-fot raven's foot, Herb. 28, crow's foot.— Hrefnes-lesc raven's leek; satyrion, Herb. 16. Hrefnan to suffer, Cd. 224, v.

ræfnan.

Hrege a she goat, Bd. 3, 21, v. hræge. Hregle with agarment, v. hrmgel. Hregnan to rais, C. Mt. 3, 45, v.

rinan.

Hreh A deluge ; inundatio, Som. HEEM, hræm, hræmn, hremm, IREM, hrem, hremn, hremm, hremd hream a noise, a shouff of A rasen; corvus:—Gen, 8, 7, Hremnes-fot rasen's foot, Elf.

gl. 14, v. brefen. Hreman to cry, weep, cry out, boast, Mk. 5, 7, v. hryman.

Hremig Noisy, exulting, triumquerulous; querulus, stridulus, Conb.; compos, Lye:
—Since hremig with wealth
exulting, Beo. 26, 132. Freetwum bremig with ornaments exulting, Beo. 28, 179.

Hremman; p. hræmde; pp. ge-hremmed. To hinder, disquiet; impedire .-L. Ps. 77, 87. Hremming A hinderance, disquiet-

ing ; impedimentum :- Basil. Hrendan to rend, C. Lk. 13, 17,

v. rendan. Hrenian. To scent; redolere :--

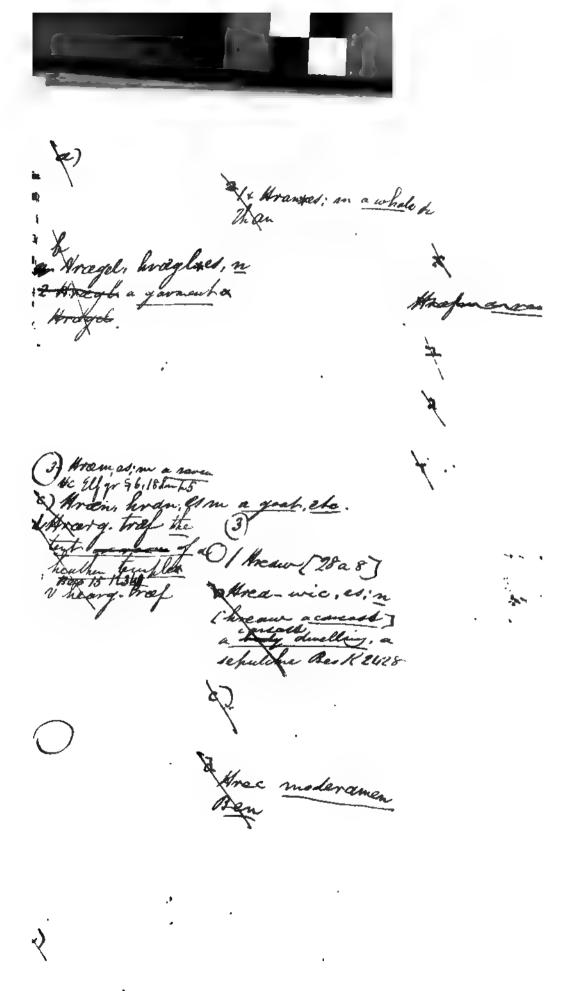
Scint. 28, Lye. Hreo rough, v. breog.

Hreoce A roach, rocket; rubellio. Som.

HREGD, hread, reod, ca; [Plat. reet, riet, reit n: Dut. riet n: Frs. reid n: Ger. rieth, rohr n: Moes. raus: Swed. ror no. 1. A REED, sedge; arundo.
2. A path; orbita:—1. Du brea
wyldeor hreodes, Ps. 67, 33;
Mt. 11, 7. Hwi ferde ge
geseon bat hreod, Lk. 7, 24.

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4



Yreaw, es. m Sain, quief; ma Wreefahreoft a dolor the K & hreoffable Bes. 2 untila h g/4, 44 oft, es, m; tresta Arcop soct, es m Axesp - sata, an m Areik med on subabehant of Reffen Alestrays. minded Bes K 4259 & Rheornis a form hash or horages Archian hreffen Breitan Tesan 1 rde Mod & 100 touch Areowran, pede Hred, es; me crack ferriches Best 5746 of Swhap 5, 40

now only a village in Derby-

shire, situate on an eminence near the river Trent. It was anciently a large town, and

had a monastery, where the

12, 9: Cd. 220.

Hreewan, breewsian, behreewsian, he hrywb p. hreaw, gebreaw, we bruwon , pp. brow-

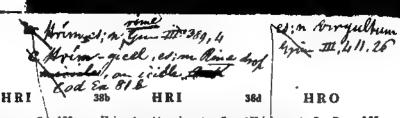
eu. To RUE, repent, to be sorry 191

164, v. restan.

Prot 10.

Hreian To opread; sternore —
Prot 10.

Hreis, hreise savage, cruel, Cd.
103, v. reise



Hrése-monas, hrede-monas, hrede-monas, hrede-monas, bred-monas [Hres evere, rough; Hræd, Bd. says, "from the goddess Rheds, to whom the A.-S, then

MI 400

dan

cq. riba

Mil

sacrificed; others say, from hræd prepared, because they then prepared for agriculture, navigation, and war; morats a month] The month of March; Martius: -- Se Hreb-monab Martina, W. Cat. p. 106. On been bridden monde on geare bis an and brittig dags, and se mona o is nemned on læder Martius, and on ure gebeode hred-monas, Menol. Saz. Hick.

Three V. p. 218, 70.

The ber i.d. hrebre. The breast, 22. sind, pectus, animus:—Hre-Ser-gleaw prudent in mind, Cd.
143. Heride on hrevre had
the mind, Cd. 161, Th. p. 201,
Of pam hatan hrevre of the hot mind, Cod. Exon. 24, b .-

Hreber-cofa the mind's can the breast, Cod. Exon. p. 27, b. -Hreber-loca the mind's enclosure, Cod. Exon. 23, b.

Hredian; p. we breddon. rage, excite, cheer; sævire:-

Hreőleás; adj. Wrathless, mild; mitis:—Cod. Ezon. 46, a.

Haic, hrice, hrieg, hryces, hrycg; en Plat. rugg, rugge m: Dut. rug m: Fra. hreg, reg f: Ger. rücken m: Ker. hrucki. Isd. hrucca: Ot. rugge: Not. rukke: South Ger. ruck, ruggen: Dan. ryg c: Swed. rygg m: Icel. hryggr m.] Ridge, back trac a rookinstigium: - Fyud mine bu sealdest me on hrice, Ps. 17. sealdest me on hrice, Ps. 17, 42. On hrycce urum, Ps. 65, 10. Da æftran hrices poster 13/4, 31 riora dorir, Ps. 67, 14. Donne hijs teheren h. W. B. 31. 4 bib tobrocen hrycg, Ps. 31, 4. Dass temples hricg templi fas-tigium, Lk. 4, 9. — Hricg-ban ridge-bone, back-bone, L. Ps. 31, 4. — Hricg-brægl backclothing, clothing, Wulfart. Test.

> 4237 Hridder, es; m. [Plat. ridder m.] brum, Som. A fan to winnow corn; capis-terium .- R. 50. Cot. 170.

Hriddel A gieve, RIDDLE; cri-

Hridrian , p. ode ; pp. od, ud 47.
v. a. To sift, shake ; ventilars: Airinged byrne a shirt of mail,

—Satanas gyrnde þat he eow hridrude, Lk. 22, 3]./ Hrief þo Scabs, scurf, scales; sca-bies.—Heafod hrief þo scabs or scales on the head, L. M. 2, 30. Hwite brief po white

Hreba a garment, Col. 133, v. Hries A rushing; impetus, Som. hreba. Hrif, hrife, hryfe, rif [Plat. rif, Hrébe-monab, hrede-monab, rift: Dut. rif s. a carcase; Ger. riff n: Isd. hrere venter] The womb, bosselt; uterus, venter:
—C. Lk. 11, 27: Ors. 1, 12.
Uferre and miserre brife superior et inferior venter, Som. Hrifteung, e; f. A pain in the bowels; iliaca passio:—R. 10.
Hrifto scabs, v. hrief po.

Hrifwere a pain in the bowels, R. 10, v. hriftenng.

Hrig a rick, v. breac. Hrilwoung, e; f. Reasoning; ra-

tiocinatio, Ben.
Hrim, hrime Raine, hoar frost;
pruna:—T. Ps. 118, 83. Briman to cry out, Num. 13, 31,

v. hryman. Hriman to number, Part. 57, 1, v. riman.

Hrimig; adj. Ryinux; pruino-

Menol 459. HRIN A touch ; tactus :- Solil. 2, v. hrinenes.

Hrinan, he hrine; p. hran; pp. brinen. To touch, strike, adorn,

bewasi, v. gehrinan. Hrine, hrineg a ring, v. hring. Hrind rind, R. 59, v. rind.

Hrinenes, gehrines, se; f. The touch, a touching, contact; tac-tus:-Bd. 4, 19, 31.

Cd. 170.

Hredig severe, proud, Jdth. 11, v. Hrind, hrinc, hrincg, ring Plat.

redig.

Hredless; adj. Wrathless, mild;

kring m: Fro. hring m: Ger. Dan. Swed. ring m: Icel. bringr m.] A RING, orb, circle, circuit, garland, a girdle, what fastens a girdle, a buckle; annulus, orbis, ambitus:--Syllas hym hring on his hand, Lk. 15, 22: Bd. 4, 18. Lytel hring a little ring, R. 65. Ofer bolmes hrineg over ocean's circuit; super maris anthingm, Cd. 69. Hrineg pes hean landes the a ringed or variegated garment, Gen. 37, 3. — Hring-mæled ring-hilled, Cd. 93. — Hringsets a contender in & circus, Cot. 43.—Hring-sete, hrin stede a circus, Cot. 183. hring-Hring-windle a sphere.

Hringan; pp. gehringed [Ger. Dan ringe: Swed. ringen . ringa : Icel. hringia] Tourno, to sound a bell, to give alarm; pulsare campanas :- Hringe a tach sonet signum, R. Concord.

Cot. 121, Som.

Hrmon to touch; tangere: Cd. 69, Th. p. 84, 11, v. brinan. Hrinung, e; f. A touch; tactus; —Sahl. S.

Hriofol Leprosy; lepra: - C. Mt. 8, 3.

Hrioh rough, Bt. R. p. 155, v. hreog.

Hridnes a tempert, v. hrechnes. Hriopan to plack, R. Mt. 12, 1, v. ripan. Hriord a feast, C. Lk. 14, 12, v.

gereord.

Hriordian, mordian To dine, feast, rejoice; prandere: -C. Jn. 21,

Hrioung a shortness of breath, v. hreoung. Hrip the womb, v. hrif.

Hripe-man s reaper, C. Mt. 18, 39, v. ripere.

Hriphis, hrippe a harvest, C. Mt. 13, 89, v. rip.

Hris [Ger. reis n: Dan. ris c: Icel. hris a skrub] Tops of trees, small branches, BICES; frondes :- Cot. 93.

Hrisman To shake, vibrate, frizale, to make a rustling noise; vibrare:-Hriscende, Cot. 85, Som.

Hrischt Bristly; setosus :-186.

Hrisel_ahriale A weaver's shuttle ; wadius textorius: - R. 110;

ehredio, Cot. 71. Hristenda astridulus, Cot. 5. Hristlan [Plat. russeln : Dut.

ritselen : Ger. rasseln : Dan. rasle: Swed. rasla: Icel.hrista] To RUSTLE; crepere, Som.

Hrisdung, e; f. A RUSTLING; strepitus, Som.

Hristung, e, f. A difficulty of breathing; difficults spirandi:—L. M. 2, 4.

Hrib adl A fever, an ague ; fehris, Som.

Hrider as or or cow, v. hryder. Hridian ; p. ode ; pp. od. To be sick of a fever or ague; febricitare .—Mt. 8, 14: Mk. 1, 30. Hribing Feverishness febricitatio, Som.

circuit of the high land, E.A. Hriung an asthma, v. hreoung. Sant 187.—Hring-lag, hring-fang Haoc Plat. rook, roke f: Fre. Sant a ringed or variegated garment, rock c: Dut. kasuw: Ger. Sant Comment. kolkrabe m: South Ger. ruch m., and, in some parts, rak] A Jeli ROOK, crow; cornix, gracu-2001 lus.—Se sel's nytenum mete, and briddum hroca cigendum hine, Ps. 146, 10

ranged; ornatus, instructus:
- Jath. 10, Thio. p. 21, 27.
Hroder the sky, R. 94, v. roder.

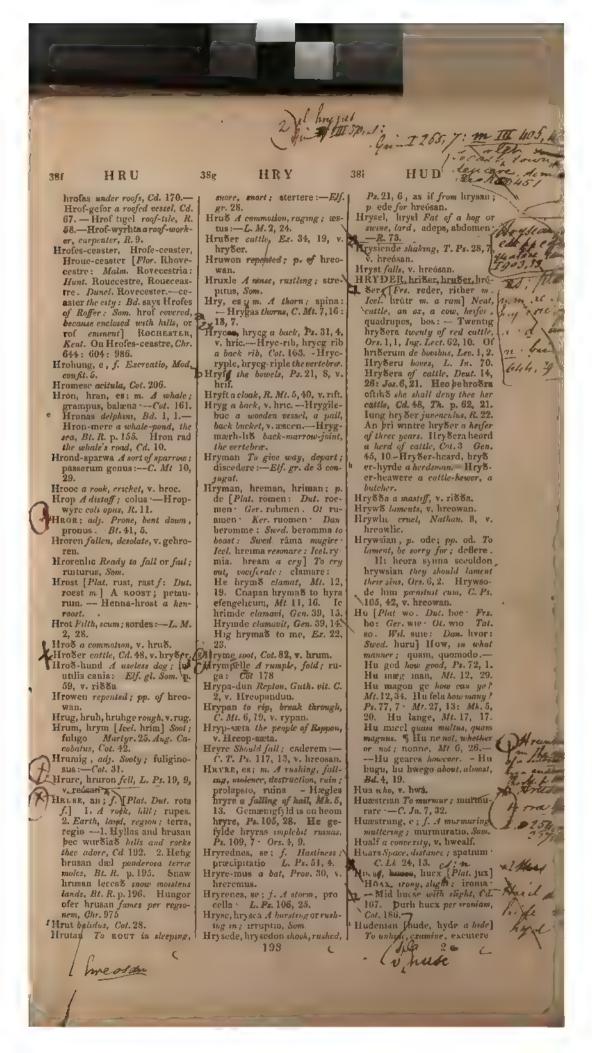
Hroeran to move, C. R. Mt. 27, 39, v. hreran.

Hroernes, se ; f. A moving ; motus, Som.

HROF, es; m. [Dut. roef f. the cabin of a small versel: Frs. roi n. a roof A Roof, top; culmen:—Hi open don pone hrof, Mk. 2, 4: Lk. 5, 19. Wis been hrofes towards the high roof, Bt. 41, 5. Under

sourf, the leprosy, id. Aringe Ahandle, a virg or con for wessel; ande More A313 Bon 02 (38a 2) V wy , , , ~ a -A Note and madely som March mond, for care Arinde be arma ticate as a ring, a sertent hall Bea Russ A Hoing wearding the 16030 Alary windel a sphere

Hrof sele a roofed have hall Beak 3029 Fromde henbane Best 937 1 1pl Son v- hrande hric How fisc, es; an bethryfie f the a whale fish, a whole Beak 1075 Aroter, dl- cable Aco Kake 4891: Cd. 48: Tables and to broter and Ex 25



-Hudenige ærest hine selfne excutiat prius seipsum, Past. Hudig keedful, v. hydeg.

Hueol a wheel, v. hweohl.
Huer an ewer, v. hwer.
Huf A round spungy substance
covering the glottis, a disease;
uvula:—R. 71.

Wula: - L. II.

Hufe f Plat. huve f: Dut. huif f:

Frs. huwe f: Ger. haube f:

Old Ger. schaube f: Dan. hue
f: Swed. hufwa f: Icel. hufa f. a hat: Lat. mid. cuphia, coiffa] A round ornament for the head; cidaris, tiara:—R. 64. Biscopes hufe a bishop's

Hufan hættes mitres. mitre. Husian To put on a head-dress;

tiaram sive mitram imponere: -Hufode tiaram imposuit, Lev. 8, 13. Hugu, hugu-dæl; adv. A little,

but a little, at least; parum: -Hwylce hugu tid quantillum temporis, Bd. 4, 22. Hu hugu about, nearly, Bd. 3, 27.

Hui, huig; interj. Ho; hui:-Elf. gr. Huil while, C. Mt. 26, 40, v. hwil.

Hul, hula a hill, v. hill: a hull, shell, v. halstan. Hulc, hulcl A den, cabin, cottage;

Hule, hule! A den, caoin, come, cubile:—Elf. gr. 8: gl. 26.

Liberta Hulfestre Rainy; pluvialis:—R.

38. 436 Hulic of what sort, Ors. 4, 12, v.

hwylc. Hulme Hulme, Holm-castle, in

Normandy, Chr. 1094. Hulpon helped; p. of helpan. Hul-wyrt Hill-wort, wild

thyme; pulegium montanum, Som.

un dwin Humber Humber, a river in Yorkshire.—Be suban Humbre near south of Humber, Chr. 827. Humbran musa Hum-Von olel; ber's mouth; Humbri ostium,

tun an hoHumeta How, in what manner; atrus frum quomodo:—Mt. 22, 12.

36,26 9 Hum, hune consumption; tabes:
— Cot. 192.

Hunas The Hunns; Hunni:

Ætla Huna cyninge Attila, king of the Hunns, Chr. 443.

HUND, es; n. [Plat. Ger. hundert: Dut. honderd: Frs. huwndert, hondert: Tat.hund: Moes. hund, hunda: Dan. hundred: Swed. hundra, hundrade: Icel. hundrad: in the poem upon Saint Anno, hunterit: in older dialects the latter part of this word is not found; for instance, in the Salic laws, chunna: the Moes and A.-S. hund: Welsh, and Celt. Bret. cant: Albanish, kinnt, to which corresponds

38 ma the Lat. centum, derived by some from the Grk. KEPTER, to prick; it being a practice, in earlier times, to make a dot after each hundred. The terminating syllables ert, red or ret, which took their origin by transposition of red, rath, signified, according to Wachter, a number; but, according to Ihre, more justly, a stroke; it being the ancient custom to count or number by strokes or lines. The Plat. ret signifies a rent or line, which the ancients made on the wooden staff or stick, used to cast up their accounts. For this reason, the syllables red, ert, rad, have been added in the Swed. and other northern languages to the tens instead of the Ger. zig, as the Swed. attraed, Ger. achtzig, eighty: niraed, Ger. neunzig ninety. A In ancient times hund only signified ten: Moes. taihun-taihund: A.-S. hund-teontig designates ten times ten. In the A.-S. hund-seofontig is seventy. In old Ger. MSS. they use, instead of hundret, zehenzig: Isd. zehanzo. Fragment on Charlemagne, zehenzig. For two hundred, Wil. uses zuirenzehenzog, and Ot. zuirozehanzug; and for a thousand years zenstunt zenzech iuro] A HUNDRED; centum. The A.-S. prefixed hund to numerals, from seventy to a hundred and twenty, but it was sometimes omitted, when hund preceded; as, scypa an hund and eahta-tig of shins one hundard tig of ships one hundred and eighty. When units are combined with tens, the units, as in Dut. and Ger., are placed

first with and; as, an and twentig twenty-one; but in A .-S. after the word hund or hundred, the smaller number is last, and the substantive repeated; for if the smaller number were set first, it would denote a multiplication; as, an hund wintra and brittig wintra a hundred and thirty years; hund teontig wintra and seofon and XL wintra a hundred and forty-seven years;

nigon and hund nigontig on þam muntum, Mt. 18, 12.— Hund-eahtatig eighty, Gen. 16, 16.-Hund-enlufontig a hundred and ten.—Hund-feald hundred -fold, Mt. 13, 8.— Hund-nigontig ninety, Gen. 5, 9. — Hund-seofontig seventy. -Hund-teontig a hundred.-

Hund-teontig-fealdlic a hun-dred-fold, Bd. 5, 19.—Hundtwelftig a hundred and twenty. Hund, es; m. [Dut. hond m: Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. hund m: Icel. hundr m: Moes. hunds]

A HOUND, dog; canis: -Ymbsealdon me hundas manige circumdederunt me canes multi, bee, dog or horse-fly, Cot. 54. Hundes fleoga, Id. Ors. 1, 7. Hundes lus, Id. Elf. gl. 12. Hundes berien hound or dog-

tongue; cynoglossa, Id. Elf. gl. 42.—Hundes-wyrm dog-worm; ricinus, R. 24.—Hundes-wyrm dog-worm; da hus dog's house, a kennel.-Hund-wæalh canum servitor, R. 8.

Hundhoge Huncot, Lincoln-shire, Chr. 1124. 1-3 - 350//8 Hundrad Hundredth; centesimus:-C. Mt. 13, 8. Hundred, hundryd, es; n. pl. nom. ac. hundredu. A hundred,

a division of a county; centuria: — Innan his hundrede within his hundred, L. Cnut. pol. 16.-Hundred-man a centurion; centurio, Mk. 15, 44. -Hundredes man, Id.—Hundredes-ealdor, Id. Mt. 8, 5. Hunduelle A hundred-fold; cen-turbus:—C. Mt. 13, 8.

tuplus:—C. Mt. 13, 8. Hu-ne, hu-la-ne whether or not; numquid:—Mt. 5, 46, 47, v. hu.

Hune the Hunns, Bd. 5, 9, v. Hunas.

Hune Horghound; marrubium, Som. Mene 4473

Hunel Shameless, wanton; procax, Som. HUNGER, hungor, hungur;

hungres; d. hungre. [Dut. Frs. honger n: Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. hunger m: Icel. hungr n: Ot. hungar] HUNGER, famine; fames:—On hungre forwurde, Lk. 15, 17.—Hun-gras; pl. Mt. 24, 7.—Hunger-biten hunger-bitten, Chr. 1096. -Hunger-læwa one afflicted

Cantic Annæ. "Hungreg, hungrig, hungri Hun-GRY; famelicus, esuriens:—Cot. 191: Cd. 72.

with hunger; famelicus:

Hungrian to hunger, v. hingrian. Hungrie HUNGARY; Hungaria:-Chr. 1096.

Jun Jun II

feower hund wintra and brittig wintra four hundred and

thirty years ; preo hund manna

and eahtatyne men three hun-

dred and eighteen men. Instead

of twa hund, we find also tu hund. The others are simply

thus; breo hund, fif hund, &c.

Rask:-Gyf hwylc mann hæf 8

hund sceapa, and him losa

an of bam hu ne forlæt he ba



track Som v hwerhe

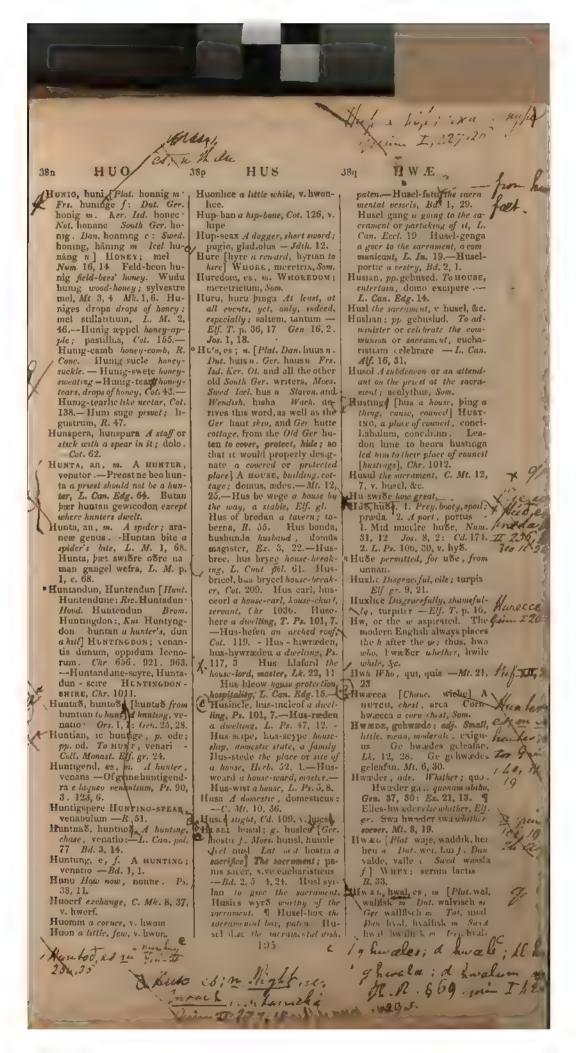
Hu geares how soever: qualiter = cunque Som vhu

Hugding cautions p. stat 10

14 Mamber, y . kumbres m? 13 Aumbra, an m hanin Humber The

(q

Ash mant vocare Bon A Ete man p huning. home for sog & 45 Aunia awylled hung dwylled , mede Heis bryne, a signe have been my house been my a house been my a house been my donuncula fra #347,18 Tueren (human) hwone (livene) at 3 Awacce ym 204,43



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hvalfiskr 🖦 From the old nvainar m. From the old, word bal, wall great] WHALE; cetus:—On pass hwales innote, Mt. 12, 40. Hwalas pec herigat whales praise thee, Cd. 192. Hwal-hunta a

whale - hunter, Ors. 1, 1, — Hweel-huntab whale-hunting, Ors. 1, 1. Hweel slaughter, a carcass, Cd.

38s

151, v. wæl. Hwel around, Cd. 150, v. hweohl. Hwæm a corner, T. Ps. 117, 21, v. hwom. 'Hwæm, hwam to whom; d. of hwa. Hwæne, hwone Whom; quem,

quam; ac. of hwa. Hwene, hwene Somewhat, almost, a little, scarcely; aliquantum:—Bd. 1, 27, resp. 3.

quantum:—Bd. 1, 27, resp. 3.

Hwæne ær or hwene ær

a little before, Bd. 5, 19.—

Hwæne læs a little less, L. Ps. 8, 6. 399

Hwænne, hwenne, hwonne, ahwænne When; quando: -Mt. 2, 7. Hwær, hwar [Plat. waar, woor: Dut. waar : Ger. wo : Ot. waar: Wil. wa: Moes. hwar: Dan. hvor: Swed. hwar: Icel.

hvar] Where; ubi:—Mt. 2, 2. ¶ Swa hwær swa whereso-ever, Mt. 24, 28. Hwær-boll, hwær-cytel a frying-Hwærf departed; p. of hweorfan Hwærflung, e; f. Error ratio:—C. Mt. 24, 24. Error; aber-

else. — Hwæt lytles a little,

somewhat, Bt. 39, 7. - Hwæt-

weld cucun Hwees; adj. Bitter, sharp; acerbus:—Cod. Ez. 29, a, 6. bus: - Coa. La. 20, a, of hwa.
Hwas Whose; cujus; g. of hwa. Mwestran, hwæstrian to murmur, C. Jn. 6, 43, v. hwæstran

Hwæstrung a murmur, C. Jn. 7, v. hastrung. Hwæt quick, brisk, Ors. 3, 7, v. hwat. Hwæt; pron. nom. n. of hwa.
1. What; quid. 2. Used for

Afun , ac hwa who; quis: -1. Hweet wenst þu quid sentis tu? Mk. 4, 41. 2. Hwæt wæs se þe quis erat ille qui? Gen. 27, 33. Hwæt is þes quis est hic? Mk. 4, 41. ¶ Hwæt elles what

somewhat. - Hwæt þa what then, but, Elf. T. p. 2, 26 .-Hwæt hugu somewhat, a little, almost, nearly, Bd. 2, 5, 6 .-Hwæt - hwæga, hwæt - hweg,

hwæt - hwega, hwæt - hwugu,

hwæt - hwygu, about, a little,

somewhat Bt 20 7

24 hwara somewhere.

Hwæt; adv. conj. Moreover, bez hwara somewhere. sides, but, wherefore, but yet, in short, indeed, because; hinc, HWAT, hwæt; def. se hwata; tandem:-Gen. 9, 23. Hwæte, es; m. [Plat. weten m:
Dut. weit f: Ger. weitzen m:

Mees. wait, waitei: Dan. hvede n: Swed. hwete n: Icel. hvei-

ti n: Heb. These words probably have their origin from the white colour of the wheat] WHEAT; pam eare, Mk. 4, 28. Hwe-

H W A

te-god wheat-goddess, Ceres. —Hwæte-gryttan wheat-grits, Hwætene; adj. Wheaten; tri-ticeus:—Hwætene hlaf wheat-en loaf, R. 66.—Hwætene corn

a wheat corn, In. 12, 24. Hwæder; pron. Whether,
which of the two; uter:

Hwæder þara twegra, Mt. 21,

28, 17, 19. wædre; conj. adv. Whether, nevertheless, yet, if, but; u-trum. tamen Hwæbre; conj. adv.

trum, tamen, verum:— Gen. 18, 21: Mt. 26, 25. ¶ Hwæðer, be---- be whether --- or. Hwætlice; comp. hwætlicor; adv. Shortly, soon, diligently; cito:
—Cot. 138: Coll. Monast.

Hwætnes, se; f. Quickness, velocity, vigour ; velocitas :- Bt. 24, š. Hwætscype, es; m. Quickner valour; virtus:—Org. 1, 10. Quickness,

Hwæt-stan a whetstone, v. hwet-Hwal, hwale a whale, Gen. 1, 21, v. hwæl.

Hwalf a climate, Cot. 50, v. hwealf. Hwalfian to arch, v. hwealfian. Hwall Wanton; procax:—Cot.

171. Hwalwa Declining; devexus:-Cot. 67.

Hwám To whom; cui; d. of hwá, Hwamm a corner, V. Ps. 117, 22, v. hwom. Hwan, hwane, hwone Whom; quem:—Mt. 26, 8; ac. s. of

hwя. Hwan Calamity; calamitas, Som. Hwanan, hwanon Whence; unde:—Mt. 13, 27, 54. Hwanung, e; f. A waning; de-

ficientia, Som. Hwar where, Mt. 15, 33, v. hwær.

Hwarf wharf, space, v. hweorf. Hwarne, ne hwarne long Not far; non procul:—C. Mt. 8, Hwastas molles, Som.

Hwastran, hwastrian, hwæstrian; p. we hwastredon. To murmur, whisper, rumble; susurrare :- L. Ps. 40, 8.

Hwastrung, hwæstrung, e; f. A murmuring; murmuratio: -Confess. Peccat.

adj. Quick, brisk, ready, strenudus; acer:—Se hwata esne fortis vir, Bt. 40, 3.

Hwata [Icel. hvata f. the godden Hertha, Ertha, the earth, mentioned by Tacitus. The Danish island, Sealand, contains still, at Hlethraburg, the re-mains of the temple Hertha] Omens, divinations, soothsay ings; omina, auguria:—Ne gimon hwata, Lev. 19, 26: Deut. 18, 10:-Hwadre whether, Bt. 40, 3, v. hwæðer.

Hwatung, e; f. divinatio, Som. Soothsaying; Hweal Urine; lotium :- R. 78. Hwealf; adj. Convex, bending;

convexus: - Hwealfum lindum convexis scutis, Jdth. 11. Ser para twegra, Mt. 21, John convexis scutis, Jdth. 11.

Hwæser is mare, Mt. Hwealfa [Plat. welfte, wolfte, gewolfte n: Dut. verwelf, gewelf n: Ger. wölbung f: ge-

wölbe n: Dan. hvælving c: Swed. hwälfning f: Icel. hvelfing f.] A convexity, arch, expanse, climate; convexitas:-Dæs heofones hwealfa the heaven's expanse, Bt. 19. Hwealfian To ceil, to vault; ca-

merare, Som. Hweal - hafoc Welsh - hawk, a stranger, v. wealh.

Hweallæg [Dunel. Walalege]

WHALEY, Lancashire, Chr. 798.

Hwear where, v. hwær.

Hwearf A wharf, bank, shore; crepido:—Cd. 169.

Hwearf turned; p. of hweorfan.

Hwearfian; p. ode; pp. od [Plat. werveln: Ger. wirbeln: Old Ger. werben, werweln: Dan. hvirvle: Swed. hwirfla: Icel. hverfa] To fly, turn or wind round, to change, advance; circumvolitare, circumvolvi :-L. Can. eccl. 4. Swa swa on

wænes eaxe hwearfað þa hweol as on a waggon's axle the wheel turn, Bt. 39,7: 25. Swa bu gesceope þa saule þat hio sceolde ealne weg hwearfian on hire selfne so hast thou created the soul that she should

always turn upon herself, Bt. 33, 4. Gub hwearfode war advanced; prælium conversum est, Cd. 149, v. hweorfan. Hwearftlian to turn, Elf. gr. v.

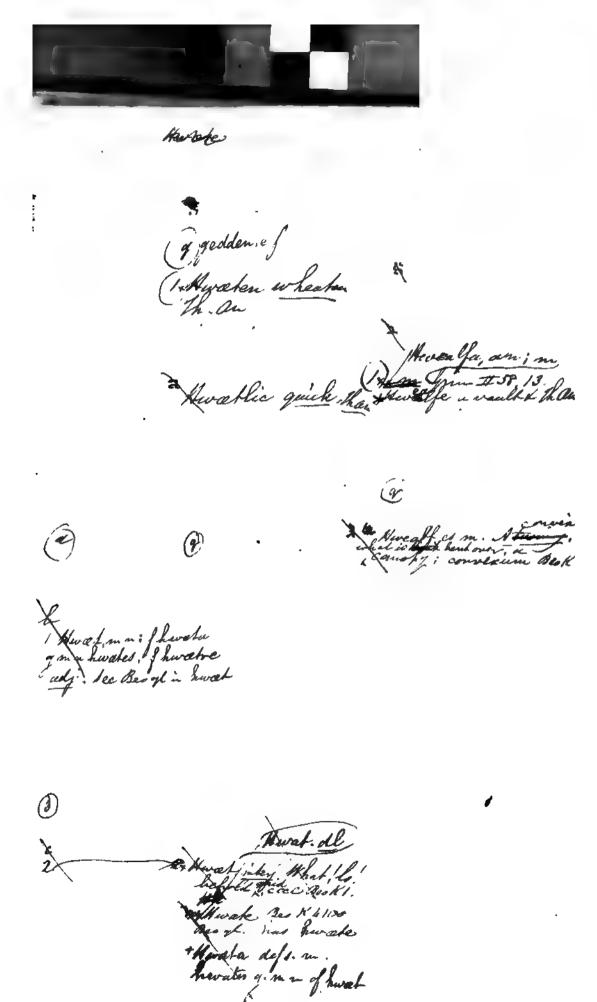
hwearfian. Hwearfum by turns, Jdth. 12, v. hwyrftum.

Hwearfung, gehwearf, e; f. turning, change, mutability; versio:—De was beos hwearfung sælda to thee was this change better, Bt. 7, 3. 'Hweg whey, v. hwæg.

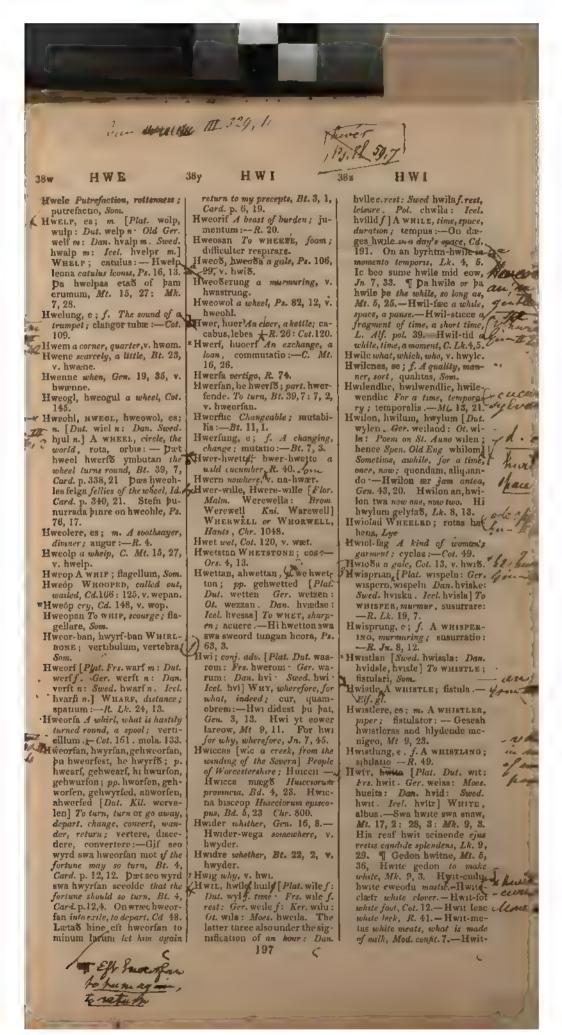
Hwega; adv. At least, almost; pene, Som. Hwelan; pp. hweled. To wither,

pine away, putrify; contabescere: - Scint. 15.

Hwelc who, what, v. hwylc.



Hire han , p hwer f to week; lugere Bis K 451 Hurile awhile din Bes H 210 Guer, welly des Wherwell se Hurrfan to tarn of hweerfan (a) Him god of who DR. \$157 Hwel, c; f white time to the au.



H W O

39a

zuler

1 3/4,10

I.267.35

man a white man, a man clothed

in white. - Hwit-wingeard a

Hwita A worker; faber:-Used in composition as sweptd-

Hwite a sword-maker, L. Ay.

pol. 19.

Hwit-circe [hwit white, sine a
church] Whitchurch, Hants.

and the hame of many other
places, Chr. 1001.

Hwitel; d. hwite. 1. A whit-

TLE, a kind of cloak, mantle, a priest's cope; pallium. 2.

A whittle, carving-knife; cul-tellus:—1. Sem and lafeth

dydon anne hwitel on hira sculdra, Gen. 9, 23. Mid hire hwitle, Jud. 4, 18. 2. Som. Hwitern [hwit white, ern a place; Bd. says, candida casa]

5, 23, S. p. 646, 31.

Hwis, hwisa A blast, a gentle

albescere, Som.

le white Elf. ol.

hwealf.

WHITTERNE, Whitehorne, in Galway:—Chr. 560: 763: Bd.

wind ; aura lenis :-L. Ps. 106,

Hwitian; pp. gehwitod. 1. v. a. To WHITEN; candefacere.

Elf. gl.
Hwitod Whited; dealbatus, Lye.

Hwit-sand[hwit white, sand sand] WHITSAN; nomen loci maritimi prope Calais:—Chr. 1095.

Hwolf an expanse, a covering, v.

Hwon, hwem, hwæm, wæm, mes; m. A corner, quarter, coast: angulus: — Heafod

coast; angulus: — Heafod hwommys head of a corner, C.

Ps. 117, 21. Da feower hwem-

mas ealles middan-eardes the

four corners of all the world, On stræta hwommum,

C. R. Mt. 6, 5. - Hwom-stan

rarely; paululum: — Danon hwon agan, Mk. 1, 19. Us hwon restan, Mk. 6, 31. ¶On

hwon unde, Bd. 2, 2.-For hwon

hwon, to hwon how little .-

Hwona, hwonan, behwon Whence,

where without, Bt. 34, 7.
wonlice; comp. hwonlicor;

a little while; parumper:- Æqu. Vern. R. Ben. 30.

Hwonne when, Bd. 3, 12. v.

Hwonn a little, v. hwon.

quare, Bd. 4, 3.

Hwonlice; comp. hwonlicor; sup. hwonlicor; adv. A little,

hwænne.

a corner-stone, C. Mt. 21, 42. Hwon; adv. A little, little while,

v. n. To be or become white;

hwita a sword-maker, L./ Alf.

white vine, R. 44.

papi, hywt-popig white poppy, Herb. 54. — Hwit-stan white stone, a medical stone.—Hwitstow a white place, mount Li-banus, Ps. 71, 16.—Hwitt-

Hwonon hwons. Hworfen, hworfon turned, wan-

39c

whence,

dered, Cd. 214, v. hweorfan.

Hwosta A cough; tussis:—Elf.

Hwostan [Plat. hosten: Dut.

hoesten: Ger. husten: Ot. hussten: Dan. hoste: Swed.

hosta : Icel hósta] To WHOOST, Host, cough; tussire, Som. Hwoderan [Plat. wooden: Dut.

Ger. wiithern . Not. westen

To murmur, to make a rum

Hwrædel A button, buckle ;\fibula :- R. 65, Lye.

Hwugu at least.—Hwugu fæc a moment's space, v. hugu.

Hwurf An error, deceit; illusio:

-C. Mt. 27, 64.

Hwurf-fulnes, se; f. Change-ableness; mutabilitas:—Bt.

Hwurfon turned: p. of hweorfan.

Hwyccas people of Worcestershire,

der gæst þu quonam iturus es, Jn. 13, 36.

Dut. welk : Frs. hwelk : Ger.

welcher: Ker. Isd. huuelich,

welicher: Moes. hweileiks:

Dan. hvilken: Swed. hwilken:

Icel. hvilikr. - hwa who, lic like] WHICH, who, what, what

sort, any; quis, quænam, quid-nam, qualis, ullus: — Hwylc

man is of eow, Mt. 7, 9: 12, 11: Lk. 15, 4. Hwylc is min

modor? Mk. 3, 33. Hwiletacn

sy? Mt. 24, 3. Hwylcum big-

cum anwealde? Mk. 11, 28, 29. Hwylc is man! Ps. 24, 13. Gif hwylc cyning, Lk. 14, 31.

¶ Hwylce hugu what little, somewhat, Bd. 3, 10. Swa hwylc swa whoever, Mt. 10, 42. Swa hwylcere swa of or

to whomsoever; cujuscunque,

Hwyrfan, he hwyrfd to turn, change, vary, v. hweorfan.

Hwyrfban the whirlbone, R. 11, v. hweorban,
Hwyrfd-polf a whirlpool, Cot. 59.
Hwyrfdlung, e; f. A changing;

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cuicunque.

8, 13, v. hwilon.

mutatio, Som.

where; unde: — C. R. Lk. 1 c Hwylca varix, R. 76.

18. Na hwonan utane no-Hwylum awhile, for awhile, Lk.

spelle? Mk. 4, 30. On hwy

Hwylc, hwilc, hwelc; pron.[Plat.

Bd. 4, 13, v. hwiccas. Hwyder, hwider. Whither; quo: — Hwyder he gæð quò abit, Jn. 3, 8: 12, 35. Hwy-

Hwreopon screamed, Cd. 151,

Ger. wüthen: Old

woeden:

mured, Som.

hreopan. Hwu how, v. hu.

20.

Hwy why, v. hwi

hwyrft bonne sume habban some stars have a shorter revolu-

tion than others have, Bt. 39,3. Du wille hwyrft don tu vis circuitum facere, Cd. 91, 190.

Hwyrfö turns; from hweorfan. Hwyrftum, hwearfum In turns,

Hwytel a cloak, Elf. gl.: R. Ben.

Hwyt-popig white poppy, v. hwit-

Lye.

Hycgan to think, endeavour, Cl.

22, v. hicgan.

HYDAN, gehydan; p. gehyd, gehydde, behyd, hi ahyddon;

ahyded; v. a. [Plat. höden: Dut. hoeden: Ger. hüten: Ker.

pp. hidden, gehyded, gehyden,

Moes. huotan: Dan. hytte,

of, to protect, to shelter] To HIDE, conceal; abscondere:

He fande hidde he found hid, Chr. 963. Dat hi hyddon grynu, Ps. 63, 5.

d Hydd-ern a hiding-place, Elf. gl. Hydd, ern a hiding-place, Elf. gl. Hydd, g. hyde; f. [Plat. huud, huut f: Dut. huid f. Frs. huwd

f: Ger. haut f: Ot. hut: Not.

hiute: Dan. hud, ham f: Swed.

hud f: Icel. hydi n.] 1. A HIDE; corium, cutis. 2. A hide of land, which was about

one hundred and twenty acres,

(Gale Script. p. 472: 475, 481.) Also as much land as

could be tilled with one plough,

or support one family, a family

possession, families; tanta fun-

di portio, quanta unico per annum coli poterat aratro vel

ad alimoniam unius familiæ sufficeret. Beda vocat possessionem familiæ:—1. Bin-

nan hèora ægenre hyde within their own skin, Bt. 14, 2, Card. p. 68, 12. For his won

hydum pro squalida cute, Beo.

6,124. Da hyde bringan to fing the hide, Orsid, 6, Bar. p. 147, 13. 2. Hyd landes a

þæs landes ealles hund-twelf-

tig hida duodecim possessiones

cem erant familiarum, i. e. simul omnes centum viginti, scilicet familiæ, Bd. 3, 24. Seofon

and hund-eahtig hida landes terram LXXXVII familiarum, Bd. 4, 13. Is þæs ylcan eal-

ondes gemet æfter Ångelcyn-

nes æhte, twelf hund hida est

autem ejusdem insulæ mensura,

juxta Anglorum æstimationem

-singulæ vero possessiones de-

hide of land; hida terræ.

all in the sense to take care

round; alternatim: -Cd. 227.

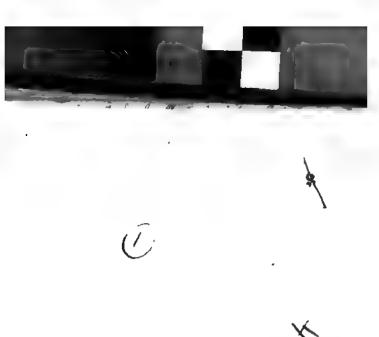
Sume tunglu habbað scyrtran

55, v. hwitel.

Hyd a hide, v. hyde.

) papi

bling noise; murmurare — See Hyccend Accusing; accusans, brym hwoferod the sea mur- Lye.



egian ha of in hyge

in whitehome Huserfulue mod 2 pas Na pu minne

Mash 35,5 Lye manfith pearft pearft

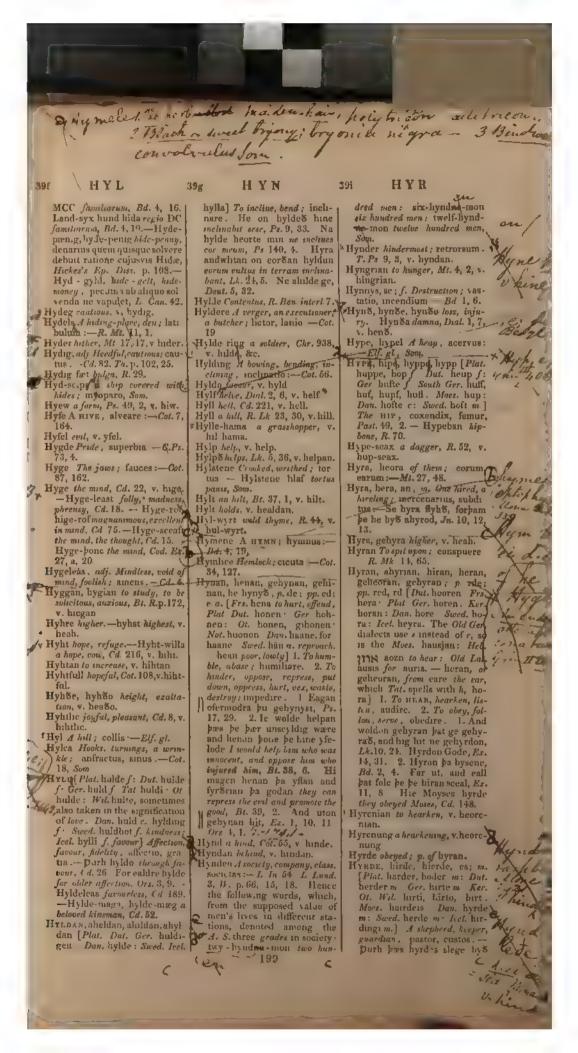
hafalan hydan thou.

neederl growing krad of

mail (hide) Sco M 556

Hurgh a whele

Lugdies: m the mind animes v Beoglin hyge de Beak 356 1 Extelly he the an are Sorba De. 403 Hynden,



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seo heord todræfed, Mt. 26, 31. Ge synd hyrdas, Gen. 46, 32: Ex. 2, 17, 19: Lk. 2, 8, 15, 18, 20.—Scep-hyrde, sceapa-hyrde a shepherd, Jn. 10, 2. — Hurda ma-A 2. — Hyrde-mant herdeman, Gen. 13, 7. — Hyrde-wyrt shepherd's plant, a pig-nut, L. M.

Hyrdel, hyrdl [Plat. hordt f: Dut. horde f: Ger. hurde f: - Old Ger. Old Ger. huirste. hirten to protect] A HURDLE Crates:—Rf. gl.: R. 29, 49.

Hyrdeless; adj. Without a shep kerd ; pastore carens :—Bd. 2, 20 Hyrdnes, gehyrdnes, se; f. A keeping, custody, prison; custo-dia, carcer: Gif hwa befæst TL L 241

his feoh to hyrdnysse, Ex. 22, 7. Syllab eow on hyrdnyssa, Lk. 21. 12. Hyrd-ræden, ne; f. A keeping, guard; custodia:—Da geset-te God æt þam infære engla hyrdrædene, Gen. 8, 24.

Arab. | ajr a recompence, hire] HIRE, usury, interest; conductio, usura:-To hyre ad usuram, Deut. 23, 19: Lk 10, 23.—Hyre-gildan hired by

money, mercenaries, R. 8. Hyre, hire of or to him or her;
ejus, ei; g.d. of he.
Hyred a family, v. hired. yrednes, se; f. Hearsay, re-port; fama, Som. Hyrednes, se;

Hyr-efter hereafter, L. With. Hyre-man an auditor, a parishioner, v. hyrman.

Hyrenes, se; f. Obedience, imitation; obedientia, Som.

Hyrian, ahyrian, ic hyrige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [hyre a re-ward] 1. To HIRE, to procure assistance or obedience by a follow, imitate, resemble ; imitari:—1. Us nan man ne hyrode, Mt. 20, 7. Penteode ahyrian, Mt. 20, 1. He bis ahyrod, Jn. 10, 13. 2. Hio

de blod

ed; hi # 353.1

I 408./f hyrigas monnum they imitate men, Bt. 41, 5. Hyrigende imitating, v. hyran. 🖈 Hyrigman a hearer, parishioner, L. Eccl. 28. Hyrling HIRELING, servant; mercenarius:—Hi heora fæ-

der Zebedeo on scipe forleton mid hyrlingum, Mk. 1, 20. Hyr-man A hearer, one who is obedient, a servant; auditor, subditus:-Cwist bu bist bu

ure cyning, oððe beoð we þine hyrmen, Gen, 37, 8.

Hyrnde Horned; cornutus: Hyrnde ciolas rostrata naves, Bt. R. p. 188.

Hyrne, an; f. A HORN, corner; cornu, angulus : - On bæs weofodes hyrnan on the horns of the altar, Ex. 29, 12: Lev. 4, 18: 8, 15. On streets hyr-

num in vicorum angulis, A 6, 5, v. horn. Iyrned, hyrnen, hyrnend Hor

ned, horny; corneus:-Hyr-ned-nebba a horned nib or beak, Jdth. 11. Hyrnes, se; f. What is subject or obedient, a province, parish; subjectio, subjecta terra, pa-

Hyrnet, hypnete, hyrnyt Plat. hornke f: Dut. horzel m: Ger. horniss f: South Ger. horneiss] A HORNET; crabro: asende hyrnytta, Ex.

23, 28.

Hyrn-stanacorner-stone, v. hyrner of he.

Hyron to obey, Bd. 3, 21, v. Hyse, a male, v. hise, Hyse-bergling, bergling puerperium,

Hyrdrædene, ven. o, ar.

Hyrdung instructio, R. 62.

Hyre [Plat. hüür f: Dut. huur

f: Frs. hira f: Ger. heuer f: Hyrra, hyrre higher, v. heah.

The horse c: Swed. hyra f: ornament, decoration; ornament m:—Hyrste gerim

ornament Cd. 100.

tell (its) ornaments, Cd. 100. Hyrsta ornaments, Cot. 88: Jdth. 12: Bt. R. p. 170.

Hyrst bu hearest thou, hark you, v. hyran. Hyrstan; pp. hyrsted, gehyrsted, hyrst. To adorn, dress, deck; ornare:—Hyrsted gold

fretted gold, Cd. 98.—Hyrstedne hrof adorned roof, Cd. 46. Hyrstan, hierstan, gehyrstan To murmur, to fry or make the noise of frying; murmurare:

—C. R. Lk. 15, 2; frigere,

Elf. gr. Hyrsting, hiersting, hyrstineg, hyrstung, e; f. Afrying, hearth; frixio, focus:—L. Ps. 101, 4.— Hyrsting-panne a frying-pan.

Hyrsudon assembled; concurrerunt, Bd. 3, 14, b.

Hyrsum, hirsum, gehyrsum;
adj. Hearing, obedient; obediens:—Bd. 1, 25: 2, 12: £x.

24, 7: Mt. 6, 24. lyrsumian, hersumian, gehyrvinial To obey obedire:—
Windas and see hym hyrsumias, Mt. 8, 27: Lk. 8, 25.
Hyrsumnes, hersumnes, gehyr-

sumnes, se; f. Obedience; o-bedientia:—Bd. 5, 23.

Hyrtan, heertan; pp. gehyrted, gehyrt. To HEARTEN, encourage, comfort; animare:—L Can. Edg. pn. 3: Ex. 23, 12. Hyroil a hurdle, v. hyrdel.

Hyroling an earthling, a farmer, v. yrðling.

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Hyrtling-beri [yrðling *a farmer,* burh a town; agricolarum burgus, sive vicus] IRLING-BOROUGH, ARTLEBOROUGH, Northamptonshire, Chr. 1137.

Hyrwe A HARROW; occa, Lye.
Hyrwend, es; m. A blasphemer;
blasphemus:—Led ut bone
hyrwend, Lev. 24, 14.

Hyrwian; p. ode, de; pp. gehyrwed. To blaspheme, condemn, HARROW, vez; affict; blasphemare, condemnare, vex-

are:—Hyrwde Godes naman, Lev. 24, 11. Da hyrwdon hig ealle hyne, Mk. 14, 64. Ne

hyrwe ge utan-cymene man, Lev. 19, 33. Hyrwnes, hirwnes, se; f. Contempt, reproach, blasphemy; blasphemy;

Gefylcontemptus, vexatio:led we synd hyrwnessum, T. Ps. 122, 4: 118, 141.

Hys of him, his; ejus, illius; g. yc

Hysian To HISS, mock; irridere: -Se be eardad on heofonum

hyset hy, T. Ps. 2, 4.

Hysop Hyssor; hysopum, Som. 4

Hyspan, hispan; p die, te; v.a. To deride, slander, reproach, reprove ; irridere, exprobrare : To geanes me hyspton, Ps.

40, 8. Hu lange, God, hyspes feond, Ps. 73, 11. pa ongan he hyspan þa burga, Mt. 11, 20: Bt. 18, 4. Hyne hyspdun eum exprobrarunt, Mt.

27, 44. Hyspe fornaculum, fornacale, Som. "Hyspend, es; m. A slanderer; calumniator:—Fram stemne hyspendes, Ps. 43, 18. Hysping, F. Reproach, revil

ing; exprobratio:—Bt. 18, 4.Hyspnes, se; f. A reproach, upbraiding; Ps. 43, 15. exprobratio:

Hyssy, hysse, es; m. A youth, C stripling, one past fourteen years of age; hirquitallus, juvenis:

Noldon beah ba hyssas yet

Het scufan þa hyssas in bæl blyse commanded to shove the youths to the pile blaze, Cd. 184: 188: 195: 196. 7.

the youths would not; noluerunt autem juvenes, Cd. 183.

Hyst a whirlwind, storm, v. yst. bedientia:—Bd. 5, 23.

Hyt it; id, illud, v. hit.

Hyt [Ger. hurt, hort m.] Hurt, HYD [Plat. hode f. a guard:

wounded; læsus, Som.

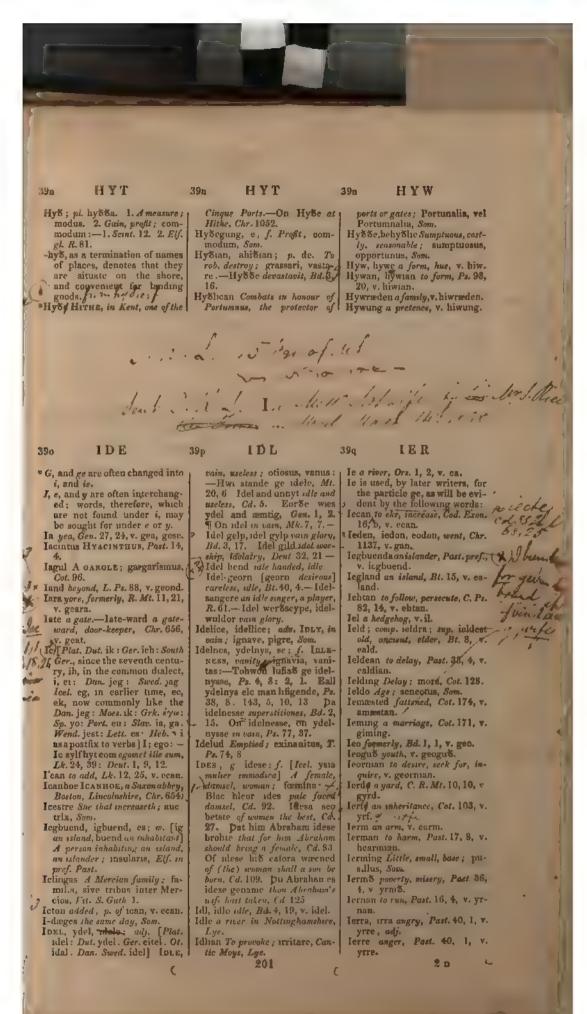
port, haven; portus:—Sio an hyo byo simle smyltu æfter ystum this is the only haven ever calm after storms, Bt. 34, 8.-Hyd-weard a keeper of a port, Beo. 27.

Hyo a wave, flood, v. yo.

le, hyde, is me a

- 22 13 1 1827 Manday Xx Mys, e; f there, 14 Hyrigman a hireling, labourer the an or hyrman Mystie of Bes

yxluce that hudlice Jac, es, a cucho (5) Duldel hande Aroge in hand A Sboren born Th. In . ph byldan to magine, draw Li Deven chosa ege heated who wil ve, Than v gomen (3) gothers. magnus exemuces Bes 12209 FORESCHIE



INB

IND 30-

394 Iersian to be angry, Cot. 182, v. yrsian. lerd-land the earth, Cot. 15, v. yrb, &c. Ierusalem Jerusalem, Chr. 448, v. Hierusalem. Iesendas Bowels; exta: - Cot. 77: 177, Som. I lest east, C. R. Mt. 24, 27, v. east. Ietan to confirm, Chr. 675, v. gel atan. Ieteld a tent, Cot. 174, v. geteld. Ied easy, Ors. 2, 6, v. ead. Iebelic easy, v. eabelic. Iebian to flow, v. ybian. lednes easiness; quies, v. ed-Iette yet, v. get. Iewian, eowian to shew, Cd. 30, y. ywan. IFIG. [Plat. iloof, ewig n. ive:

Ger. epheu, eppich m: Old

Ger. ebeheue] Ivy; hedera: ed: m 4m —Ifig þe on stane weax ivy 世 3人2,35 which grows on stone, rock-ivy, L. M. 3, 3.—Ifig be on coroan wix 5 vy which grows on the earth, ground soy, L. M. 3, 31:

Som.—Ifig-crop a bunch of ivy-berries.—Ifig-tearo, ifig-taro ivy-tears, ivy-gum, L. M. 1, 58. lines

280,1

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-ig [Ger. -ig: Icel. -igt, -ugt: Eng. -y.—Some think from ican to eke, add; thus, blodig bloody, i. e. blood, add a noun, as sword, &c.] In the present Eng. ig is changed into y; as, Imbefliten Placito curiæ adjudidreorig dreary; hefig heavy; Meste sarig sorry; twentig twenty.

Ig An island; insula, v. ealand. Igbernia HIBERNIA: - Igbernia, þat we Scotland hatað Hibernia which we call Scotland, Ors. 1, 1, v. Hibernia. Igbuend an islander, v. icgbuend.

island; insula, Chr. 894, v. ealand. Igil, igl a hedgehog, R. 24, v. il. Agland island, Ps. 96, 1, v. ealand. Iglea, Æglea [Asser. Æcglea: Flor. Ecglea.—ig an island, lea plain; campus insularis]

Igdæges of the same day, v. idæ-

Iggað, igeoð, iggeoð, igoð. An

ges.

Iley Mead, near Meltsham, Chr. 878, Ing. p. 105, 18. Iglond an island, Bt. 38, 1, v.

igland. Igod an island, Elf. T. p. 32, v.

Int increased, v. ecan.
-iht [Ger. -icht: Lat. -osus: Eng.

iggað.

-ous] a termination of adjectives

Ii, Hi, Hii. The island Iona, HY Hu, now called Ikolmkill or Colmkill, contracted from Columbkill, that is, Columbæ

cella one of the Hebrides near

Mull: — Igland be man li nemnas an island which men call Ii, Chr. 560: 728. Iil a hedgehog, Past. 35, 5, vil.

Iken-yld-stræt [Icenorum | antiqua via, Som.] IKENILD-STREET, a Roman road in England, so called because it

England, so called because it passed through the Iceni, or Norfolk, Suffolk, &c.

IL, iel, iil, igil, igl; m. [Plat. Dut. egel m: Ger. Not. igel m. Swed. igelkott m: Icel. Igull m.] A hedgehog; erinaceus:—Eff. gl.

13: L. Ps. 103, 19. Se izessa il a hedgehog; erinaceus. Se mara il a porcupine; histrix,

Cot. 116. IL, es; m. Hardness, hard skin, sole of the foot; callus, plantæ pedum: - Fram his hnolle ufeweardan, oð his ilas neoðewerde a vertice capitis ejus superne ad plantas pedis ejus deorsum, Job. p. 166,22R. 78.

Nc the same, Cot. 113, v. ylc. Ildan to delay, Past. 33, 4, v. yldan. Ildenn, ilding A delay, deceiving; dilatio, Lye.
Il-fetu A swan; olor, Som.

Ilitend infindens, Cot. 111. Ill hardness, v. il. Ille-racu A surfeit; crapula, Cot. 52. Imb about, v. ymb.

catus, Test. Elfred. D. Mann. Imb-erdling, imb-yrdling [ymb about, yrdling, yrdling a farmer] A native; domesticus colonus, Gen. 17, 27.

Imb-gæð goes about, Gen. 2, 13, v. ymb-gan. Imbutan about, Lev. 3, 8, v. ymbeutan. Imen ambrosianum, C.R. Ben. 25.

Immerca A superscription; in-scriptio, C. Mk. 12, 16. Imne a hymn, C. T. Ps. 64, 14,

v. ymn. IMPAN, impian; pp. impod, ge-impod. [Ger. impfen: Not. impiton.—from the Wel. Eng.

imp: Swed. ymp m: Dan. ympe a cion] To IMP, engraft, plant; plantare, Lye. In in, into, Bd. 2, 3.—In on into, Mt. 27, 5, v. on, innan.

In-adl an inward disease In-afaran to go into, L. Ps. 62, 9. In-asendan to let down, Mk. 2, 4. In-bærnis incense, v. anbærnys.

In-belædan; p. anbelæd. To lead in, introduce. In-beornan to light, R. Mt. 5, 15. In-beslean to prick, stab.

In-bewunden wrapped up. In-birding a native, v. imb-erd-

In-birig A porch; vestibulum, Som.

, C

In-blawen puffed up. In-borh Inborough, bail, pledge; pignus ad damnum resarciendum datum, *L. Edw.* 6.

In-bryrdnys compunction, Bd. 4, 24, v. onbryrdnys. In-burh A hall, house, dwelling;

atrium, Elf. gl. - Inburh-fæste a steward, porter.
In-byran to bring in, L. In. 78.
In-byrd, in-byrdling a native,

Gen. 17, 12. In-byrdnys, se; f. Instruction; instructio, Bd. 4, 17.

Inc, incg; nom. d. ac. pron. You, ye, you two; vos, vos duo:--Wariad inc (twegen) wid bone wæstm beware you (two) of that fruit, Cd. 13, Th. p. 15, 20. Inc (twegen) agen-yrnö

sum man, Mk. 14, 13. Gelyfe gyt hat ic inc (twegen) mæg gehælan, Mt. 9, 28. Nys me inc (twegen) to syllenne non est [apud] me vobis (duobus) concedere, Mt. 20, 23: Mk. 10, 40. Inc (twam) sceal sealt wæter wunian to you (two) shall (the) salt water abide, Cd. 10, Th. p. 13, 6.

fault, offence; scrupulus, querela: — Butan incan without doubt, Bd. 5, 6. Hi nænige incan to him wiston illi nullam querelam contra eum norunt, Bd. 4, 24. Inca of you, your, Cd. 163, v.

incer. Ince An INCH; uncia, Som. Incer, incere, incre your, of you, Ex. 10, 17: Cd. 10; g. d. of

VIncit [inc gyt] You, you two;

vos duo:—Restat incit her rest you here, Cd. 169.
[In-cleof in-clysta bed, nest, den,

Ps. 4, 5: 35, 4. In-cnapa a servant.

In-cniht a servant, client. In-cofa a bed-chamber, L. Ps. 4,

5; the mind, Bt. R. p. 183. In-code, in-code Choler; cholera, Som. Incre of or to your, v. incer.

Incrum to you, to you two; vobis, vobis duobus, Cd. 43; d. of inc.

In-cuman to come in, enter, Ex. 21, 8. In-cund; adj. Internal, inward, intimate; intime notus:-In-

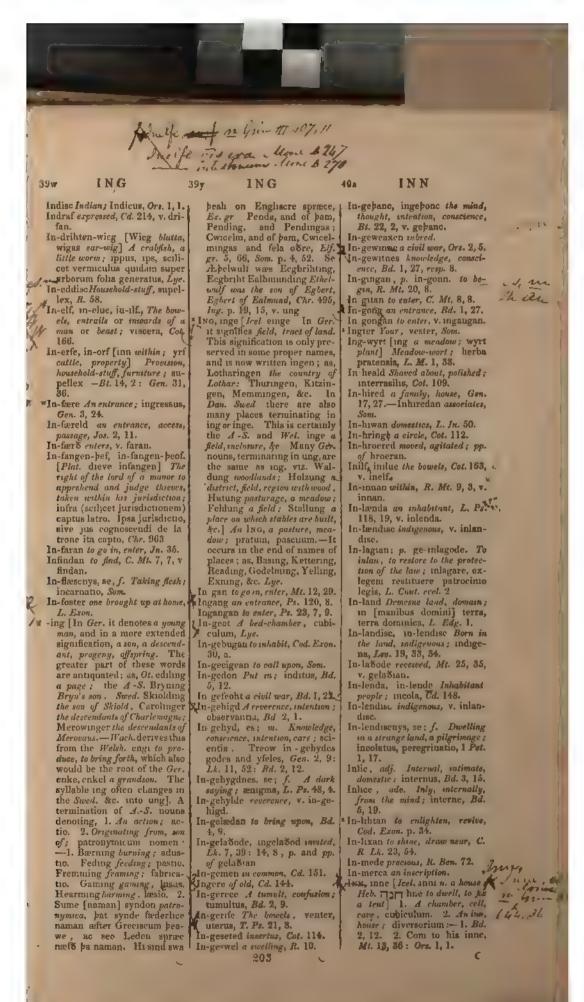
cund freond an intimate friend, Som. Incundnes, se; f. An inward quality; qualitas interna, Som.

Incu's ignorant, unknown, C. Jn. 3, 10.—Incublice ignorantly, unconsciously, Elf. T. p. 36, 1. Indea India; India, Chr. 883.

Indeas Indians; Indi, Ors.

, at yl, ice Light, igil es; me herfysket force enje sake illa Ilie like, similar Ikan v gelie, de Umb about, imb. Lyic; fan island Incfullian & daligare Bon s of poere Manigo 11, - incle, cs; 2 a terme ration of logg dy 1 218, 18 of ag. rapin lexa libble joint 347, 18 es: on -? Enample owine a Red, icu! Elm = in an un. house, dwelling Oco K 2600 v top Ml. inne inne In becuman to commin han

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Inskin

Inn, inne inte, within, Lk. 11, 40, v. innan.

Inna The womb; uterus, C. Lk. 1048, 11; w. 1, 15.

Innan; adv. [Plat. Dut. binnen: in-erfe. Innan; adv. [Plat. Dut. binnen: Ger. inn, inne, innen: Ker. inne: Mees. inn, inna : Dan. inden: Swed. Icel. innan, inni] Within, inwardly; intus, intra:-Ge synt innan fulle reaflaces, Mt. 28, 25, 27, 28: torium Mk. 7, 21.

ceastre, Mt. 10, 5.

Innan To go in, to enter; ingredi:—He werodab sybban he innab it grows sweet after it enters in, Bt. 22, 1.

Innan-cund inward, v. in-cund.

Innane within, Mt. 7, 15, v. in-

nan. Innan-forhæfd constipated bowels,

gennes a drawing together of gennes, the choic, L. M. 2, 88. L. M. 2, 55. - Innan-forto Innan-teon to draw within, to introduce, Æqu. Vern. 34. Innan-weard inward, Bt. 34, 10.

Innad the womb, Past. 54, 1, v. innoð. Inn-bewunden wound round. Inne within, v. inn.

Inne an inn, v. inn.

Innelfe, innelue, innilue the bowels, v. inelf. Innemest, innemyst Innost; intimus, Elf. gr.: Scint. 4. Innenddisc Household-stuff; su-

pellex, R. 58. Inner INNER; interior, Bd. 4, Innedas the bowels, Cot. 183, v.

innot.

Innewærde, innewerde the inwards, bowels, Ex. 12, 9. Inneward, inneweard, inweard;

INWARD, internal, enadi. tire; internus, interior: -Mid inneweardum mode, mid inneweardan mode with inward mind; intima mente, Bt. 22, 1. He draf his heorde to inneweardum þam westene,

Ex. 3, 1. Inneweard; adv. Inwardly; intus:-Eall inneweard all within, Cd. 216.

Inn-faran to go in, to enter, Deut. 28, 63.

Inn-gehyd Conscience; conscientia, Scint. 60.

Inn-heard-men soldiers, C. Mt. 8, 9.

Inn-here An army of natives, militia; exercitus populari-um, Chr. 1006.

Inn-hiwan domestics, L. In. 5.

Alnniht Within; intus, v. beborep.

Innilue the bowels, v. in-elf Inn-lændisc indigenous, R. Conc., v. inlandisc.

Innon within, Bt. 35, 3, v. innan.

Innan, innon; prep. d. ac. In, into Innan, innon; prep. d. ac. In, into Innan, innon; prep. d. ac. In, into Innor Inner; interior, Lye. innan huse, Mt. 9, 10. Innan, innor In

rior pars corporis, cor, venter, uterus:—Ealle þas yfelu of bam innobe cumab omnia hæc scelera a corde proveniunt, Mk.
7, 23. Incode swa swa wæter on þa innoðas his intravit sicut aqua in intestina ejus, Ps. 108, 17. Bio swide lide on pam innose is very mild in the stomach, Bt. 22, 1. Eadig is se innob be be bær, Lk. 11, 27. Mæg he eftcuman on his modor innos potest ille revenire in ejus matris uterum, Jn. 3, 4. ¶ Fæst innoð costive bowels, Herb. 12. — Fæstnes innotes costiveness of bowels, Herb. 62.-Tobrocene inno ruptured bowels, L. M. 2, 3.-Innoões astyrung a rumbling of the bowels.-Innotes flewsa a flux.—Innobes forhæfdnes costiveness of bowels.-Innobes meltung digestion, L. M. 2, 64.

M. 2, 33. Innung [Ger. innung f. a guild, society: Icel. inni n. a house] That which is included or contained, an INNING, abode; mansio, actus manendi, Bt. 32, 2.

-Innobes sar pain in the bowels. -Innob-tidernes ten-

derness of bowels, the flux, L.

Innweardlice; adv. Diligently; diligenter, C. Mt. 2, 7, 8. Innyra, an; m. The bowels; interior, C. Ps. 108, 17.

In-orf household-stuff, Gen. 31, 36, v. in-erfe

Inra the bowels, v. innyra. Inræcan To heap up; ingerere, Cot. 105.

Inræsan Torushon; irrumpere, Cot. 106.

Inre Inner; interior, R. 74. Insægl a seal, v. insegel. Insæglian to seal, v. inseglian.

Vin-segel. 1. A seal; sigillum.

2. A sealing, signing; obsignatio. 3. A jewel; monile:

—1. Elf. gl. 22. 2. Som. 3. R. 29.

Inseglian; p. geinseglode; pp. geinsegelod, geinsegluded. To

seal, to impress with a seal; obsignare:—Inseglodun bone obsignare:—Inseglodun pone stan, Mt. 27, 66: Deut. 32, 34. Insettan To appoint; instituere:
—Insette instituit, Bd. 4, 23.

Insiht A narration, history; narratio, Jn. pref. MS. C.

Insidian to enter, enter in, Cd.

7) 76. In-somnian to assemble, Bd. 4, 4. In-spinn Opificium netorium, R. 110.

In-stepe, in-stepe Forthwith, quickly; immediate, Bd. 2, 12. In-steppan to step in, L. Ps. 25, 4. In-sticce in pieces.

In-stice a prick or stitch in the side, L. M. 2, 54.

In-stondlic substantialis.

In-swane the swine-herd of the lord's court or farm place. In-swapen inwardly moved, pro-

voked, Cot. 105. In-swogennis, se; f. An inva-/ sion: invasio, Bd. 2, 5. In-ping a cause, C. Mt. 19, 3, v. intinga.

In-tihtan to invite, Chr. 957.

In-timbernes, se; f. Instruction, provision; instructio, Som. Intimbred Furnished, instructed;

instructus, Bd. 5, 8.
In-tinga, an; m. 1. Cause, sake,

reason; causa rationabilis. 2. Judicial cause, action, quarrel; causa judicialis. 3. A fault; causa condemnationis, culpa. 4. Business; negotium: —1. Min sawul lybbe for binum intingan, Gen. 12, 13. For hwileum intingan sædest þu, Gen. 12, 19. Buton intingan without cause, in vain, Ps. 3,7: Mt. 15, 9. 2. Tosceas intingan minne discerne causam meam, Ps. 42, 1: 73, 23. 3. Ne finde ic nanne intingan on byssum men, Lk. 23, 4, 14. 4. Bd. 4, 5.

Into; prep. d. Into, in; in:-Into pam arce, Gen. 6, 18: 7, 7: Mt. 4, 24.

In-trahtnung an interpretation. In-trifelung & grinding, Cot. 109. In-trymedun prevailed, Lk. 23, 23, v. trymian. In-undor in, under, within, Cd.

112.

In-weard inward, Nic. 31, v. inneward.

In-weardlice; adv. INWARDLY, thoroughly, entirely; intime, penitus:—pat ic mæge þe inweardlice lufian that I may thoroughly love thee, Bt. R. p. 149: Bd. 1, 26.

In-werdlic internal, Med. ex. Quadr. 3, 1, v. inneweard. In-wid deceit, T. Ps. 14, 3, v.

inwit.
Inwidd; def. se inwidda; adj. Deceitful, bad, wicked; dolo-

,

204

2) Sunger beau to draw within Bon (Name, es; me min house from I 6 ht 35 Same yet, sucreover indepen Bes Hisogg Suncwearde intestie The su innewards In wation , i ide to enter; in grede Reak must cente, conta (1)

FOR 2 Sy - sears, es in hall decel Ocak 219 5 agrange Groundy i crate Beath Lorow Book 3 17 mon gebind, es; n ice bond ; glaciate decorporation of vin culting Bel 2259 l'a- giceles: m an. insideria cahon cod vere 2 129: ice hop, an iside 1895 Deage 1 ix (moesna)

40k IUD IUN I W I 401 Ityng a way, v. yting. Iu you, R. Mt. 5, 32, v. eow. Iu formerly, Bd. 1, 1 v. geo. Iuc a yoke, Cot. 110, 164, v. geoc. Betwux þam Iudeum, Jn. 10, Iunga a young man, a youth, P. 67, 29, v. geong. 19. Iudeisc Jewish; Judaicus: Iunglic young, v. iuncglic. Iudeisc rice, Mk. 1, 5. Eom Iungling, iunglineg A young-Iuc - boga a sign of the zodiac, ic Iudeisc sum ego Judaus, Jn. 18, 35: 4, 9. On Iudeisce World 524 LING, youth, young man; adocalled Orion. -Sum iungling lescentulus : Iuch to you; vobis, C. Mt., v. cow. lucian: pp. geiuked. To yoke, to join tagether; jugare, Som. Iudan-byrig Jedburgh, Scotland, Chr. 952. him fyligde, Mk. 14, 51. Jungendas in Judaicos fines, Mt. lineg, Gen. 4, 23: Bd. 5, 19. 19. 1. Iueg, iuig ivy, v. ifig. Iuer, iuerr your, C. Mt. 6, 14, v. v. geongling.
Iur, iure your, Chr. 656, v. eower.
Iur)ymyl Rust; rubige, Cot. cower. udea, Judea; Judea: — On Iudea, Mt. 2, 22: 4, 25: Mk. Iugob, iugub youth, Gen. 8, 21, 218 v. geogus. Iuh, iuih yeu, C. Mt. 10, 41, v. Iutas the Jutes, Chr. 449, v. Iotas. 3, 7. On ham westene Iudeze Iw [Plat. ibe f. ive: Ger. eibe f: Fr. if m: Lat. mid. ivus, in deserto Judaa, Mt. 8, 1. Iudea peod, Mt. 8, 5. euves: Swed. id f.] YEW, tm-us:—Elf. gl. R. 46: Cot. 164. Iwh yeu, C. Mt. 26, 21, v. cow. Iuncglic, iunglic young, Elf. T. p. 33, v. geonglic. Iudeas cwædon to hym, Jn. 2, 20. Iudea caldras, Lk. 7, 3. Jung young, Bd. 5, 1, v. geong. Iwian To think; putare, Solik 2 Jul hack 12 - 183 x Jack 201 K KEL KIT KYT 40m 40n 40n "Though the A.-S.generally used Kene keen, Past. 33, 4, v. céne. Kok & cock, Past. 63, 64, v. c, even before e, i and y, as k is sometimes found, the fol-Kentingas Kentish men, Som. cocc. Kycgl, kygel A dart; jaculum, Kersan To grow; crescere, R. lowing words are given. Those words not found here, must Past. 40, 5. 42. Kertl a kirtle, garment, H. Mt. 7, 25, v. cyrtel.
Ketering Kettering, North-Kyf a vat, Dial. 1, 9, v. cyf. be sought for under C. Kadum Caen in Normandy; Ca-Kyneg, kyng, a king, Jos. 10, 3: Chr. 963, v. cyning. domus, Chr. 1070. amptonshire, Chr. 963. Kiæres-burh Cherbourg, in Kynren a generation, Deut. 32, Normandy, Chr. 1091,
Kicena a kitchen, R. Ben. 53,
v. cycene. Kalca-ceaster Tadcaster, York-11, v. cynnryn. shire, or Newton-kyme; Cal-Kyntlingtun [Flor. Kyrtlinege: caria Antonini, Bd. 4, 23. Hovd. kirding: Brom. Ker-Kalend, kalendus The first day ling] KIRTLINGTON, Oxfordshire, Chr. 977. Kyrriole [Plat. krijölen: Dut.

of the month; calendæ, Menol. ĭ3, 59.

Kantwara - byrig Canterbury, Chr. 656, v. Cantwaraburhge. Karleasnes, se; f. CARELESS-NESS; incuria, Lye. Kasere, an emperor, Bt. 38, 1, c.

elm, an. 1070.

Kine-cynn royal race, Ors. 1, 2, v. cyning. Kinges-tun Kingston, S. Dunel.

an. 924, v. cyngestune.

Kitelung, e; f. A tickling; titillatio, Cot. 174. Kitte [Dut. kit f. a tankard, pot :

hence, perhaps, KIT a milk-pail A vessel, bottle; uter: Keld A fountain; fons, S. Dunpail] A vessel, —T. Ps. 118, 83. Sant with Ith March 14th 1938

40a

o The A.-S. sometimes aspirated

 \mathbf{L}

the l; hence h is placed before l, as hlaf a loaf, hlid a lid, hlot a lot, hlud loud. Such words will be found in H. L and n are often written dou-

 \mathbf{L} ble, or single, indiscriminately

40o

at the end of monosyllables, but the reduplication ceases when, in lengthening the word, a consonant follows: as, well all; omnem: ic sylle I give;

40o

cuða.

bu sylst thou givest; he syls he gives. La O! Oh! Lo! Behold:-La næddrena cyn O viperarum generatio, Mt. 3, 7: 12, 34.

or wel well; eall all; ac. ealne 206

krioelen to cry out for joy: hence our CAROL] A chanting

at the nativity.

Kyo a relation, T. Ps. 73, 9, v.

Kyban to make known, Deut. 32,

Judan bush, g busye a knjeg f. Jedburgh che . If geinke es; m you red youth Di - men ancier anguinty Bes K 60 Kempa ani m a soldier v Empa Knabe a gr Kantwary bush, Lantarby of Sel

[[b/a/] vládlic Maes laikan salve:

Maes laikan salve:

Morie leika ludere: pletor leih tudusalahar.

Morie laika: Sorre keiker hay eralt:

den salva laik:

Men salva laiks: adder, & la ; medica 0/x grin I, 6/2,31 lade for the with a se the diand, pundio

La pu liccetere, Mt. 7, 5. La freond, Mt. 22, 12. Wel la men well O men, Bt. 34, 8. Det la was fæger O that was fair, Cd. 223. La bus lo thus, Cd. 229. Hwæt is bat la binga Oh what thing is that, Bt. 38, 3. Hweet is bat la Oh what is that, Bt. 34, 5. We la wa well away, Bd. 2, 1. La hu oft Lo how oft; ecce, quam sæpe, Ps. 77, 45.

Lanc An elegy; elogium, Som Land-rinc a general, L. Ethelb. 7, v. lad-man.

Laam loam, R. 56, v. lam. Lan's abomination, C. Lk. 16, 15, v. lab.

LA'c, læc, lie. A gift, offering, sacrifice; munus. — Ne nim bu lac ne acceptto tu munus, Gen. 23, 8. De bringas cyningas lac tibi offerent reges munera, Ps. 67, 32. On lacum cum muneribus, Ps. 44, 14. Mt. 5, 23.-Lac-deed munificence.

LAC, laca, luh. [Plat. lake f: Ger. lache f. a puddle: Fr. lac m. Sp. Port. It lago: Scot. loch: Ir. lough a lake A LAKE, lacus. Das meres and laces

the meres and takes, Chr 656. Lacan To offer, sucrefice; offerre, sacrificio placare. - Lacende lig an offering, or fatal flame, Cã. 197.

Lacan To play; ludere :-- Bt. R. p. 184: Menol. 523. Lach A garment; chlamys, Som. Laclic Belonging to a sacrifice;

sacrificalis, Ep. 38. Lácnian, lacnigean , p. ode, ude ; pp. gelacnod , v. a. [læce a phyrician] To heal, cure; sanare:
—Bd. 4, 22. Hyne lacunde,
Lk. 10, 34.

PLacnung, e, f. Acuring, healing; sanatio, Lk. 9, 11. Lactuca A lettuce; lactuca, Ex.

12. 8.

F. LA'D, e; f. [Plat. leide n. a conducting: Dat. ley a way. Old Ger. leit, leige a journey. Ger. geleite n. geleit n. a. conduct-ing. Swed. led way: Icel. leid f.] 1. A way, journey; iter.
2. A way of escape, an excuse,
a clearing, defence: purgano.
3. A Lode, canal; fluentum canalis. 4. A loud, burthen; onus .- 1. On pære lade en their way, Cd.72, 89. 2. Seo lad, L. Cant pol. 8, W. p. 134, 50. Nu hi nabbað nane lade be hyra synne, Jn. 15,22. 3. Mon. Angl. 1, 260. 4. Som .- Lade-wyrð one who deserves pardon. Ladan to lond, Chr. 1137, v.

bladan.

Ladian, beladian, geladian, p. ode; pp. od, v.a. [lad an ex-cuse] 1. To clear, vindicate,

excuse ; purgare. 2. To wash out, clear away as by running water; extergere :- 1. Bd. 3,7. Ladie hine, Ez. 22, 8. 2. Som. Ladlic ugly, v. lablic.

Lad-man A governor, leader, gene ral, domitor, ductor, Gen. 12, 20, v lædere.

Ladscipe A leading; deductio, ducatus, Cot. 176.
Lad toow, lad - beow o leader, general, Bd. 2, 5, v. lateow. Lad-teowdom, lad-peowdom, es,

m. A guiding, leading; ducatus, deductio, Bd. 4, 3. Ladung, beladung, e, f. Anez-

cusing, a clearing; purgatio:
L. Cnut. pol. 31.
Lee A bush of hair on a man's

head: cassries. Som. Lasa-spell a fable, Bd. 4, 22, v.

leas. Læc a gift, T. Ps. 14, 6, v. lac. -læcan; p. læhte; pp. læht, found in composition; as, geneah-læcan to approach or draw mgh; efen-lægun to be even, to imitate, ed lucan to repeat; geriht-læcan to justify, correct; sumor-lacan to approach towards summer; winter læcan to approach towards

Q Læccan, p. læhte. To seize, take,

v. gelæccan.

LECE, lece, lyce, cs; m. [Frs. leck m. a physician . Ger. lech m. Moes. leik, lek m. Dun. læge m. Swed. lakare m: Icel. læknarı m : Russ. lekar, likar : Ir hagh. - læcan to offer, afford relief or ease from pain, from lac a gift] 1. A LEECH; hi rudo. 2. A reliever of pain, a LEECH, physician, surgeon; medicus. 3. A reliever of hunger, a host, innkeeper; hospes.
—1. Eif. gl. 14. 2. Eala læce ger, a man, makeeper; nospes.

—1. Eff. gl. 14. 2. Eala leece
gehael be syline, Lk. 4, 23.
Nys halum leeces nan bearf,
Mi. 9, 12. See fordælde on læcas call þat heo alite, Lk. 8, 43. 3. Sealde bam Jæce dedit hospiti, Lk. 10, 35.—Leocecræft the art of a physician, a curs, remedy, Bt. 16, 3.—Lacedom, es., m. a medicine, remedy, cure, Bt. 22, 1.-Leecedomnessa sealfe a poultice; cataplasma, Cot. 44. Læce-finger the little finger, Elf. gl. R 73. Lace-hus a house gelief, an hospital, an inn, Lk. 310, 34.—Luce-sealif ointment, salue, Cot. 170. Luce-seax a surgeon's knife, a lancet, Past. - Lace-wyrt the lesser

plantain, wild campion, crow'sfoot, Cat. 166 Herb. 132. Læcetfeld Luchfield, v Licedfeld.

Leecing Reproof, rebuke, redargutio, Som.

Læcnian, læcnigen to cure, Cot. 181, v. lacnian.

Luctrigas 10y-berries, v. leac-

trog. Læd kad, v. lead.

Læd laid, Lk. 16, 20, v. lecgan. LEDAN, gelædan, ic læde, gelæde, þu lædest, lætst, he læt, gelæt, hi lædað ; p. lædde, ge-lædde, hi læddon ; pp. gelæded, gelmd, Inded, lad, v. a. [Plat. Dut. leiden. Frs. leda Ger. leiten. Dun. lede: Swed. leda: Icel. leida.—lad a journey] To LEAD, take; ducere, deducere: Segst bu mæg se blinda bæne blindan lædan, Lk. 6, 39. peene blindan lædan, Lk. 0, or. Je þe læde ongean to þison lande, Gen. 29, 15. Twegen gemacan þu lætst into þam arce mid þe, Gen. 6, 19. Se blinda, gyf he blindue læt, Mt. 16, 14. Ic gelæde horn Dauid, Ps. 5, 9. He wæs gelæd. Lk. 4, 1. Used with prelæd, Lk. 4, 1. Used with pre-positions, thus, lædan ut to lead out, lædan to, on, &c. to lead to, Se.

Læddra, lædra a ladder, Somn. 227, v. hlædder.

Lucden Latin, Roman, Bt. 41, 1,

v. leden. Læden, lædenlig leaden, v. lead-

Lædere A leader; ductor, Cantic. Moysis.

Lædnys, se; f. A leading, producing, translation; ductio: --

Læf a kaf, v. leaf.

Læfan, p. de; pp. læfed, gelæfed; v. a. [Frs. leva. Icel. leifa] To leave, relinquere:—
Ic læfe cow sybbe, Jn. 14, 27. Mk. 12, 19. Læfde hys bre8er hys wif reliquit ejus fratri ejus uxorem, Mt. 22, 25: Mt. 12, 21, 22. Lasfed left, Mt. 24, 2, 40, 41: Lk. 17, 35. Weard dead, na lasfedum sæde erat mortuus, non relicto semine, Mk. 12, 20. Læfdige, læfdigen a lady, Bd. 4, 9, v. hlæfdie.

s, v. marine.
Lufel, lufyl. 1. A Level.; libella, manile. 2. A jug, vessel; scyphus:—1. Cot. 132. 2. Gen. 44, 2, 5.

Læfeldre; adj. LEVEL, even; planus, R. 26.

Læfend seductor, R. 85.

Later A basket, what a basket was made of, a bulrush, the swordgrass; scirpæa, 1. c. sportula scirpis sive juncis contexta, scirpus, juneus, gladiolus.— Læfer-bed a bed of bulrushes

Leefl, lasfy! a jug, bowl, Gen. 44, 2 2, v. lætel.

Læg he, v. leah. Læg a flame.

I Æ N

40t

LÆS

hu læne how little he is and

LÆS 40w

Bt. 35, 5.

Leg ley, Ges. 9, 21, v. liegan.
Lege a lew, H. Mt. 5, 17, v. lagu.
Lege-coaster, Lega-ceaster, Ligceaster. [Brom. Lega-cestre:
Wel. Cafri-legion, Caër-leon
castra legionis] West-Chester,
Chester, Bd. 2, 2: Chr. 894,
Lege-glame a lewyer, H. Lk. 11, how transitory, Bt. 18, 1.

Æghwile ping lænu sinden
omnes res fragiles sunt, Bt. R.
p. 182. Ofer lichoman lænne and sænne super corpus fragile et segne, Bt. R. p. 191. Lænend, es; m. A lender on usury; fonerator, Som.
Læng long, Elf. gr. v. leng.
Længian to long for, v. langian. Larget, largt lightning, Chr. 1086, v. liget.
Lægre-ceastre-scire Leicestershire, Chr. 1088, v. Legra-ce-Længten spring, v. lencten Lænian, gehlænian; pp. ed. To be lean, to make lean; maelix; glase aster. 250, Luchte seizes, taken, v. gelæccan, crere, Cot. 183, 187. Lænian To restore, repay; red-dere, Gen. 50, 15. Levi log, for leg, v. licgan.

Let, falle, lela. A mole, freckle, sear mark from besting, a weal;
nevis, tumex:—L. Aff. eccl.

19: Ex. 21, 25. Lænig weak, lean, v. læne. Lænis, se; f. Leanness; tenuitas, Lye. eenlic; adj. Fragile, temporary; temporalis, L. Eccl. p. 173. Leeland LAALAND, an island it the Baltic belonging to Den-mark, Ors. 1, 1, v. Weonod-Lænten the spring, Cal. Jan. v. lencten. ger. of cene land.
Lælian To be black and blue; Læp a basket, v. leap. Læpeldre level, v. læfeldre. Læpeo a part, L. Edw. Guth. 10. V. læppa.

Læppa, lappa, an; m. [Plat.

Frs. lappe f: Dut. Dan. lap Læmen Made of earth, earthen; fictilis:—Læmen fæt earthen vegel, R. 26. Dut. leening f: Ger. lehen n: m: Ger. lappen m: Mon. lappa: Swed. lapp m: Icel. lappi fimbria. 2. A piece, portion; pars:—1. Dæt niðer astygeð on læppan his hrægles, C. Ps. Old Ger. len: Dan. laan, len n: Swed. lân n: Icel. len, lien feudum censuale] A LOAN, gift, reward; mutuo datum, 132, 3. 2. Lifre læppan jecocommodatum, præmium:— Se þe æt his nehstan hwæt to ris portiones, R. 76. læne abit, Ex. 22, 14. De biddað manega þeoda þines þinges to læne, Deut. 28, 12. Læran, gelæran; p. lærde; pp. gelæred; v. a. [lar lore, learning] 1. To teach, instruct, in-Læne syllað make a loan; muform; docere, erudire. 2. To tuum date, Lk. 6, 35. Syle advise, suggest, persuade, ex-hort; suadere:—1. Du lærst him to læne da ei mutuum, Deut. 15, 8. Laban læn an enemy's gift, Cd. 29. Læn Godes a reward of God; præ-mium Dei, Cd. 32. Of þysus, Jn. 9, 34. Ic lære I will teach, Ps. 33, 11. Lær us, Lk. 11, 1. Lærað ealle þeoda docete omnes gentes, Mt. 28, 19. 2. We lærað hyne nos sum lænan from these rewards, suadebimus ei, Mt. 28, 14. Lære Pharao, Gen. 40, I4: Bd. Cd. 60, v. lean. Lænan; p. gelænde; pp. ge-læned, alæned; v. a. [læn a 4, 19, S. p. 587, 30. An; flien I lænað eow and ge na Lænað him, Deut. 28, 44. Eal-ne dæg he miltaað and lænað læna Lære doctrine; ac. of lar. wrestro, A female teacher, an instructress; doctrix, Scint. 77. ne dæg he miltsað and lænð, Ps. 36, 27. Læn me þry hla-fas, Lk. 11, 5. Alæned feoh Lærig Teachable, a tyro; docilis, tyro, Mann.—Mr. Thorpe translates it a shield, Cd. 154, lent money, a pledge, R. 4. Th. p. 192, 29. Læncten the spring, Elf. gr. v. Lærinc-man a disciple, R. Ben. 5. lencten. Lær-læst Unlearned; indoctus, Lænctenlic vernal, v. lenctenlic. Som. Læne, hlæne; adj. [Plat. leen Lærnes, se; f. [Dut. Kil. laer

lean] Fragile, LEAN, slender, frail, passing; fragilis:—Læne

dream a slender joy, Cd. 169. Lænes lifes of fragile lives, Cd. 156. On obrum lænum

weordscipum on other frail advantages, Bt. 24, 3, Card. p. 128, 9. Hu lytel he bid and

Læst; adj. [sup. of lytel] LEAST; minimus:—An of þysum læstum bebodum, Mt. 5, 19. pat læst fæc the least space, Bd. 2, 13. LESTAN, gelæstan; v. a. [Plat. leesten, lösten: Dut. lysten: Du læstan scealt thou shalt execute, Cd. 25. Du hit mæge empty] Emptiness; vacuitas, Herb. 1, 18. gelæstan thou canst perform it, Bd. 36, 3, Card. p. 272, 9. 2. Gif hi læstan dorsten if they Lær-wita a teacher, doctor. durst follow, Bt. R. p. 151. And symle him gelæste, Ex. Lærystre a female teacher, v. lærestre. Less; minus:—
An læs twentig 13, 22. 3. Eowre bleda ge-LÆS; adv. Bd. 4, 25. læston, Jn. 15, 16. Hi him one less than twenty, nineteen. gelæstan woldon they would Mid læs worda with less words, adhere to him, Chr. 920. 208

læs, þe læs þe, þy læs, þy læs þe lest, lest that; ne, ne forte, ne quando :- De les hig swelton ne moriantur, Ez. 19, 21, 24. De læs þe he cume ne ille veniat, Gen. 52, 11. þy mer, Gen. 3, 3.—Less-boren less-bern, inferior birth, L. Can. Edg. 13, v. læss, leas. Las, læsew, læsuw, e; f. [Ge. lese f.—hence LESOWES pa-tures] A pasture, a LEESE or on; pastura, pascum: —On læsum in pascuis, Ga. 37, 12. Sceap læswe þinn oves pasturæ tuæ, Ps. 78, 1: 78, 14. Fint læse invent pasturam, Jn. 10, 9. Gemes less a common pasture, R. 96. Læse false, Scint. 33, v. less. "Læsest least, v. lytel. Læsew a pasture, v. læs. Læsewian to feed, Elf. gr., v. læsian. Lees-hosum [lees less, inferior; hos calcaneum, i.e. inferior incedens super calcanea sua]

¶ Lees hwon, be

Cernuus, incurvatus, R. 28. Læsian, læswian; p, de; pp. od, ogelæswod. To pdsture, feed; pascere:—Hig man læswode on Morium lande, Gen. 41, 2. Læswiende, Mt. 8, 30. Læswigende, Mk. 5, 11. Læss; def. se læssa; seo, þæt

læsse; adj. [comp. of lytel] Less; minor, inferior:—pat læsse leoht the less light, Gen. 1,16. Gaderodon sum mare sum læsse, Ex. 16, 17. eom læssa þonne ealle þine miltsunga, Gen. 32, 10. Se pe læssa is qui minimus est, Mt. 11, 11: Lk. 7, 28.

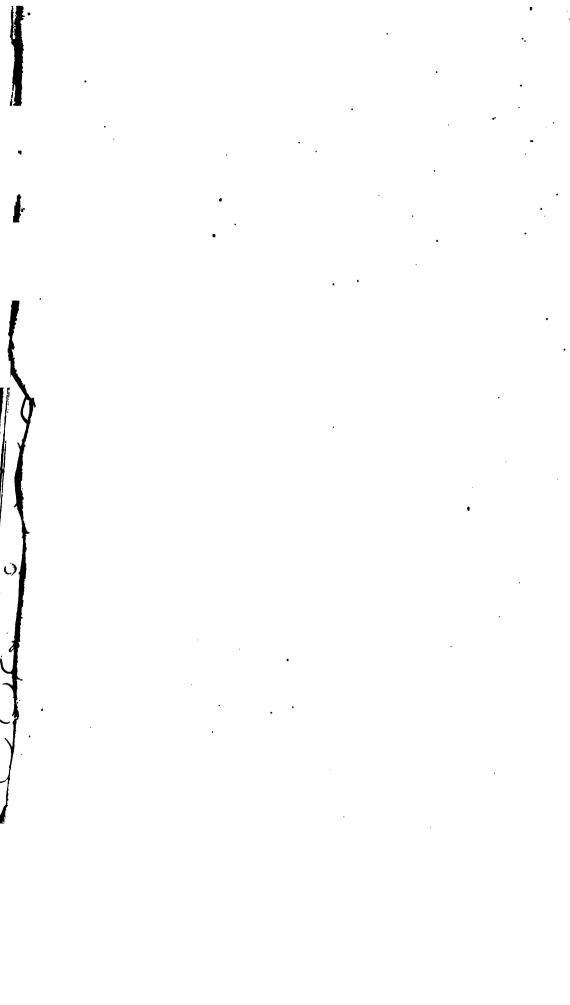
Frs. lasta: Ger. Ot. Not. Wil. leisten] 1. To observe, perform, fulfil, execute; observare. To follow, pursue; sequi. 3. To LAST, endure, continue, adhere; durare:—1. Heo Godes willan lengest læsten they God's will long performed, Cd. 13.

Lase hivring of a false appearant Lasu, g. lasure flese; p. a pasha al, lel, ament (1) Adoubt Bon have deephe of partie of theh part or fracty. m. dæg, es; m. (2) silder, life of Larineg-mæden a Bas K styt female hufil Thæfal

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Lut a injuy, hate fa Sastend, cs: m on that o Doestare: 1 a b) Latina; Plake gum laked; flatre; che v Element lacus Bro H 3260 Lague street h lent Xx. rend, es: m ctraver Som part Xeh low pl Lah brecend, for contacts wands a law heater, a who I is left redigue Som Bon a Virge- Caf Dio 12 flor , 251 Sam, launge Jean , 8/0 gm = lord the a. din Sk 1,21 Lambrer lamb Lake odu la Jamb 28 he aford Mag, e; flaw, attegation the an. n Logu, lah







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